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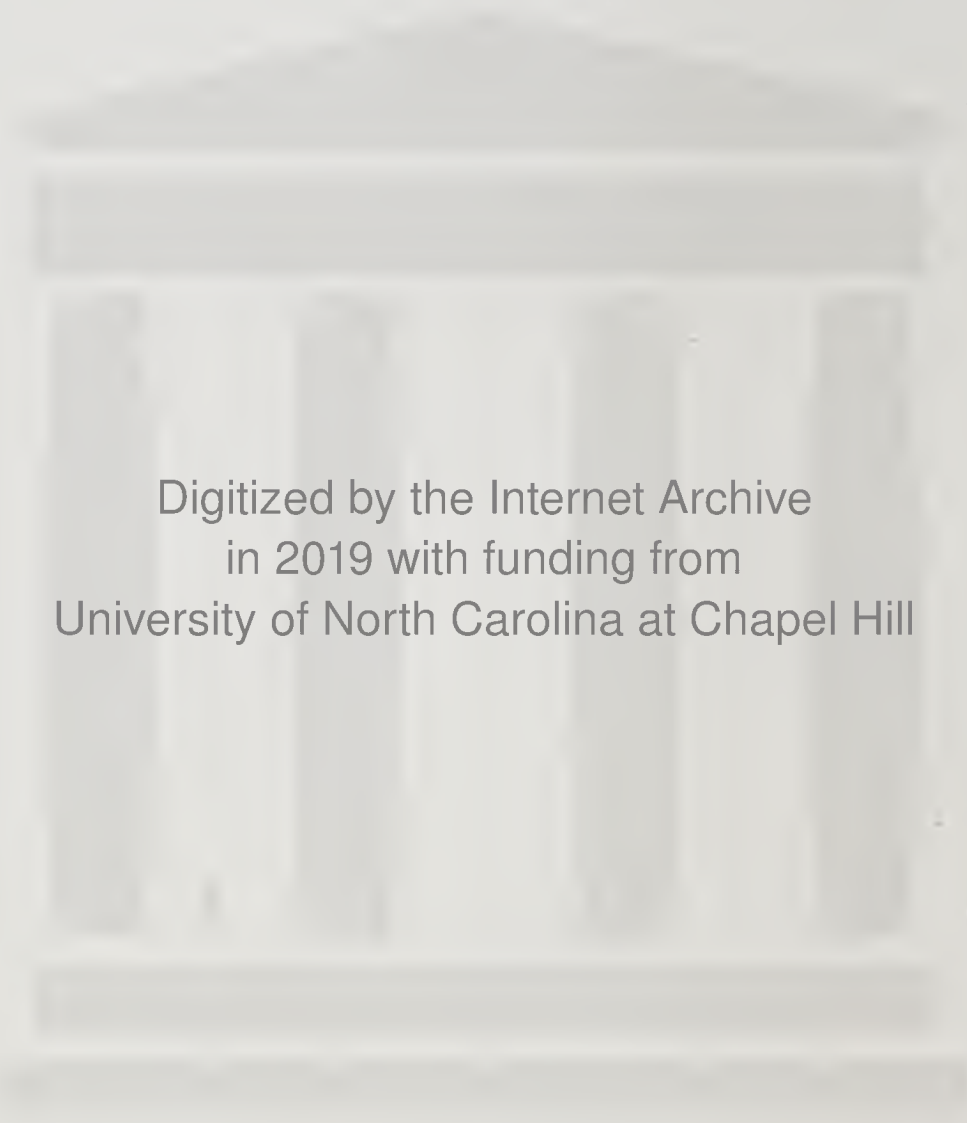
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A  
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS  
IN  
CORNWALL

*ELEVENTH EDITION, REVISED*

WITH MAPS

LONDON  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET

1893

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LONDON



# PREFACE.

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BESIDES a careful revision which this Handbook has undergone, an attempt has been made to render it more practically useful by an improved arrangement of many of the Routes, so as to bring them into conformity with new Railways and improved means of locomotion.

Care has been taken to facilitate the means of reference between the different Routes, and, in the Index and Directory at the end of the book, to point out the best *Hotels* and *Inns*.

A complete set of new *Maps* has been supplied for this edition, engraved on a large scale, and it is hoped that they will facilitate the movements of the Pedestrian and Yachtsman, for whom they are specially designed.

For all this, errors may doubtless exist, and the Editor hopes that all who use this book will favour him with a notice of any mistakes or changes, sending them to him through Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street. The book is already largely indebted to such communications for its increased accuracy ; and he takes this opportunity to offer his grateful thanks to friends, known and unknown, who have thus assisted him.

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## ABBREVIATIONS &c. EMPLOYED IN THE HANDBOOK.

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The points of the compass are marked by the letters N. S. E. W.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left — applied to the banks of a river. The right bank is that which lies on the right hand of a person looking down the stream, or whose back is turned towards the quarter from which the current descends.

A.-S., Anglo-Saxon.

Instead of designating a town by the vague words “large” or “small,” the amount of its population, according to the latest census, is almost invariably stated, as presenting a more exact scale of the importance and size of the place.

In order to avoid repetition, the Routes are preceded by a chapter of preliminary information; and to facilitate reference to it, each division or paragraph is separately numbered.

Each Route is numbered with Arabic figures corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the Map, which thus serves as an Index to the Book,

✧ This sign in the text appended to a name indicates that further information relating to the subject is to be found in the INDEX AND DIRECTORY at the end of the book.



## INTRODUCTION.

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### I. Travellers' General View : Objects of Interest and how to reach them.—Plan of a Tour and best Hotels.

The chief attraction for the traveller in Cornwall consists in its very peculiar coast scenery, unsurpassed in any part of England, and made familiar to most of us in the grand paintings and engravings of Turner, the green-sea bays and coves of Hook, and the softer landscapes of Lee. This fine scenery is to be found chiefly in 3 quarters—on the N. coast from Bude to Newquay, culminating in the slate cliffs of Tintagel and Boscastle; at the Land's End, from the Logan Rock round to Gurnard's Head and St. Ives, where the invincible granite presents an appropriate rampart against the unbroken swell of the Atlantic; and, thirdly, in the serpentine coves and caves of the Lizard, where that rock (rare in England) displays not "the colours of the rainbow," but a combination of the red, green, and yellow of a serpent's skin, darkened in tone so as to approach to blackness.

England, it will be observed, ends in a point both at its eastern and at its western extremity—the *corn*, or horn, of Cornwall corresponding with the *kant*, or angle, of Kent; but the western peninsula stretches far further into the sea, and, from the hilly ridge which forms its backbone, the Bristol and British Channels are both visible in places from the same spot. No wonder, therefore, that along this storm-swept seaboard, and far inland, trees and shrubs should be scarce, and heath and moor prevail, on the wide tracks of granite, &c. To make amends the sea-air softens the climate, and in the sunny inlets and sheltered coves of the south coast blooming gardens and sub-tropical plants flourish. The warm influence of a double current of the Gulf Stream so modifies the climate and checks early frosts in spring, that the country round Penzance is turned into a great kitchen-garden to furnish London with early vegetables and spring flowers,

an industry which is yearly increasing. Another result of this is the number of beautiful gardens in Cornwall displaying sub-tropical plants, which stand out in the open air, all through the winter. Such are Carclew, near Penryn; Pengerrick, near Falmouth; Tregothnan, Porthgweddon, by Truro; Helegan, Pentilly, near Saltash; Menabilly, near Fowey; Pencarrow; and Trescow, one of the Scilly Isles—all these may be reckoned among the most pleasing sights for travellers in the West of England.

**Modes of Access.**—Even the remote corners of Cornwall can now be nearly reached by the ramifications of the Great Western and South-Western Railways, which carry you within 10 m. of the Land's End, at Penzance; within 18 m. of the Lizard, at Falmouth, or within 10 m. of the headland at Helston; and within a few miles of Tintagel, *viâ* Launceston. Cornwall may be conveniently entered either from Plymouth (6½ hrs. from London) or from Tavistock; while from North Devon, Lynton, Ilfracombe, or Barnstaple there is a good road to Bude Haven and Camelford.

**PLAN OF A TOUR THROUGH CORNWALL**—including a List of the most remarkable *Objects* and of the most *Convenient Resting-places*. (For *Inns*, see *Index and Directory*.)

From **Plymouth** ascend River Tamar to Saltash—Cotehele—Morwell Rocks (Inns, see Calstock).  
 St. Germans—Church—Port Eliot.  
 St. Austell—Carclaze Mine—China Clay Works—Tin Stream-Work.  
**Liskeard** (Hotel)—Restormel Castle—St. Neot's Church and painted glass.  
**Truro** — Cathedral — Museum — Tregothnan — Descent of Fal River.  
**Falmouth** (Hotel)—Pendennis Castle—Pengerrick Gardens—by Penryn to Carclew—Falmouth Harbour—St. Antony.  
 The Lizard, by Gweek—Mullion Cove—Kynance Cove—Lizard Town (Inns)—Lighthouses—Cliff scenery—Cadgwith.  
 St. Michael's Mount.  
**Penzance** (Inns)—Land's End—Tol Pedn Penwith—and Logan Rock—St. Just—Botallack Mine.  
**Scilly Islands** (Hotel)—Trescow.  
 Penzance.  
**St. Ives** (Inn)  
 Grampound Road Station—Probus?  
**Newquay** (Hotel) — Mawgan (Inn) — Bodruthan Steps — St. Columb Major (Inn).  
 Wadebridge—**Padstow** (Hotel).  
 Camelford (Inn).  
 Tintagel—**Boscastle** (Inn).  
 Camelford—Launceston—Castle.  
 Tavistock or Exeter.

By this course the journey terminates with the crowning grandeur and stupendous cliff scenery of Tintagel and Boscastle.



**Cliff Scenery.**—Parts of the Cornish coast are unrivalled by any similar scenes in England. These are the *slate* cliffs between Boscastle and Tintagel, the *serpentine* rocks of the Lizard, and the magnificent barrier of *granite* precipices extending between the Logan Rock and Land's End. The huge frame of this astonishing rampart, and the hardness of its material, might be regarded as a special provision against the stormy seas which, by means of the prevailing winds, are particularly directed upon this part of the coast. The caverns in some of these cliffs of serpentine and granite should be explored. In the former rock they are remarkable for their varied and beautiful colouring; in the latter, for their cylindrical shapes and the extreme smoothness and polish of their walls, the surfaces of which are sometimes without a single fracture.

The bands of strata along that portion of the coast which lies between Boscastle and the mouths of the Taw and Torridge are so narrow and distinctly marked as to give a ribboned appearance to the cliffs, and are heaved and contorted in a manner which defies all description. They are also so loosely bound together as to yield readily to the assaults of the sea. Here, therefore, the coast presents a ruinous appearance, and huge fragments cumber the shore, bearing a resemblance to enormous walls, or to the carcasses of ships which have been stranded and converted into stone. Five of the Cornish headlands may be particularised as pre-eminent for grandeur, viz. *Tintagel*, the *Gurnard's Head*, *Pardenick*, *Tol Pedn Penwith*, and *Trerryn Castle*, the site of the Logan Rock.

“The heavy and perpetual wash of the sea is one of the characteristics of the N. side of the county. On the S. it is only when the wind blows half a gale, almost too strong to be walked against, that you see the mighty surges come tumbling in in their power and magnificence, and without which no visit to the seaside seems complete. But here on the N., owing to a continual ground-swell, a succession of huge breakers is always rolling in on the rugged shore with a voice of thunder. Even on days when no air is stirring, the long, dark swells present an imposing spectacle. A gentle breeze increases the effect; and under a brisk wind the sight of the waves urging one another onwards to the beach becomes impressive beyond description. It is this ceaseless commotion that renders the few harbours on the Bristol Channel so difficult of access. And the water, never at rest, has fretted the cliffs, already stupendous, into forms savagely sublime. Starting from Ilfracombe, a whole month might be devoted to this north coast with rich reward to the wanderer.”—White's *Walk to the Land's End*.

Every part of the coast is indented by secluded and romantic coves, provincially called *porths*, which, on the N. coast, are fringed by beaches of shelly sand, extensively used throughout the county as a top-dressing to the land. During the autumn some of these coves present, at low-water, very animated scenes, when a number of donkeys are busily employed in carrying bags of this sand to the summit of the cliffs.

If **Mines** and **Mining**, the special trade of Cornwall, have attraction for the traveller, he can gratify his curiosity by descending one of the



deep mines near Redruth or Camborne ; but he should not fail to visit also that singularly situated *Botallack Mine*, which sends its galleries under the waves of the Atlantic. It may be visited from Penzance or the Land's End.

Carclaze Mine, near St. Austell, a wonderful excavation or open quarry worked in the gravel for tin for centuries, and now for china clay used for porcelain, in paper-making and bleaching, is an interesting focus of industry, and will repay a visit.

**Caution to Pedestrians.**—A certain danger attends a walking tour in the mining district of Cornwall from the unprotected pits of abandoned mines, too often left open as pitfalls in the way of unsuspecting travellers, and either unguarded or insufficiently fenced round. Most dangerous of all are those shafts which are covered with a *sollan*, a platform of wood thrown across a shaft a little below its mouth, and then covered up with earth. In a short time the wooded support is apt to rot, and gives way under the feet of the pedestrian. This danger, however, is daily decreasing, owing to the vigilance of H.M. mine inspectors, who insist upon a strong wall being thrown round all gaping holes in the earth.

**Provincial Expressions.**—In rambling over Cornwall the traveller may be frequently puzzled by these. Thus, for instance, he may ask of a countryman the nearest road to St. Just, and be told to his surprise that he is now in St. Just, although the moor bounds his view on every side. But St. Just means, in Cornwall, the parish of that name. The town is distinguished as the *church-town*, and so is the smallest village which contains a church. Again, a direction to proceed to such a farmhouse, and then turn to the right through the *town-place*, will be as Hebrew to one uninitiated in the language of the West ; but the stranger will soon learn that the *town-place* of a farmhouse is the open space, or farmyard, in front of it. In thus wandering through the county the foot-weary pedestrian will greet with a benediction the *stile* which admits him to the churchyard or links the field-path he may be pursuing. Unlike the harassing obstruction in other parts of England, it consists of bars of granite arranged like a gridiron across a pit dug in the ground, and offering, as it does, no impediment to a man, though lame or feeble, but an effectual barrier to cattle or other animals confined in the fields, it might be advantageously adopted by farmers throughout the kingdom.

The following objects are also calculated to strike the attention by their novelty—viz. porphyry and granite houses, stone hedges, as they are called, though really earth-banks more or less faced with stone, so broad that footpaths run along their tops ; teetotal inns and the *arish-mows* in which the corn is so heaped in the field as to be proof against rain.

The untidy look of the outside of the cottages and villages is common to both the "Principality" (Wales) and the "Duchy ;" but although the outward appearance suggests Ireland, the inside may boast of a cleanliness and tidiness unsurpassed in England.

**Character of the People.**—Both Devon and Cornwall are pleasant counties to travel in, for the hospitality of the West is proverbial, and the people are obliging and courteous to strangers. No pedestrian has

ever wandered over their moors, or explored with curious eye the busy scenes of their labour, without having experienced the truth of this observation. They are a broad-shouldered race, above the average in stature, although individuals may fall below the mark—for instance, Jack the Giant-killer, that “pixy” of a man, was a Cornishman. But it is a fact that West Country regiments, when drawn up on parade with those of other counties, have covered a greater space of ground, the numbers being equal. Their courage has been often displayed. Lord Exmouth, when Captain Pellew, fought and won one of the most brilliant of single-ship actions with a crew of Cornish miners. At an earlier period it shone forth as conspicuously. In the Great Rebellion the mainstay of the throne was found in the West, where the Cornish generals were called “the wheels of Charles’s wain.” Indeed, the loyalty that was then manifested has its witness in the famous letter of thanks addressed to the Cornish men, of which copies are still preserved in some of the churches (see III. *Sketch of History*). The love of excitement, and of preaching, or any sort of oratory, and an utter absence of method in work or business, proclaim the Welsh “Cymry” and the “Cerniwaith” of Cornwall to be of the same blood and race.

**Wrestling and Hurling.**—The old Cornish *games* are gradually losing their hold, and are dying out in the country. The *wrestling matches*, which formerly were well attended and patronised by the local gentry, are now, with few exceptions, got up by the publicans as means of selling liquor; and in place of the gold-laced hat which used to be the champion’s prize, the rewards are given in money—often giving rise to a suspicion of foul play, or of a man “selling his back”—*i.e.* allowing himself to be thrown by his adversary for the sake of a division of the prize. Cornish wrestling had not the savage character that prevailed among the Devonshire “kickshins,” as they are called. The shoes of the Cornish players were taken off before beginning the match, and then kicks and trips are nearly, if not entirely, harmless. At the Red Lion Hotel, in St. Columb, is a large silver punchbowl, given to the landlord, the famous wrestler, Polkinhorne, by the gentlemen of the county, after his great match with the Devon champion, Abraham Cann.

The ancient game of *hurling* is now confined to the 2 parishes of St. Columb, Major and Minor, though attempts have been made to revive it in some other places. The game is a sort of extended football—the goals being the church towers of the contending parishes. The ball is thrown by hand instead of being kicked. The players, to the number of 22 on each side, are posted by the leader in various spots and hiding-places to seize the runner with the ball. No blow may be struck; but many a good-humoured struggle ensues for the possession of the ball. The prize is a silver ball, held by the winning parish until it is again played for.

**Climate.**—That of Cornwall, as of Devonshire, varies much in different localities; the sheltered recesses on the southern coast enjoying a mild and equable temperature, where the sun has rarely sufficient play to ripen the grape, and snow and ice are almost unknown, and where the myrtle, geranium, fuchsia, hydrangea, and other exotics grow in the open air; while the bare hills and elevated moors, which



constitute a great portion of Cornwall, are characterised by bleakness. Atlantic storms sweep unchecked over this wild expanse, and the few trees which grow in exposed situations are dwarfish in stature, and bent nearly into a horizontal position. The extreme fury of these gales would scarcely be credited by a stranger; but on a visit to Cornwall he will observe that even the tombstones in the churchyards are supported by masonry as a protection against the wind. "The gale from the west," says Polwhele, "is here no gentle zephyr; instead of wafting perfume on its wings, it often brings devastation." The salt of the sea is borne across the country by the tempest, and this also has a pernicious effect upon vegetation, and after a gale of any continuance the withered appearance of the trees is very striking. Rain is of frequent occurrence, a fact which is conveyed in a popular Cornish adage, that *the supply for the county is a shower on every weekday and two on a Sunday*. It is, however, rarely heavy or lasting, and the days are few indeed on which the sky is not relieved by a sunbeam.

## II. Antiquities: <sup>1</sup> Old Stone Monuments, Churches, and Crosses.

Cornwall is especially rich in Primitive Stone Monuments, and it is remarkable that these rude constructions of an early race of inhab. should thus occur, just as they do in Brittany, spread over barren wastes, far away from habitable and cultivable tracts, in an angle of the land, seemingly the last stronghold of a race driven to bay at the extreme corner of their country. By what race they were erected is unknown; those who set them up lived before the days of letters, and left no inscriptions, or even marks, to identify the works of their hands. The objects of antiquity now remaining, to which the attention of intelligent travellers may fairly be called, are—

(a) **Cromlechs** or **Dolmans**, large flat or table stones laid horizontally upon 3, 4, or more supporting stones, in Cornwall called *Quoits*. Fergusson has observed there are more dolmans in the district west of Falmouth and north of Penzance than in all England beside. The best specimens are *Trevethy Quoit*, with capstone 14 ft. long (p. 47), and *Zennor Quoit*, the finest in Cornwall (p. 160); *Pendarves Quoit* (or *Carwinen Cromlech*) (p. 97); *Chûn Quoit* and *Lanyon Quoit* (p. 112).

(b) **Stone Circles**, or **Avenues** of upright stones, resembling, but on a small scale, those of Stonehenge and Carnac, are numerous. Such are the *Hurlers*, near Liskeard (p. 49); the *Boskednan Circle* (p. 112); the *Nine Maidens* of Boscawen Un (p. 151); and the *Dawns Maen*, or *Merry Maidens* (p. 144). Of holed or perforated stones there is one example, the *Crick Stone* (or *Mên-an-tol*) at Lanyon (p. 112), through the orifice of which sick children or other invalids used to

<sup>1</sup> Sir John Maclean's *History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor*, 2 vols. 4th ed., contains valuable antiquarian information respecting a large part of N.E. Cornwall.

be dragged, with a superstitious expectation of curing their maladies in consequence.

(c) **Logans, or Rocking Stones**, large rude blocks, of great weight, so poised in equilibrium that they will logg or shake when an impulse is given to them in a certain direction, and supposed to have been employed by the priests as an ordeal. They were at one time more numerous than at present, but many have been thrown down. The most famous one now in Cornwall, still movable, is the *Logan Stone*, situated on a projecting granite promontory, high above the sea, in one of the grandest scenes in Cornwall (see p. 145).

(d) **Cliff or Hill Castles** occur on commanding eminences inland, and on rocky headlands near the sea, which at the neck or point of junction are cut off from the land by these forts or ramparts of loose stones drawn across. One of the most perfect and remarkable of these, *Treryn Dinas*, near the Land's End, encloses the Logan Stone (p. 145). Other similar works are *Castel-an-Dinas* (p. 83), and *Chûn Castle* (p. 111). There is a line of these Cliff Castles from the Land's End to Gurnard's Head, about sufficiently far apart to allow of signalling from one to the other. The intention of these castles is exceedingly obscure; but, as they are built upon inaccessible headlands, perhaps they were intended as places of refuge for the inhabitants in case of an invasion, though some, following the lead of Borlase, regard them as sacred enclosures in which superstitious rites of Initiation were administered, in times before history commences. With these may be classed earthwork camps and walls.

(e) **Circular Stone Huts and Walled Villages**, now for the most part reduced to levelled walls, occur in various parts of Cornwall, and seem to have been the habitations of its aborigines, or of settlers landed from the sea.

The **Cornish Churches** are by no means rich in architectural details, but they present some peculiar features; and though the passing visitor thinks them mean, rude, and devoid of architectural interest, this is far from being the case, and to many they are full of a "peculiar, inexpressible charm. Somehow they seem more identified with the local surroundings than is the case with the church architecture in other parts of England. . . These simple structures seem somehow to be part of the simple nature of the moor and down which surround them; they have what painters call 'quality' or tone in them; they are essentially human, and eloquent of the character of the men who reared them; and they are full of the silent poetry of an art that was religious while it was human, and that reflected far-reaching traditions while it was full of contemporary life and thought."—*J. D. Sedding*.

The "**Oratories**," or small churches of the earliest period, are of course of very high interest. Cornwall was first Christianised by Irish and Welsh missionaries during the 5th, 6th, and 7th cents. These missionaries generally built for themselves a cell, with a small oratory or church attached, in which the inhab. of the cell was usually buried. Such oratories correspond exactly with the "Dhamliags" or churches still found in Ireland, and there universally attributed to the holy men of this period (5th to 7th cents.) (See Petrie's *Essay on the Round Towers*, for many illustrations.) "In character they may be briefly



described from the Oratory of St. Piran (see p. 84), once the most perfect of them all," but now much injured by the pillage of mischievous visitors.

"In plan they are a simple parallelogram (the breadth being about half of the length), ranging from 20 to 35 ft. in length, and from 10 to 17 in breadth. About one-third of the length, the eastern portion, is separated by a low stone step; this is the boundary of the chancel. Within this is a stone altar; and I have invariably found a stone bench running along the base of the wall on the inside, and the floor sunk two or three steps lower than the ground without the edifice. There is always a door on the south side, and a little loophole about 1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. in breadth, and sometimes a doorway also at the N.E. angle. In Ireland there is generally a round tower at this angle, communicating with the interior of the church. As to height, I can only adduce the height of St. Piran's (the other ruins are scarcely more than 6 or 8 ft. high at the present time). St. Piran's was 19 or 20 ft. to apex of the gable, the side walls about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; the church being 25 ft. in length internally. There is always a well beside these structures in Cornwall, as in Ireland and in Wales also."—Rev. W. Haslam, *Trans. of Exeter Dioc. Arch. Soc.* vol. ii.

Besides the Oratory of \**St. Piran* (p. 84), others, in a more or less ruined condition, exist at *St. Enodock*, near Padstow (p. 32); at \**St. Gwithian* or *Gothian*, near Hayle (p. 98); and at \**St. Madron*, called the Baptistery (p. 106).

Of the **Norman Period**, the most important relics in Cornwall are, \**St. Germans* (west front and parts of nave and N. tower, p. 43), \**Blisland* (p. 81), \**Kilkhampston* (S. door only, p. 17), \**Morwenstow* (p. 18), \**Tintagel* (p. 15), \**Mylor*, near Falmouth (p. 92), \**Lelant* (p. 100), \**Manaccan* (S. doorway, p. 131), \**Landewednack* (inner doorway, p. 127).

In many Cornish churches the *font* is the only Norm. relic which remains. In some instances it is very doubtful whether the apparent Norm. work is not in reality an imitation, of a much later period.

**Early English.**—The most perfect E. E. church in Cornwall is \**St. Anthony in Roseland* (p. 132). Portions of the following churches are also of this date: \**Blisland* (chancel, p. 81), \**Camelford* (chancel and tower, p. 6), \**Advent* (p. 7), \**Bottreaux* (p. 41), \**Minster* and \**Lesnewth* (both p. 11), \**Minver* (p. 32), \**Manaccan* (p. 131), \**St. Levan* (p. 149), \**Newlyn East* (p. 107), \**St. Wendron* (p. 133).

Of the **Decorated Period**, what remains is of a high character, and the best examples are at \**Padstow* (late Dec., restored, p. 31), \**St. Columb Major* (mainly early Dec., and very good, p. 33), \**Sheviock*

\* The number of Cornish saints is remarkable, and we must remember not to assume that the word "saint" is used in the sense with which the Romish Calendar has made us familiar. The Cornish, like the Welsh, saints are so called not because they were for the most part martyrs or even missionaries, but they received the title as the founders of churches—a pious object which many of them had exceptional facilities for accomplishing, being relatives of some one or other of the petty British chieftains who were lords of the soil.

(very good, restored, p. 44), \**Lostwithiel* (tower and spire early Dec., and unique, p. 53), *St. Austell* (chancel, p. 57), *Lanteglos* (p. 6), \**St. Ives*, near Liskeard (p. 158), *Quethiock* (p. 22), \**St. Cury* (with curious hagioscope, p. 129), *St. Hilary* (tower, p. 138), *St. Thomas*, at Bodmin.

As in Devonshire, the great era of church building in Cornwall was the 15th cent. The chief **Perpendicular** churches are \**Launceston* (very rich, p. 4), \**Bodmin* (fine tower, p. 67), *Withiel* (p. 69), *St. Wenn* (p. 69), \**Truro* (S. and E. walls, p. 63), *St. Teath* (p. 29), \**St. Kew* (p. 29), \**Egloshayle* (p. 30), \**St. Mawgan* (p. 123), *Antony in East* (p. 45), \**St. Neot* (with remarkable glass, p. 50), \**St. Austell* (nave and tower, much enriched, p. 57), \**Probus* (tower fine, p. 61), *Fowey* (p. 71), \**St. Paul* (p. 109), \**Linkinhorne* (p. 23), *Kilkhamp-ton* (p. 17), *Stratton* (p. 25), *Launcells* (p. 26), *St. Keverne* (p. 131), *St. Just in Penwith* (p. 153), *St. Levan* (p. 149), \**St. Buryan* (p. 143).

**General Character.**—Almost every church in Cornwall was restored or rebuilt during the 15th cent. ; and “all in the same general character, a peculiar character, so prevailing, that beyond doubt it was intentional and had an object.” Cornish churches “are low, and somewhat flat in the pitch of the roof, and without buttresses to break the long plain horizontal lines which are so conspicuous. All these are features of the Perpendicular style, I admit ; but not to the extent to which they are carried in Cornwall. Besides this, the general form of a Cornish church is plain ; externally, the plan of the larger ones is a parallelogram, divided into three low ridges of roof : there is a porch on the south side ; this is the only break in the horizontal line I allude to. The smaller churches have generally but one aisle, and these have a transept also, and sometimes two transepts ; but even these do not relieve the plainness of the exterior. This is not the character of one church, or two, or three ; but more or less of all. It is their character, and I attribute it to the boisterous nature of the climate in that narrow county, exposed as it is, with very little shelter, to violent storms from the sea on both sides. . . . The towers are generally built of granite, and lofty, and seem to rise in defiance of the storms ; but they are for the most part plain ; their beauty consists more in elegance of proportion than in richness of ornament. The staircase is generally within the tower. There is a class, however, which have a staircase turret at one of the angles, rising from the other pinnacles, and finished with a little spire. These towers are always found in valleys. Some few churches have, instead of a tower, a spire of stone. These are found particularly along the sea-coast. Some have neither tower nor spire, but a campanile on a neighbouring hill. These churches are always situated in a deep valley. There are six of them : *St. Feoc*, *St. Mylor*, *Gwennap*, *Gunwalloe*, *Lamorran*, and *Talland*.”—Rev. W. Haslam, *Trans. of Exeter Dioc. Arch. Soc.* vol. ii.

In the interior, the chief feature is the absence of a chancel arch, which is almost universal (notice one at Bodmin). Other peculiarities deserving observation are as follows : All the roofs are of the cradle type ; the nave aisles continue to the full extent of the chancel ; and there is an almost universal absence of clerestory windows. In many of



the churches the **Woodwork** deserves notice, *e.g.* the seats at Altarnum, St. Levan, Morwenstow, and the screens at Buryan and Sancreed. It is nearly all of the 16th cent. "The peculiarity of Cornish woodwork is the profuseness of its surface ornament, the whole ground of the panels being carved all over . . . with sculptural devices, sometimes of foliage alone, mostly growing out of quaint little pots, or foliage mixed with birds or beasts or griffins. All manner of queer imaginative creatures and religious emblems are introduced, and here and there figures of men or angels."—*J. D. Sedding*.

Some few of the Cornish **Church-towers** are richly ornamented, such as Truro, Launceston, St. Austell, and Probus. The tower of Probus is essentially of the Somerset type, and would rank among the best in that county.

The **Painted Glass** (1528) in the 15 windows of St. Neots, near Liskeard (p. 50), deserves special mention for its quantity, condition, and quality, considering the remote situation.

**Crosses** formed of granite are very common in Cornwall, and rank among the most ancient ecclesiastical remains in England. Their numbers, indeed, have been thinned by the farmer, who has found them of a size convenient for gateposts, but many remain in their original positions—in the churchyards, by the wayside, in the market-places, and occasionally in wild and solitary spots on the moors. Some are doubtless much older than others, but the greater number are considered to date before the conquest of Cornwall by Athelstan, A.D. 936. They vary essentially in size and shape. Many of them are Greek crosses, that is, formed of 4 short limbs of equal length, which are sometimes carved on a circular disc, the spaces between the limbs being pierced, as in the Four-Hole Cross near the Jamaica Inn (Rte. 10). In a few, as in that at Perranzabuloe, the sacred symbol is marked out by 4 small holes perforating crosswise the head of the stone. In the Land's End district these monuments are about 4 ft. high, occasionally elevated upon steps, and sculptured with a rude representation of the crucified Saviour. In Devonshire and the eastern parts of Cornwall they are often on a much larger scale, 9 or more ft. in height, and sometimes bear traces on the shaft of scroll-work and a moulding. These crosses may have been erected either as boundary-marks of church property or sanctuaries; to denote places for public prayer, proclamation, or preaching; by the wayside, to direct the pilgrim to the different churches; or, lastly, as sepulchral monuments, or records of battle or murder.<sup>1</sup>

**Castles and Domestic Architecture.**—The chief remains of military architecture in Cornwall are *Launceston Castle* (Hen. III., p. 3); *Tintagel* (13th cent., p. 13); *Trematon* (p. 42); *Restormel* (Hen. III., p. 54); *Pengersick* (Hen. VIII., p. 136); and *St. Michael's Mount* (Perp. and later, p. 139).

**Domestic Buildings** to be noticed are *Trecarrel* (Perp., p. 5); *Prideaux Place*, near Padstow (*circ.* 1600, p. 73); *Lanherne* (1580

<sup>1</sup> Interesting illustrations of the *Cornish Churches and Crosses* have been published by *Mr. J. T. Blight*, of Penzance. Very neat models of them in slate, marble, or serpentine may be procured from Messrs. Lake, booksellers, Truro, or on the Esplanade, Penzance.

and later, p. 37) ; *Lanhydrock* (17th cent., p. 54) ; *Cotehele* (Hen. VII. and later, p. 20) ; *Trelawne* (15th cent., p. 117) ; *Place*, near Fowey (Hen. VII., Eliz., p. 71) ; *Godolphin* (Perp., p. 135).

### III. Sketch of History.

The first appearance of Cornwall in history is due to her connection with the very ancient trade in tin, which is described by Diodorus, and is supposed by some to have been carried on by the Phœnicians in ships from Spain, touching at Mount's Bay. It is more probable that this branch of commerce took the overland route across France, by caravans starting from the Greek seaport and colony of Marseilles, and that the ore was imported into some of the small harbours of Brittany, conveyed in vessels which crossed the channel. It is worthy of note that neither Greek coins nor Phœnician remains or inscriptions have been discovered in Cornwall or Devon to give support to this tradition.

The inhab. of Cornwall, as well as those of Devon, were a branch of the Damnonians, and British rule long and stubbornly maintained its position against various invaders from the N. and E., until in the 10th cent. the British were driven up into the corner by Athelstan. By their Saxon conquerors they were styled *Wealhas*, *i.e.* "Strangers," of the corn or horn-shaped land.

Within 2 years of the landing of William the Norman and the Battle of Hastings, the 2 counties had submitted to the Conqueror. His half-brother, Robert of Mortain, received nearly the whole county of Cornwall as a reward, and "thence arose that great Earldom and Duchy which was deemed too powerful to be trusted in the hands of any but men closely akin to the royal house." It was created a duchy for the Black Prince 1329-37, and continues to this day the appanage or inheritance of the Prince of Wales. As to its early ecclesiastical history, although Christianity was introduced in the 4th and 5th cent., and Damnonia had its British bishops and priesthood, it was not until the 10th cent. that it was attached to the province of Canterbury, and the first English bishop was established first at Bodmin as his see, and afterwards at St. Germans. In the end of the 15th and middle of the 16th cent. Cornwall made a slight noise in the world from the part it took in 2 popular risings, one under Flamank against Hen. VII., partly fomented by sympathy with the Pretender Perkin Warbeck, who landed in Cornwall 1497, and marched to Exeter. The Western counties were again in a flame 1549, when opposition to the religious changes led to what was known as "The Commotion," the chief result of which was another siege of Exeter.

In the Civil Wars of Charles I.'s time the gentry of Cornwall generally took the side of the King, and the county was the scene of 2 battles which, at least for the time, were heavy blows to the Puritans. That of Braddoc Down was fought on January 19, 1642-3. The other, the battle of Stamford Hill, was fought on May 15, 1643, at Stratton (p. 25), almost on the border of the 2 counties. The bravery and loyalty of the Cornishmen are indeed constantly dwelt on by Clarendon; and the King himself was so sensible of the many proofs of attachment to his cause which the county had displayed, that he wrote



the following letter, copies of which are still to be seen in many Cornish churches. It is for the most part painted in black letter on a square board, framed, and hung against the wall.

“C. R.

“TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

“We are so highly sensible of the merits of our County of Cornwall, of their zeal for the defence of our person and the just rights of our Crown, in a time when we could contribute so little to our own defence, or to their assistance; in a time when not only no reward appeared, but great and probable dangers were threatened to obedience and loyalty; of their great and eminent courage and patience in their indefatigable prosecution of their great work against so potent an enemy, backed with so strong, rich, and populous cities, and so plentifully furnished and supplied with men, arms, money, ammunition, and provision of all kinds; and of the wonderful success with which it pleased Almighty God (though with the loss of some most eminent persons, who shall never be forgotten by us), to reward their loyalty and patience by many strange victories over their and our enemies, in despite of all human probability and all imaginable disadvantages; that as we cannot be forgetful of so great desert, so we cannot but desire to publish it to all the world, and perpetuate to all time the memory of their merits, and of our acceptance of the same; and to that end we do hereby render our royal thanks to that our County in the most public and lasting manner we can devise, commanding copies hereof to be printed and published, and one of them to be read in every church and chapel therein, and to be kept for ever as a record in the same; that as long as the history of these times and of this nation shall continue, the memory of how much that County hath merited from us and our Crown, may be derived with it to posterity. Given at our camp at Sudeley Castle, the 10th of September, 1643.”

Some of the most distinguished Cornish Royalists are enumerated in the distich—

“The four wheels of Charles’s wain,  
Grenville, Godolphin, Trevanion, Slanning, slain.”

Sir Beville Grenville was one of the most loyal and distinguished of a distinguished race—the Grenvilles of Bideford, and of Stow in the Cornish parish of Kilkhampton (p. 17). Like the other wheels of the wain he fell early in the contest, and is one of those “eminent persons” to the loss of whom the King refers in his letter. Prince Charles spent a great part of the autumn and winter of 1645 in Cornwall, principally at Launceston and Truro. On March 2, 1645–6, he embarked at Pendennis Castle for the Scilly Islands, where he “was much straitened for provisions.” He left Scilly April 16, and landed the next day in Jersey, whence he sailed for France. The Queen had left Pendennis for France in July 1644.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the latter history of the West. The development of its great harbours, and especially of Plymouth, where the dockyard was established in the reign of Will. III., only raised to higher importance and efficiency the advantages of seaboard which had from the first brought prosperity to Devonshire.

#### IV. Sketch of Geology.<sup>1</sup>

The general features of the Geology of Devon and Cornwall are so largely treated in the Introduction to the *Handbook for Devon*, that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. All that the traveller in Cornwall would appear to require is a short notice of the special peculiarities of the Rock Formations of that county.

The greater part of Cornwall, with the exception of the N.E. district, its granite, &c., belts of trap and igneous rocks, belongs to the *Devonian System* of rocks. Strata of the Lower Silurian period occur near Veryan Bay and to the S.W. of Falmouth, and Cambrian rocks will be very probably discovered on more minute observation. A yet earlier date is assigned to the crystalline schists of the Lizard.

The great metalliferous districts of Cornwall are occupied by the old Devonian Rocks. The "Devonian" slates have been separated into 2 divisions: the first consisting of strata which are metalliferous, and contain many elvans, but few greenstones; the second of slates which are only sparingly metalliferous, and associated with a number of greenstones, but no elvans. Tin and copper lodes are found among the former rocks, and lead-veins in the latter.

The crystalline district of the Lizard offers to the geologist a considerable variety of rocks and several problems of great interest. The outlying islands from the Lizard Head to the Bumble Point mostly consist of coarsely crystalline rocks, probably of igneous origin, but of very great antiquity, which appear to have been subsequently modified by pressure. These seem to be followed by hornblendic schists, and these to pass up into a more distinctly banded series, the darker layers containing much hornblende or black mica, the lighter resembling a granite. The origin of these crystalline schists has been of late years the subject of much dispute, but the opinion is becoming general that they are igneous rocks, which, however, have solidified under somewhat abnormal conditions, and in certain cases have been modified by subsequent pressure. Through these a number of igneous rocks have forced their way. The most interesting and oldest of these is serpentine, which occupies no small portion of the district, and can be well examined on the west coast at Kynance Cove, on the E., near Landewednack, and in many other places from Cadgwith to Coverack Cove, as well as in the cliffs near Porthalla; outcrops also are numerous inland. The rock, however, is not in its original state; it was not ejected as serpentine, but can be shown to have passed into this condition by the action of water on one or more of its constituent minerals. The rock originally was a *peridotite*, to use the geological name—that is, it consisted of olivine (*peridote*), together with varieties of iron-oxide,

<sup>1</sup> The *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, established at Truro, and the *Reports of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall* (at Penzance), contain a great mass of valuable information relating to Cornwall. Also the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, in which some of the most important papers have appeared. Also Delabèche's *Report on the Geology of Cornwall and Devon*, a book now rather old but most valuable.



augite, hornblende, and enstatite. The rock commonly is of a reddish colour, beautifully striped or veined ; but it is sometimes greenish, sometimes almost black. The glittering brass-like flakes which are commonly rather conspicuous are a variety of enstatite. Diabase-rock (*gabbro*) breaks through the serpentine in many places on the E. coast, and forms a huge mass at Crousa Down. Both this and the outlying veins may be well studied at Coverack Cove, where another, rarer, and somewhat older variety of the rock also occurs. A second considerable mass, more dike-like in form, comes to the sea at Karak Clews. In some cases this rock exhibits a curious banded structure, which of late has given rise to much discussion. Not seldom the diabase of the *gabbro* is altered into hornblende by secondary change, and the felspar into a white substance called saussurite. Small masses and dikes of granite cut the serpentine ; these are commoner on the W. coast. One section, however, on the E. coast seems to indicate that the granite is more recent than the *gabbro*. The latter, the serpentine, and the schist (occasionally) are cut by a variety of rocks, nearly all of which may be included in the comprehensive term "greenstone." A fault which is clearly visible in the cliffs at Porthalla and in Polurrian Cove separates this crystalline district from the slaty region on the N.<sup>1</sup>

On the N. coast of Cornwall, between Boscastle and Tintagel, the Devonian slate has been forced seaward by the protrusion of the Bodmin granite, and consists of argillaceous slates intimately mixed with schistose and vesicular trap, the latter being much impregnated with carbonate of lime. At South Petherwin the slates are variously schistose, calciferous, and argillaceous, and interesting as being stored with organic remains. In Whitesand Bay, between Trewinnow and Tregantle, calcareous rocks containing fossils are associated with argillaceous slates, and it is thought probable that these beds may be a continuation of the Plymouth limestones. A calciferous patch again occurs at Looe, quartzose rocks N. of Sandplace, and arenaceous beds at Liskeard ; the latter being quarried for building-stone. S. of this town a rock closely allied to serpentine is found on the eminence of Clicker Tor, intrusive in the slates. The schistose cliffs between Looe and Polperro have acquired much interest by the discoveries of Mr. Couch of Polperro, who was the first to detect in them remains which, after having first been pronounced fish, and then sponges, are now, and it would seem with certainty, regarded as true ichthyolites (see *Polperro*). At Looe the only fossils are bivalve shells, corals, and encrinurites ; but W. of this place, on the shore of Talland Bay, the ichthyolites make their appearance, and may be seen as far W. as Lanivet Bay, a short distance from Pencarrow Head, where they are succeeded by corals and shells. It is worthy of especial notice that the rocks of the small district containing these remains underlie to the N. or towards the land, while the rest of the S. coast underlies in an opposite direction, or towards the sea ; the same easterly dip prevailing in

<sup>1</sup> The reader desirous of information on this interesting district may be referred to a Paper by Prof. Bonney and Gen. McMahon in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* for 1891, in which reference is made to earlier publications.

both. This inversion of the strata is first observed in Pottredler Bay, opposite the W. end of Looe Island; it continues westward a short distance beyond Fowey Haven, and may be traced for 2 or 3 miles inland.

At Pencarrow Head we again find fossiliferous limestone, which stretches across Fowey Haven near Polruan, in apparent continuation of the beds at Looe, supporting red and variegated slates. S. of Turbot Point hard quartz rock makes its appearance, and constitutes the eminence called the Great Carn; and N. of Gorran Haven another patch of limestone associated with slates and some remarkable rocks of a semi-porphyrific character. The sandstones contain several species of *orthids* and *trilobites* characteristic of the Lower Silurian or Sedgwick's Cambrian period. An excellent section—commencing with the micaceous and arenaceous slates of the Dodman—is exhibited in Verran Bay, where the coast cuts the strike of the beds. A band of limestone, which is considered lower in the series than the calcareous beds of Gorran and Looe, will be seen in this bay. At Penare Head a number of very interesting rocks are intermingled on the cliffs, consisting of greenstones and trappean conglomerates, argillaceous slates, with some serpentine and diallage rock. Near Falmouth, between Pendennis Castle and the Swan Pool, a good section is obtained at low-water of the red and variegated slate-beds which may be observed intermingled with arenaceous rocks. Farther W. the country has been so divided by elvans, cross-courses, and lodes, as to offer few facilities for the study of the Devonian rocks. On the N. coast argillaceous and arenaceous slates extend from Hayle to Portreath, and fossiliferous calcareous slates occur between Newquay and Towan Head. Watergate Bay exhibits a fine section of the red and variegated beds which may be traced inland to Tregoss Moor. At Towan Head trap-dikes can be well studied, as also on the W. of Trevoze Head, and higher up the coast between Endellion and Port Isaac, where, on Kellan Head, is an interesting example enclosing fragments of the adjoining slate, which appear to have been altered by the heat of the igneous mass.

The *Carboniferous rocks* extend over a great part of central Devon, and occupy a considerable area in the N.E. of Cornwall. They are admitted on all hands to be the equivalents of the lower part of the Carboniferous system; but unfortunately the mineral fuel so richly stored up in contemporary deposits in Scotland and other parts of Britain does not exist here; and they are probably for the most part earlier than the coal-bearing deposits of S. Wales. The Carboniferous rocks of Cornwall consist chiefly of sandstones, often siliceous, and of slates of various colours, but also include roofing-slates and some limestones, and near the western and southern boundary are abundantly associated with trappean *ash* and other productions which bear a striking analogy to those of existing volcanoes.

One of the most interesting circumstances connected with this formation is the disturbance to which it has evidently been subjected, from which, however, the older world has not escaped. The strata are twisted and contorted in a manner that defies all description, but may be seen on every part of the coast between Boscastle and the mouths of the Taw and Torridge. This universal dislocation has



given rise to very extraordinary and picturesque cliff-scenery, rendering this portion of the coast one of the most interesting to the artist as well as to the geologist.

*Granite* occurs in Cornwall and Devonshire in 6 distinct patches, constituting the districts of Dartmoor, Brown Willy, Hensbarrow, Carn Menezes, the Land's End, and Islands of Scilly; rising to an elevation of 2050 ft. on Dartmoor, but sinking gradually in its course westward, until in Scilly its highest point is barely 200 ft. above the level of the sea. These 6 principal bosses are connected with smaller patches, which unite the great bosses, and complete a chain extending through the country in a N.E. and S.W. direction. These minor patches are all marked by ruggedness and elevation above the neighbouring slate, and form the eminences of Kit Hill and Hingston Down near Callington, Castel-an-Dinas and Belovely Beacon S. of St. Columb, Carn Brea and Carn Marth near Redruth, Tregonning and Godolphin hills W. of Helston, and the far celebrated St. Michael's Mount in the vicinity of Penzance. Another small patch occurs at the Cligga Head, but farther removed than those previously noticed from a large boss.

Schorl (black tourmaline) and schorl-rock occur frequently on the S. of Dartmoor, but rarely in the Brown Willy and Scilly granite. They are, however, found in some quantity in the Land's End district, and abundantly in that of Hensbarrow, being principally confined to the outskirts of the respective bosses. Schorl-rock may be seen in Cornwall on the Roche Rocks, which are entirely composed of it, and at Treryn Castle, the site of the well-known Logan Stone. In the central parts of the Hensbarrow district the granite is remarkable for its liability to decompose, and often to considerable depths, the felspar being frequently replaced by schorl and a micaceous mineral. Other varieties of granite may be found on the hills of Godolphin and Tregonning. That which occurs in the parishes of Mabe and Constantine is well known for its beautiful grain, a characteristic which renders it so valuable for economical purposes.

In all these masses of granite a peculiar structure will be observed. The rock is apparently separated into horizontal and parallel beds, and these horizontal lines are intersected by a double series of vertical joints, which run generally from N. to S., and from E. to W. By this network of cracks air and moisture insinuate themselves, and, by decomposing the surfaces, separate granite into cubical blocks, and originate those fantastic forms which seem to start up wildly in lonely places, to the bewilderment of the traveller. The Cheesewring near Liskeard, Bowerman's Nose on Dartmoor, and the Pulpit Rock in Scilly illustrate the effects of this structure. Mis Tor, near Prince's Town, affords a fine example of decomposition in the horizontal joints alone; and those colossal pillars which rise so magnificently from the headlands of Tol Pedn Penwith and Pardenick, and along that coast towards the Land's End, of the weathering of the vertical joints.

Wherever the sedimentary rocks can be seen in contact with granite, they will be observed to be altered or rendered crystalline, and to be penetrated in various directions by portions of the igneous rock which, decreasing in size after they have entered the slate, and dwindle



dling often to mere lines, show that the granite when injected must have possessed considerable fluidity. These veins may be well studied on the cliffs of the Land's End district, especially at Wicca Pool, near Zennor, Porthmeer Cove, W. of the Gurnard's Head, Pendeen Cove, farther W., Cape Cornwall, Whitesand Cove, N. of the Land's End promontory, and Mousehole.

Numerous bands of a granitic rock—provincially termed *elvans*, from the Cornish word *elven*, a spark—traverse Cornwall and Devon, in courses, with one exception, more or less coincident with the strike of the great granite axis. They are chiefly composed of a felspathic or quartzo-felspathic base, containing crystals of felspar and quartz, mixed occasionally with schorl and mica, and vary from an insignificant breadth to an expansion of 400 ft. These elvans cut through both granite and slate, and are to be considered as dikes of the former rock, which have been erupted at a period subsequent to the protrusion of the great bosses. The *Pentewan stone* of Cornwall is elvan, and is remarkable for containing fragments of slate, which may be seen in a branch extending along the shore towards the Black Head. There is also an elvan under the Old Pier and Battery at Penzance, and a fine section of another is exhibited on the coast at St. Agnes, where, at the Cligga Point, it may be observed to enter the granite. Dikes of greenstone are sometimes called “blue elvans,” the former being then termed “buff elvans.”

In an economical point of view granite, although regarded with an evil eye by the farmer, is a most valuable substance, and the traveller will be scarcely correct in saying that all is barren on the Cornish moors. It is largely quarried in various districts; and the granite of Luxulion, the Cheesewring, and Penryn, so well known for its beauty and durability, is the material of Waterloo Bridge, the Docks of Chatham, the lighthouse and beacon on the Plymouth Breakwater, and the New Eddystone Lighthouse.

On the N. of Cornwall the traveller will frequently find the shores desolated by sand, which, principally composed of comminuted shells, is piled upon them in *towans* or hillocks (= *downs*). With respect to the origin of these sandy dunes, the old vegetable surfaces which may be traced in their structure afford evidence of a gradual accumulation, and there is reason to suppose that the principal part of the sand was drifted inland from the beach before the coast was raised to its present height. It is curious to observe how effectually a small stream of water will arrest the progress of the sand. The particles carried forward by the wind are seldom raised many inches from the ground, and individually are held suspended for very short distances. No sooner, therefore, are they drifted past the bank of the stream than they fall into the water, and are carried away by the current.—(*Contributed by The Rev. Professor Bonney.*)

## V. Botany.

In Mr. H. C. Watson's division of Britain into botanical provinces, he has grouped Cornwall together with Devon and Somerset into one province called the Peninsula. Cornwall has not been so thoroughly examined as other parts of the Peninsula, except in special localities such as the Lizard, Penzance, and the neighbourhood of Plymouth. Though no exhaustive flora of Cornwall has been published, much information has been obtained about its flowering plants, and recorded in Key's *Flora of Devon and Cornwall*; Archer Briggs' *Flora of Plymouth*; Mr. J. G. Baker's paper on the plants of the Lizard in the *Journal of Botany* (1871); Corry's extension of Mr. Baker's list (*Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.* vol. xvi.) ; and in scattered records during recent years in the *Journal of Botany*. This information is so full that probably little remains to be done, if anything, in the discovery of rare flowering plants; but an exhaustive census of the flora would yield material for its general classification under types of distribution—a matter of considerable interest, since Cornwall is an “ extreme term ” both in climate and geographical position, and exhibits a peculiar geological character.

The great characteristic of British climate—viz. the small range of temperature between winter and summer, which distinguishes it from continental climate in the same latitude—is well marked in Cornwall, thrust out as it were to meet the Gulf Stream; and this equability of temperature and humidity are beyond doubt potent factors in determining the character of the Cornish flora. Cornwall is, however, subject to the influence of prevailing winds from great expanses of sea over the greater part of its area. Not only on the shores, but in all elevated and exposed situations, this influence may be recognised by the absence of trees, or by the stunted and irregularly developed trunks and branches exhibiting a windward and leeward facies. In the valleys, however, trees flourish, though nowhere do we find such splendid forms as abound in the central counties of England. Efforts have been made to effect an improvement by planting as screens such trees as are capable of resisting sea-winds, and by the judicious introduction of other timber-trees among these. Special mention has been made of this dearth of trees, since it involves an absence from the flora in many places of sylvan plants, such as live only under shelter of woodlands.

Though it is impossible, in the absence of a general census of the Cornish flora, to speak with accuracy of its relationships with other floras, sufficient indication of its character exists in the presence of marked west European types. The occurrence of *Erica vagans*, which appears also in the south of Ireland and south of Europe; *Erica ciliaris*, known from Corfe Castle (Dorset), west of Ireland and Spain and Portugal; *Corrigiola littoralis*, known also from Devon, and the sandy shores of western and southern Europe and north Africa; *Illecebrum verticillatum*, appearing only in Devon and the south of Europe; *Sibthorpia europæa*, which ranges over south-west England, south of Ireland, Channel Islands, and western Europe,—the



occurrence of these and other plants is significant of a relationship with the west European flora, from the south of Ireland to Spain and Portugal. However, as has been said, such facts are merely significant, and we must wait for a flora of the whole county to establish the comparative abundance of western species, &c.

Two dissimilar areas have been examined with care. The late Mr. Archer Briggs' *Flora of Plymouth* embraces a landward district of 12 miles round that town, but includes more of Devon than Cornish territory. He has exhaustively and critically catalogued the plants and studied the accompanying natural features. This area is of greatly diversified surface, broken up into hill and dale, with a southern drainage through numerous small rivers. Such natural features present conditions favourable to the occurrence of a large and interesting flora. In its northern and elevated moorland parts, peat-bogs abound with their characteristic vegetation of bog-mosses (*Sphagnum*), sundews, and other carnivorous plants (*Drosera rotundifolia*, *D. intermedia*, *Pinguicula lusitanica*), *Narthecium*, &c. Below this tract, and nearer Plymouth, there are heathlands with minute forms such as inhabit turfy ground, *Sagina subulata*, *Radiola*, *Centunculus*, &c. The streams issuing from the moorland are bordered with copse-wood sheltering sylvestral plants, and lower down with woods and meadows. Lower down still, the tidal estuaries and inlets shelter such maritime plants as do not occur on exposed coasts, while the cliff and beach of the coast itself afford still further diversity of habitat. In the deep road-cuttings and hollow lanes crowned with hedges there are numerous ferns and mosses, and of flowering plants, *Cotyledon umbilicus*, *Sedum anglicum*, *Epilobium lanceolatum*, *Jasione montana*, and in the hedges many climbing plants mixed with *Rubi* and *Rosæ*. Great part of this area, however, is part of Devon, but the Cornish portion embraces considerable tracts of common with woods and copses, and, lower down, tidal creeks. The total flora of vascular plants in the area amounts to 877 species, of which 728 are "natives," 48 "denizens," 48 "colonists," 37 "aliens," and 16 "casuals." Classifying them according to Mr. Watson's types of distribution, they comprise 484 of the British type, 220 of the English, 3 of the Intermediate, 5 of the Scottish, 16 of the Germanic, and 36 of the Atlantic, while the remaining 113 are "Segregates and Introductions" not classified.

The next best-examined portion of Cornwall, and the part of greatest botanical interest in the whole county, is the small Lizard peninsula, and our knowledge of its Botany is mainly derived from Mr. Baker's catalogue. The centre of this area is a bare, heathery, uncultivated plateau rising 300–400 ft. above sea-level, unbroken by trees, "with abundance of furze, both vernal and autumnal, intermixed with 4 kinds of heath, the 3 that grow everywhere and [*Erica*] *vagans* more abundant than any of them—no [*Erica*] *ciliaris* here at all, although it is plentiful . . . about Truro; broad, open, grass-bordered roads edged with *Agrostis vulgaris*, *Festuca ovina*, *Airacaryophyllea*, and *Triodia*, with *Plantago maritima* and [*P.*] *Coronopus*, *Sagina nodosa* and *Anthemis nobilis* mixed abundantly amongst them; and peaty pools in which the streamlets that run down to the shore take their rise, yielding plenty of *Scirpus fluitans*

*Juncus supinus*, *Helosciadium inundatum*, *Myriophyllum alternifolium*, *Hydrocotyle* and *Peplis*, but nowhere any scrap to be seen of *Drosera*, *Sphagnum*, or *Narthecium*—all of which are common enough upon Dartmoor.” This serpentine tract is drained only by mere rills flowing down into the hollows between the sea-cliffs. In the neighbourhood of the villages and hamlets the country is brought under cultivation; but there are no hedges, and the fields are separated by walls or earthy banks on which the paths run. There are no trees nor shrubs, except in the lower parts of the rills between the crags, and here and there, near houses, apple-trees, poplar, elder, and the like. There is therefore a noteworthy absence of sylvestral forms from the flora. From the serpentine tract one passes northward to rocks of Devonian age bearing a flora of a different character. Hedges shelter such plants as *Hypericum androsæmum*, *Calamintha officinalis*, *Aspidium angulare*, and *Nephrodium æmulum*; while species characteristic of the serpentine formation, as *Erica vagans*, *Herniaria glabra*, *Arenaria verna*, *Scilla*, &c., are left behind, though the Cornish heath is to be found outside the serpentine near Helston and Carminow Creek.

In the Lizard district the *Leguminosæ* are largely represented not only in species, but in the great number of individuals mostly of humble stature. Broom, *Ononis*, *Anthyllis*, *Melilotus*, *Ornithopus*, *Lathyrus*, 2 species of Furze, 3 of *Genista* and of *Medicago*, 4 of *Lotus*, 6 Vetches, and 17 Trefoils abound. The furze and heath are greatly infested by the parasitic dodder (*Cuscuta*). *Viola lactea* occurs in Degibna Wood, and *Corrigiola littoralis*, found only in Devon elsewhere in Britain, at Looe Pool. *Littorella lacustris* grows on the Lizard Down in places where there is standing water; while the beautiful *Scilla verna*, flowering in May and June, is succeeded later in places by the less beautiful *Scilla autumnalis*. *Euphorbia portlandica*, the Portland spurge, occurs at Looe Bar, and *Convolvulus Soldanella*, the sea-bindweed, with its fleshy leaves and large pink flowers, and *Eryngium maritimum*, the sea-holly. *Sibthorpia europæa* abounds beside the rills, and with it *Anagallis tenella* and *Pinguicula lusitanica* in spongy places. *Statice Armeria*, the sea-thrift, is everywhere abundant, and *S. binervosa*, the sea-lavender, is to be found at Gunwalloe. Mr. A. Bennett believes that a species of the parasitic *Orobanche* (broom rape), possibly new to our flora, is to be found on the Lizard cliffs. Besides those already mentioned, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, *Hypericum undulatum*, *H. linariifolium*, *Lavatera sylvestris*, *Trifolium Bocconi*, *T. Molinerii*, *T. strictum*, *Lotus angustissimus*, *Ornithopus ebracteatus*, *Physospermum cornubiense*, *Scrophularia Scorodonia*, and among cryptogams *Chara fragifera* and *C. canescens*, which all occur in Cornwall or the Scilly Islands, may be said to be characteristic of south-west England and also of western and southern Europe.

Of Ferns, besides those incidentally mentioned, the following occur in the Lizard peninsula: *Ophioglossum vulgatum* (adder's tongue), *Polypodium vulgare*, *Polystichum vulgare*, *Lastrea Filix-mas*, *L. dilatata*, *Athyrium Filix-femina*, *Asplenium marinum*, *A. Adiantum-nigrum*, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, *Blechnum*, *Pteris*, and *Osmunda regalis*.



The flora of vascular plants of the Lizard thus contrasts markedly with that of the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and the two may be taken as fairly typical of the county.

A list of the Mosses of Devon and Cornwall has been prepared by Messrs. Holmes and Brent. Among the rare Cornish forms are *Ditrichum subulatum*, *Pottia asperula* and *P. viridifolia*, *Trichostomum littorale*, *Tortula cuneifolia*, *Epipterygium Tozeri*, *Philonotis rigida* (a mountain moss), *Schistostega osmundacea*, *Hookeria lætevirens* (which grows in Mousehole Cave, and is known otherwise from Killarney and Madeira—a tropical genus represented only by this form in Europe), *Eurhynchium strigosum* (found only in Cornwall by the Rev. Mr. Tozer—the locality not stated), *E. hians*, and *Hypnum sarmentosum* (here out of its proper range on the Scottish and Welsh mountains).

Mr. Holmes has prepared similar lists of the Scale-mosses and Liverworts, including the following notable forms: *Haplomitrium Hookeri*, *Jungermannia Wilsoniana*, *Lepidozia cupressina*, and *Petalophyllum Ralfsii*. In the same writer's list of Cornish lichens there are a fair number of rarities, but it is confessedly very incomplete. So much less is known of the distribution of these cellular cryptogams in Great Britain and elsewhere, that any generalisation based on the scanty facts available would be untrustworthy. Though such indefatigable collectors as Ralfs, Curnow, and Holmes have given special attention to Cornwall, we have yet much to learn of the *Muscineæ*, *Lichenes*,\* and freshwater *Algæ* of the county. The natural conditions are favourable to the occurrence of an exceptionally large flora of these forms, and it is precisely here that the traveller will be most likely to meet with reward. The collection of specimens of these groups and their preservation are more easily effected than in the case of flowering plants, and, though from their minuteness the distinguishing characters are more obscure, this difficulty is not great enough to discourage the earnest student.

The Seaweeds or Marine Algæ have been carefully studied in Plymouth Sound, Falmouth, Penzance, &c., and exhibit the rich variety of forms which characterises the marine flora of the Channel. The shores of this outlying portion of our coasts projecting into the approaching Gulf Stream are clothed with a marine vegetation possessing representatives in common with warmer latitudes. Not only are such southern forms found growing, but there are cast up constantly by this great current the unattached floating Gulf-weed, *Sargassum bacciferum* from the Sargasso Sea, and *S. vulgare*, neither of which, however, can be justly reckoned natives of our seas, but merely waifs. The marine flora of the Cornish and Devon coasts strongly resembles that of the south of Ireland and the opposite coast of France as far south as Biarritz, there being comparatively few species peculiar to either side. Such a state emphatically points out to us the importance of considering the distribution of marine vegetation according to the marine basins rather than according to the shores of countries. There are numerous points on the coast, but especially those mentioned, where the seaweed collector will be rewarded.

So much harm has been done in other districts by the thoughtless

collection and extirpation of rare plants, that readers are requested to aid in the preservation in their native localities of all scarce and characteristic plants. Their rarity shows how precarious is their tenure; and the struggle for existence with surrounding nature is hard enough without the addition of man's interference.—(*Contributed by George Murray, British Museum.*)

## VI. Mines and Mining.

The chief industry and main source of the prosperity of Cornwall have been its mines. The metalliferous district between the N. limits of Dartmoor and the Land's End has long been famous for the production of Tin, which is found nowhere else in the British Islands. There is no doubt that it was known and manufactured many cent. anterior to the Christian epoch. It is mentioned by Homer as one of the metals employed by Vulcan in the construction of the shield of Achilles; and there are frequent allusions to it in the Old Testament (Isa. and Ezek.) Tin was in fact indispensable for the manufacture of bronze (an alloy of tin and copper). Without a knowledge of its qualities, and the power of smelting it, that "bronze period" could not have been inaugurated which marks so great an advance in the history of human civilisation. Tin is the rarest of metals. It is found in abundance only in this country, in Malacca, and, since 1875, in South Australia, though it occurs in the East Indian Islands, and in small quantities in N. Spain, Saxony, and Bohemia. The tin of the ancient world was probably procured from both East and West; but there is every reason to believe that at least as much was exported from this country (and from a very early period) as was brought to the shores of the Mediterranean from Malacca. The favourite belief has been that Phœnician ships, either from Tyre or from Phœnician colonies on the coast of Spain, came direct to Britain to fetch it; but Sir George Cornewall Lewis, in his *Astronomy of the Ancients*, has shown that the caravan-route across Gaul (which was certainly in use when Diodorus wrote, B.C. 40) was in all probability the channel, from the earliest times, for the conveyance of British tin to the shores of the Mediterranean. On the other hand, Dr. Smith (*The Cassiterides*, by George Smith, LL.D., London, 1863), after collecting all the passages relating to the Phœnician and Massilian tin trade (and thus enabling readers to form their own opinion), comes himself to the conclusion that in the earliest period the Phœnicians did visit Britain by sea, making Gades their western station for the trade; but that after Cæsar's first invasion (and not before) the tin was carried overland through Gaul to Marseilles.

Diodorus is the first who mentions this line of traffic. "The inhabitants," he says, "carry the tin to a certain island lying on the coast of Britain, called Iktis. During the recess of the tide, *the intermediate space being left dry*, they carry over abundance of tin to this place in their carts. There the merchants buy it of the natives, and transport it into Gaul." This *Iktis* has been frequently regarded as St. Michael's Mount, which is at present accessible at low-water. There is reason, however, for believing that this was not always the case; and the



claims of “*Vectis*” (the Isle of Wight) to be the island mentioned by Diodorus are not to be set aside hastily. Wight, it is true, was never accessible at low-water; but Diodorus, in the next sentence, tells us that “the other islands” between Britain and Gaul were also thus accessible—a proof that his knowledge of the British coast and of the tin district was by no means accurate. It is probable that many small islands served as emporia for tin, and that the “*Iktis*” of Diodorus must be accepted as referring to them generally. Sir G. C. Lewis, after reading the pamphlet of Sir Henry James on the remarkable block of tin now in the Truro Museum discovered near *St. Mawes*, declared himself “satisfied” that St. Michael’s Mount was the *Iktis* of Diodorus, although still holding to the belief that British tin had always been conveyed across Gaul to Marseilles.<sup>1</sup>

When the Romans became masters of Britain, they of course engrossed the whole of the trade. In the unsettled times which followed their departure, the mines are supposed to have been neglected, but it is certain that the Continent was still to a considerable extent supplied from them. Church-bells first came into use in the 6th and 7th cent., so that it may be presumed there was a demand for tin during the Saxon period. Tin-mines are not mentioned in *Domesday*, but soon after the Conquest we find them in full action, and are soon enabled to leave the doubtful field of tradition and enter on the sure ground of record.

Edmund Earl of Cornwall (son of Earl Richard) granted to the tinners a charter, which conferred the important privilege of holding plea of all actions relating to the mines, those of “lyfe, lymme, and land excepted,” and declared that the prisons for offending tanners should be at Lidford and Lostwithiel. In consideration of these privileges, the gentlemen tanners bound themselves to pay to the Earl of Cornwall and his successors a certain duty (afterwards fixed at 4s.) upon every hundredweight of tin; and certain towns were appointed to which the blocks of metal should be brought to be *coined* or assayed and kept until the dues were paid. To facilitate these arrangements, the miners of Cornwall were separated from those of Devon, whom they had been previously accustomed to meet every seventh or eighth year on Hingston Down, near Callington; and from this time the Stannary parliaments on Crockeru Tor—a wild hill in the centre of Dartmoor—are probably to be dated. The charter of Edmund was confirmed by Edw. I. in 1305, and marks an epoch in Cornish mining, as it was the origin of many of those customs and practices which are peculiar to the Stannaries, such as the right of *bounding*, or selecting portions of waste land for mining to be marked out by pits, which encouraged the search for tin by vesting in the *bounder* a large proportion of the metal found within the described limits. From the period of the Edwards the mines continued to flourish, under the protection of the Crown, until the reign of Mary. At the accession of Eliz. mining had reached so low an ebb, that that sagacious ruler invited over a number of Germans to assist and instruct her poor “spadiards.” Under the wise rule of Eliz.

<sup>1</sup> See his letter in the *45th Report of the R. Instit. of Cornwall*. Truro, 1863.



the mines were soon again filled with busy labourers, and in particular those of silver and lead at Combe Martin and Beer Ferrers, which are supposed to have been vigorously worked in this reign. Some improvements had been made in the laws and regulations of the Stannaries. A *warden* was appointed to do justice in law and equity, from whom there was an appeal to the Duke of Cornwall in council, or, for want of a Duke of Cornwall, to the Crown. Hen. VII. had conferred an important addition to these privileges—that no law relating to the tanners should be enacted without the consent of the *Stannary parliament*, which consists of 24 gentlemen, a certain number chosen by a mayor and council in each of the Stannary divisions. In 1836 the Stannary courts of judicature were remodelled by Act of Parliament.

The history of Cornish *Copper* is a tale of yesterday compared to that of tin. The sources of this mineral lying deeper in the earth, it required an improved method of mining and drainage to penetrate to them, and such an assistant as the steam-engine to supersede the rude appliances of ancient days. It appears that no notice was taken of this valuable metal until the latter end of the 15th cent., and very little attention paid to it until the Revolution, at which period its true value began gradually to unfold itself. It is supposed, however, that no mine was worked exclusively for copper until the year 1700, previously to which some Bristol merchants had largely profited by buying up the casual produce at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* per ton. In 1718 a Mr. Costar gave a great impulse to the trade by draining several of the deeper mines, and instructing the Cornish in an improved method of dressing the ore. From that period the present trade in Cornish copper may be said to date its rise, the annual produce, with some exceptions, having progressively increased. In the year ending June 30, 1856, it amounted to no less than 209,305 tons of ore, which produced 13,275 tons of fine copper, and 1,283,639*l.* in money. In 1851 the mines of Devon and Cornwall together were estimated to furnish one-third of the copper raised throughout Europe and the British Isles (De la Beche).

The peroxide of tin and sulphuret and bisulphuret of copper—the only ores of these metals which are of consequence in a mining point of view—are contained in *veins* or *lodes*, which run in an E. and W. direction, through granite as well as slate, and vary in width from an inch to upwards of 30 ft., but the average breadth is from 1 ft. to 4 ft. These are frequently interrupted by *cross-courses*, or veins seldom metalliferous, which maintain a direction from N. to S., and often prove to the miner a source of considerable vexation, for they alter the position of, or *heave*, the lodes they intersect, and occasionally in such a manner as to baffle all attempts for their recovery. The veins containing lead pursue a N. and S. course, but are rarely associated with lodes of copper or tin. Indeed, each district is in general characterised by the preponderance of a particular ore. Thus Dartmoor, St. Austell, and St. Agnes are principally stanniferous; the great mining-field of Gwenap, Redruth, and Camborne, cupriferous; while lead is for the most part confined to the N. and E., and manganese and antimony to the N.E. parts of Cornwall. The geological structure of the country is commonly an indication of the ores which may be found in it. Tin, as a general rule, is to be sought in granite, lead in slate, and copper near

the junction of these 2 formations. But copper and tin frequently occur in one and the same lode, or in separate lodes running parallel courses, and so near each other as to be within the bounds of the same mine.

The usual method pursued in a search for lodes is to sink a pit to a certain depth, and then to drive a tunnel or *cross-cut* N. and S. (for tin and copper), so as to meet with every vein in the tract through which it passes.

In working a mine 3 material points are to be considered—the discharge of the water, the removal of the rubbish or *deads*, and the raising of the ore. To assist in the drainage an *adit*, or subterranean passage, is commenced in a neighbouring valley, and *driven* up to the vein, so that the level to which the water is to be pumped may be brought as low as possible. The *shaft*, a well-like aperture, is then sunk in the rock, and a machine called a *whim* erected, to bring up the *deads* and ore. This is a hollow cylinder of wood, or *cage*, which turns on a perpendicular axis, and is worked by horses—or, in a large mine, by a steam-engine. As it revolves, a rope which encircles it winds and unwinds, and raises one bucket or *kibbal* to the surface, whilst the other is descending the mine. The shaft is in general a square-shaped excavation, about 6 ft. in breadth by 9 or 12 ft. in length, and divided in the centre by a strong wooden partition, which makes it in reality 2 shafts, one for the use of the miner, the other for raising the ore. The veins or *lodes* which are to be reached by the shaft may be compared to leaning walls enclosed in the solid rock, slanting or *underlying* to the rt. or l., and descending to unknown depths. Where the shaft intersects them, *levels* or galleries, about 6 ft. in height by 4 in width, are *driven* in a horizontal direction along their course, one below the other, at intervals of from 10 to 20 or 30 fath.; and when extended to a certain distance from the original vertical shaft, it becomes necessary, for the purpose of ventilation, to *sink* another shaft, which is made to intersect all the levels in the same manner as the first. In the interval a communication is also frequently made between 2 galleries by a partial shaft called a *wins*. More than one lode is generally worked in a mine, and when this is the case levels run parallel to each other at the same depth, and communicate by *cross-cuts*, driven through the intervening rock, or *country*, as it is called. The excavations are principally effected by blasting with gunpowder, and the annual cost of the quantity consumed in the Cornish mines amounts to as much as 18,000*l*. Much skill is shown by the miner in his underground work. The cross-cuts are driven by the guidance of a compass, a survey which is called *dialling*, and a shaft is frequently commenced at different depths, and cut with such exactness that the various parts, when completed, coincide, and form one vertical excavation.

A curious circumstance connected with these gloomy recesses is the increase of the heat with the depth, which is after the rate of 1° Fahr. for every 53·5 ft., and has been cited as an argument for the Leibnitz doctrine of a central fire in the interior of the earth. In the deep levels of the Consolidated Mines the mercury rises to 98° Fahr., in those of the United Mines to 110° Fahr. The miners used to work naked to the waist, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. only at a spell, their comrades the while dashing them



with cold water ; they have been known to lose 5 lbs. from perspiration during the spell of 8 hrs. After work they would climb to " grass " (the surface), and, there being no " day," would walk in their wet clothes a mile or two over the downs to their homes. What wonder that miners' asthma and pulmonary complaints were prevalent !

The *Drainage* of the mine is an important consideration, and the magnificent *Engines* by which it is effected are well worthy of the traveller's attention. Before the invention of the steam-engine, the work was performed by horses, men, or water. The pumping-machines were then the *water-whim*, in which a horse raised buckets or *kibbals* to the surface ; the *rag and chain pump*, which was kept incessantly in motion by parties of men, who relieved each other at intervals of 6 hrs. ; and the *water-wheel and bobs*, a wheel, perhaps 50 ft. in diam., turned by a stream of water, and connected with pumps formerly of wood, but now universally of cast-iron. This apparatus is still used in Cornwall, and is generally employed in Devonshire, where running water is plentiful. In the 18th cent. Newcomin and Savery introduced their atmospheric or *fire-engine*, for which they obtained a patent in 1705. By its aid the mines were deepened, and new sources of wealth made accessible ; but the engine was necessarily both clumsy and costly, and consumed about 100 chaldrons of coal per month. In 1778 this engine was giving place to Watt's, in which steam was substituted for the weight of the atmosphere as the power to drive down the piston. The improvement was a great one. The new engine performed more work at a much less expense than one of Newcomin's, and Watt was amply remunerated for the use of his invention by one-third of the coals saved by it. Three of his engines erected in place of the same number of Newcomin's on Chacewater effected a reduction of 7200*l.* in the annual expenditure of the mine. From the time of Watt the Cornish pumping-engines have made rapid strides to that high position which they now occupy among the powers of steam. Hornblower introduced double cylinders, Woolf high pressure, and Trevithick boilers by which steam can be used at high pressure in single cylinders. The engines are now manufactured in Cornwall, work, with little noise, expansively at high pressure, and are pre-eminent for the ease with which they drain the greatest depths, and for the small relative amount of fuel consumed by them, and, although of colossal size and power, are so admirably constructed that they may be placed under the control of a boy. The *Engine-house* is handsomely fitted, and in general kept as clean and well ventilated as a lady's drawing-room. Upon the main-beam is fixed a counter, which, by recording the number of vibrations made in a given time, shows the amount of work or *duty* performed. This is called *reporting* the engine, the result being published once a month in *duty-papers*, a practice found advantageous as exciting emulation, for since its introduction some 30 years ago the work performed by the best engines has been more than trebled. The duty is ascertained by finding the number of pounds weight which the engine lifts 1 foot high by the consumption of 1 bush. of coals. In Austen's engine, on the Fowey Consols, it amounted one year to more than 87 millions. The beam of the engine is connected with a rod which descends through a chain of pumps to the *sump*, or bottom of the mine, where the water



collects, and from this well a certain quantity of the water is raised to the surface, and the rest to the *adit*, down which it flows by a gentle descent to a neighbouring valley. In some cases, however, from the level though elevated character of the district, these subterranean channels are extended to a considerable distance; and the *Great Adit*, which drains many of the principal mines in the parishes of Gwennap and Redruth, is calculated, with its ramifications, to be nearly 30 m. in length. The quantity of water discharged from a single mine occasionally amounts to upwards of 1600 gallons in a minute, and 37 millions of tons have been pumped from the earth by about 60 engines in the course of the year. Some idea of these wonderful machines may be derived from the following statement. Davey's engine on the Consolidated Mines, Gwennap, pumps directly from a depth of 1600 ft.; the pumping-rod is 1740 ft. long, or, in other words, the third of a mile in length, and lifts at every stroke  $33\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water to the adit level, and 45 gallons more to the surface.

The following graphic description of the Cornish mining district is from the pen of the late Sir Francis B. Head, author of *Bubbles from the Brunnen*.

“To one unaccustomed to a mining country, the view from Carn Marth, which is a rocky eminence of 757 feet, is full of novelty. Over a surface, neither mountainous nor flat, but diversified from sea to sea by a constant series of low undulating hills and vales, the farmer and the miner seem to be occupying the country in something like the confusion of warfare. The situations of the Consolidated Mines, the United Mines, the Poldice Mine, &c. &c., are marked out by spots a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth, covered with what are termed ‘the deads’ of the mine—*i.e.* slaty poisonous rubbish, thrown up in rugged heaps, which, at a distance, give the place an appearance of an encampment of soldiers’ tents. This lifeless mass follows the course of the main lode (which, as has been said, generally runs east and west); and from it, in different directions, minor branches of the same barren rubbish diverge through the fertile country, like the streams of lava from a volcano. The miner being obliged to have a shaft for air at every hundred yards, and the Stannary laws allowing him freely to pursue his game, his hidden path is commonly to be traced by a series of heaps of ‘deads,’ which rise up among the green fields, and among the grazing cattle, like the workings of a mole. Steam-engines and *whims* (large capstans worked by two or four horses) are scattered about; and in the neighbourhood of the old, as well as of the new workings, are sprinkled, one by one, a number of small whitewashed miners’ cottages, which, being neither on a road nor near a road, wear, to the eye of the stranger, the appearance of having been dropt down *à propos* to nothing. Such, or not very dissimilar, is in most cases the superficial view of a country the chief wealth of which is subterranean.

“Early in the morning the scene becomes animated. From the scattered cottages, as far as the eye can reach, men, women, and children of all ages begin to creep out; and it is curious to observe them all converging like bees towards the small hole at which they are to enter their mine. On their arrival, the women and children, whose duty it is to dress or clean the ore, repair to the rough sheds under which they

work, while the men, having stripped and put on their *underground* clothes (which are coarse flannel dresses), one after another descend the several shafts of the mine, by perpendicular ladders, to their respective levels or galleries—one of which is nine hundred and ninety feet below the level of the ocean. As soon as they have all disappeared, a most remarkable stillness prevails—scarcely a human being is to be seen. The tall chimneys of the steam-engines emit no smoke; and nothing is in motion but the great ‘bobs’ or levers of these gigantic machines, which, slowly rising and falling, exert their power, either to lift the water or produce from the mine, or to stamp the ores; and in the tranquillity of such a scene it is curious to call to mind the busy occupations of the hidden thousands who are at work; to contrast the natural verdure of the country with the dead product of the mines, and to observe a few cattle ruminating on the surface of green sunny fields, while man is buried and toiling beneath them in darkness and seclusion. But it is necessary that we should now descend from the heights of Carn Marth, to take a nearer view of the mode of working the mine, and to give a skeleton plan of that simple operation.

“A *lode* is a crack in the rock, bearing, in shape and dimensions, the character of the convulsion that formed it; and it is in this irregular crevice that Nature has, most irregularly, deposited her mineral wealth; for the crack, or lode, is never filled with ore, but that is distributed and scattered in veins and bunches, the rest of the lode being made up of quartz, mundic, and ‘deads.’ Under such circumstances, it is impossible to say beforehand where the riches of the lode exist; and therefore, if its general character and appearance seem to authorise the expense, the following is the simple and, indeed, the natural plan of working it usually resorted to.

“A perpendicular pit, or *shaft*, is sunk, and at a depth of about 60 ft. a horizontal gallery, or *level*, is cut in the lode, say both towards the east and towards the west—the ore and materials being raised at first by a common windlass. As soon as the two sets of miners have each cut or driven the level about 100 yards, they find it impossible to proceed for want of air; this being anticipated, two other sets of miners have been sinking from the surface two other perpendicular shafts, to meet them; from these the ores and materials may also be raised: and it is evident that, by thus sinking perpendicular shafts 100 yards from each other, the first gallery, or level, may be prolonged *ad libitum*. But while this horizontal work is carrying on, the original, or, as it is termed, the *engine-shaft*, is sunk deeper; and at a second depth of 60 ft., a second horizontal gallery, or level, is driven towards the east and towards the west, receiving air from the various perpendicular shafts which are all successively sunk down so as to meet it.—The main, or engine-shaft, is then carried deeper still; and at the same distance—60 ft., or 10 fathoms—is driven a third, and then a fourth gallery;—and so on to any depth.

“The object of these perpendicular shafts and horizontal galleries is not so much to get at the ores which are directly procured from them, as to put the lode into a state capable of being worked by a number of men—in short, to convert it into what may now be termed a *mine*—for it will be evident that the shafts and galleries divide the lode into



solid rectangular masses, or compartments, each 300 ft. in length, by 60 ft. in height. These masses of 300 ft. are again subdivided, by small perpendicular shafts, into three parts; and by this arrangement the lode is finally divided into masses called *itches*, each 60 ft. in height, by about 33 ft. in length. In the Cornish mines, the sinking of the shafts and the driving of the levels is paid by what is termed *tut-work*, or task-work, that is, so much per fathom; and, in addition to this, the miners receive a small percentage of the ores, in order to induce them to keep these as separate as possible from the *deads*, which they would not do unless it were thus made their interest.

“The lode, when divided as above described, is open to the inspection of all the labouring miners in the country; and, by a most admirable system, each mass or compartment is let by public competition, for two months, to two or four miners, who may work it as they choose. These men undertake to break the ores, wheel them, raise them to the surface, or, as it is termed, ‘*to grass*,’ and pay for the whole process of dressing the ores—which is, bringing them to a state fit for market. The ores are sold every week by public auction, and the miner receives immediately the *tribute*, or percentage, for which he agreed to work—which varies from sixpence to thirteen shillings in the pound, according to the richness or poverty of the ores produced. The owners of the mine, or, as they are termed, the *adventurers*, thus avoid the necessity of overlooking the detail of so many operations, and it is evidently the interest of the miner to make them gain as much as possible. Should the *itch*, or compartment, turn out bad, the miner has a right at any time to abandon his bargain, by paying a fine of twenty shillings. At the expiration of the lease, or whenever they may be abandoned, the *itches* are anew put up to auction, and let for two months more: Some may be getting richer, others poorer, as the work proceeds; and thus public competition practically determines, from time to time, the proper proportion of produce which the miner should receive. The different rectangular masses, or *itches*, into which the lode is divided by the galleries and shafts, very seldom turn out to be of similar value; and they are of course worked exactly in proportion to their produce. In one compartment the whole of the ore is worked out; in another only a proportion will pay for working; while not a few turn out so poor that no one will undertake to work them at all. The *itches* are in most cases taken by two miners, who relieve each other, and one often sees a father and son, who are in partnership, gradually find the lode turn out poorer and poorer, until they are at last compelled to pay their fine, and quit the ungrateful spot. The lottery in which the *tributers* engage abounds in blanks and in prizes. Sometimes the lode gets suddenly rich, sometimes as suddenly poor, and occasionally a productive lode altogether vanishes, or, as the miners say, has ‘*taken a heave*;’ by which they mean, that some convulsion of nature has broken the lode, and removed it off—sometimes 200 or 300 ft.—to the right or left. In order to determine where to find it, those well acquainted with the subject carefully observe the fracture or broken extremity of the lode, and from its appearance they can determine on which side, and in what direction, to search for the lost prize. Sometimes, again, a lode which is paying very well is all of a sudden



found 'to have *taken horse*,' which means, that it has split into two lodes, separated from each other by an unproductive mass, which the miners term a '*horse*;' and although the aggregate of the two lodes frequently contains the same quantity of ore as the original single lode, yet, as the expense of working is doubled, it often will not pay to work them; for in all mining operations it must be constantly remembered that it is not the quantity, or even quality, of the ores that can induce a prudent man to work them, if the *expenses*, from any circumstances, should exceed the *returns*.

"Without entering into further details, it will be evident that the system of *tributers*, in the Cornish mines, teaches the miners to live by their wits. Great practice and experience alone can teach them to calculate the value of the ores, and to speculate with tolerable accuracy on the capabilities of the lode which they are about to work for a definite percentage of its produce; and each miner finds it advisable not to undertake too much, but, by a very natural division of labour, to confine his sole attention either to tin or to copper. These ores are completely different; the individual labourer studies either the one or the other, not both. In the proverbial language of the district, *a copperer is not a tinner*; and those who fancy that any Cornish miner is able to work any lode, in any country, under any circumstances, will be surprised to hear that at the Poldice Mine, where a lode of copper runs absolutely touching a lode of tin, no man who could venture to take a *pitch* of the former on tribute would ever pretend to have the smallest notion of the value of the latter. Generally speaking, the copper-man would no more think of undertaking to work tin, or *vice versâ*, than a London plumber would undertake to do the task of a London blacksmith.

"In working by tribute, the miner naturally does all he can to enrich himself; but the system is so admirably balanced and arranged by long practice and experience, that it is very difficult for him to enrich himself without also enriching the owners or *adventurers*. In the system of the Cornish mines, a check upon all frauds and tricks is established in the appointment of a number of excellent men, who are selected from among the working miners, to superintend all their operations. These men, having been brought up in the mines, are, of course, acquainted with the whole system. They have fixed salaries of about 80*l.* or 90*l.* a year, and are termed *captains of the mines*. Each district of mines has three captains; the senior of whom is very properly entitled a *grass captain*, because his duty is on the surface, while his brethren, who overlook what goes on within the mine, are styled *underground captains*.

"On the mode of *dressing the ores*, or preparing them for market. These ores, or, as the miners term them, '*hures*,' are all dressed by women and boys, who cob them, pick them, jig them, buck them, buddle them, and splay them as they may require; but as these terms of art may not be altogether intelligible to some of our readers, we shall describe the process in humbler words. In order to prepare *copper ores* for market, the first process is, of course, to throw aside the deads, or rubbish, with which they are unavoidably mixed; and this operation is very cleverly performed by little girls of seven or eight

years of age, who receive threepence or fourpence a day. The largest fragments of ore are then *cobbed*, or broken into smaller pieces, by women; and, after being again picked, they are given to what the Cornish miners term '*maidens*'—that is, to girls from sixteen to nineteen years of age. These maidens *buck* the ores—that is, with a bucking iron, or flat hammer, they bruise them down to a size not exceeding the top of the finger; and the *hures* are then given to boys, who *jig* them, or shake them in a sieve under water, by which means the ore, or heavy part, keeps at the bottom, while the spar, or refuse, is scraped from the top. The part which passes through the sieve is also stirred about in water, the lighter part is thrown from the surface; and the ores thus dressed, being put into large heaps of about a hundred tons each, are ready for the market. They then are forthwith shipped for *Wales* (it being much cheaper to carry the ores to the coals than the coals to the ores); and in Wales, after undergoing another trifling operation, they are ready to be smelted—a process of which no Cornish copper-miner of any order has the slightest notion.

“The dressing of *tin ores* is altogether a different process, because not only are the ores perfectly different, but the method of smelting them is also so different, that it is necessary the tin should be reduced to the finest powder, while copper ore is smelted in small lumps. The tin ore, after being picked, or separated from the *deads*, is thrown into a stamping mill, where it gradually falls under a number of piles or beams of wood, shod with iron, which are worked vertically up or down—generally by a water-wheel, though at the Poldice Mine thirty-six of them are at once worked by steam. As it is necessary that the ore should be bruised to a very fine powder, the bottom of the stamp is surrounded by a very fine copper sieve, and water being made constantly to flow through this, the ore can only escape when it is fine enough to pass with the water through the interstices of the sieve. It then settles into a fine mud, which is composed of metallic particles and powdered quartz-rock, &c. This mud undergoes a very ingenious process, which the miners term *buddling*. The metallic and other particles are all of different specific gravities, and the dresser, being aware of this, places the mud at the top of an inclined plane, and, gently working it about, allows a small stream of water to run over it. In a short time the inclined plane is all equally covered with the mud, and although, to any person who has not been brought up to the business, the whole mass has the same appearance, yet the dresser is able to distinguish, and to draw a line between, the heavy metallic particles, which have remained at the top of the inclined plane, and the worthless ones, which, from being lighter, have been washed towards the bottom. After separating the one from the other, the worthless part is thrown away, and the metallic part buddled again, and the process is repeated until the mass retained consists almost entirely of metallic particles. But these particles, which are as fine as flour, are not all tin; generally many of them are composed of mundic (the sulphuret of arsenic); others are copper; and as the difference between the specific gravities of these three metals is not sufficient to separate them by buddling or washing, it becomes necessary to roast the mass, an operation which the dresser does not himself perform.



As soon as the mass is placed in a furnace, and subjected to a proper degree of heat, the sulphuret of arsenic goes off in white poisonous fumes or smoke, and the specific gravities of the different particles of copper and tin are so altered by the action of the fire, that, upon being taken out of the furnace, and again delivered to the dresser, he finds that, in the course of carefully buddling the mass on the inclined plane before described, the particles separate—the tin, which is the heaviest, being left upon the upper part, while the copper is at the bottom. The tin is then packed in bags and sold, and, being nearly pure metal, it requires, in comparison to copper ore, so little fuel that it is all smelted in *Cornwall*.

“The ‘*ticketing*,’ or weekly sale of the ores, forms a curious feature of the system of mining in *Cornwall*. The ores, as before stated, are generally made up by the tributers into heaps of about a hundred tons each; and samples, or little bags, from each heap, are sent to the agents for the different copper companies. The agents take these to the Cornish assayers—a set of men who (strange to relate) are destitute of the most distant notion of the theories of chemistry or metallurgy, but who nevertheless can practically determine with great accuracy the value of each sample of ore. As soon as the agents have been informed of the assay, they determine what sum per ton they will offer in the names of their respective companies for each heap of ores at the weekly meeting or ticketing. At this meeting<sup>1</sup> all the mine agents, as well as the agents for the several copper companies, attend, and it is singular to see the whole of the ores, amounting to several thousand tons, sold without the utterance of one single word. The agents for the copper companies, seated at a long table, hand up individually to the chairman a ticket or tender, stating what sum per ton they offer for each heap. As soon as every man has delivered his ticket, they are all ordered to be printed together in a tabular form. The largest sum offered for each heap is distinguished by a line drawn under it in the table; and the agent who has made this offer is the purchaser.”—*Sir F. B. Head, Bart.*

*Descent of a Mine.*—The traveller who is desirous of *descending a mine* must lay aside every article of his ordinary dress, and array himself in the costume of a miner—a flannel shirt and trowsers, worn close to the skin in order to absorb the perspiration, a pair of strong shoes, a linen cap, and a stout broad-brimmed hat, intended to serve the purpose of a helmet in warding off blows from the rock. He then has a candle fixed to his hat by a lump of clay, and is equipped for the adventure. The descent offers little difficulty, as the ladders are generally inclined, and stages occur at intervals of about 3 fath. But the ascent from these deep and melancholy vaults entails of course considerable exertion. The stranger will, however, find little in the interior of a mine to gratify curiosity; for although the levels and their ramifications extend in general many miles, and hundreds of men are busily working in them at the same time, there are no crystalline chambers glittering with ore, nor crowds of miners grim as the Cyclops,

<sup>1</sup> The meeting is held for the sale of tin ores every Tuesday, and for copper ores every Thursday.

nor caverns lighted by a number of torches and echoing the thunder of explosions and the rending of rocks. On the descent the working of the pump-rods and occasional rattle of the metallic buckets against the side of the shaft produce a certain amount of noise, but the *levels* are as silent as the grave, and sometimes so low and narrow as to admit the passage of 1 person only at a time, and that in a stooping posture. The miner, too, like the mole, is solitary in his operations, and is often discovered alone at the end of a gallery, in a damp and confined space, boring the solid rock, or breaking down the ore, by the feeble light of a candle.

The most interesting mines for the traveller to descend are those near the Land's End, which penetrate beneath the sea; for in these, when the coast is lashed by a swell from the Atlantic, an accompaniment that is seldom wanting, he may hear in the levels the harsh grating of rocks rolling to and fro overhead in the bed of the sea, and the reverberation of the breaking waves; but the enjoyment of such sublime but portentous sounds will require strength of nerve in the visitor, as the noise is often so terrific as to scare the miners from their work. It is a curious circumstance that these submarine mines are in general the driest in the county.

Besides the mines, properly so called, the Cornish valleys, or *bottoms*, contain numerous *stream-works* which produce a quantity of tin. Some of this, called *grain-tin*, is of great purity, and exclusively used by the dyer. A few of these works are very ancient, and it is supposed that all the tin of former days was procured by *streaming*. They derive their name from the manner in which they are worked, which consists in merely washing the alluvial soil by directing a stream of water over it, when the earthy particles are carried away, and the tin-ore procured in a separate form. Their condition or value is significantly denoted by the technical expressions of the miner—a *living stream*, *just alive*, and *dead*. The principal stream-works are situated on and near the S. coast of Cornwall, and the greater number in the parishes of St. Austell and Luxulion.

The mining industry of Cornwall, the chief support of its laborious inhab., has of late undergone serious depression. About 1830, the discovery that it was cheaper to send the ore to the fuel of which Cornwall is destitute, than the opposite course, caused the lucrative business of copper-smelting to be transferred to Swansea, in S. Wales. Not long after occurred the discovery of enormous deposits of rich copper ore in N. America, Spain, and other countries, so easily accessible that the Cornish copper at present drawn, at great labour and expense, from long worked and deep sunken mines, could hardly stand the competition in the market. Worst of all, in 1870 began the influx of Tin—the staple of the county—not only from the Straits of Malacca (Sunda), but also from S. Australia, where it occurs not in stream-washings, but in large and fruitful lodes at Mt. Bischoff and at Mt. Heemskirk, where “a mountain of tin” has been found, with solid veins of ore several feet wide.

The value of Australian tin imported into Great Britain has risen enormously since 1842. Thus the price of Cornish tin is proportionably reduced. The consequence of this serious competition from



abroad, and the increased cost of working the deep mines at home, is that yearly more and more mines “knock”—*i.e.* are abandoned—while fewer and fewer are reopened. The trade of the miner, long in a declining state, is now within measurable distance of total extinction; and only the mounds of “Mundic” and the deserted engine-houses remain to show what it once was. The sturdy miners, however, instead of bemoaning their hard lot and asking for support in money, have migrated to a large extent to other mining districts at home, or beyond seas in N. and S. America, in search of employment. In W. Cornwall mining is still carried on, with reduced profits—thanks to increased economy in working and fresh resources of mechanical science in the application of the diamond to the boring of rocks, thus saving the tedious labour of hand-drilling the holes for charging the blasts. The produce of tin in Cornwall in 1892 still amounted to 10,078 tons, valued at 322,496*l.*

## VII. Fisheries.

The *Fisheries* of Cornwall and Devon deserve the attention of the traveller as the most important on our S.W. coasts, the *seine-fishing* of St. Ives and the *trawling* of Torbay being respectively characteristic of the 2 counties. Torbay has long supplied London with a quantity of very excellent fish, such as turbot, mullets, soles, and dories. Plymouth and Clovelly are both well known as fishing stations; but the towns of the W. and S. coasts of Cornwall, St. Ives, Penzance, Mevagissey, and others, possess a more novel and lively interest as the stats. of the *pilchard-fishery*, a fishery so remarkable for the scale of its operations, and for the science and enterprise shown in its pursuit. Among all the fishers of our southern coasts, the Cornish are considered the most hardy and adventurous, being at sea nearly the whole year round in their arduous occupation, and competing with the Irish on their shores during the herring season. Three kinds of fishing are pursued on the Cornish coasts: the *drift-net*, the *seine*, and the *hook-and-line* fishing. Mackerel and pilchards are the objects of the first; pilchards alone of the second; and hake, cod, ling, and whiting of the third; a distinct set of boats being required for each. The drift-net and seine-fishing are, however, the grand operations, and in these the annual routine of the fisherman is as follows: He commences about the end of Jan. with the *early mackerel fishing*, off Plymouth. This lasts about 6 weeks; but the Cornishman follows the shoals in a westerly direction for some time longer. About the middle of July he leaves home for the herring-fishery on the E. coast of England and the E. coast of Scotland, from Peterhead to Aberdeen, to Whitby and Scarborough, returning to Cornwall towards the end of Sept. This being concluded, he overhauls his boat for the *autumnal mackerel-fishery*, which is at its height in Oct.; and, lastly, towards the end of Oct., he engages in the *winter pilchard-fishery*, which sometimes continues through the following month to Dec. Besides all these separate attacks upon the finny tribes, there is the *summer pilchard-fishery* in July, for which a certain number of the men always stay at home instead of going off to the eastern coasts. Of all these

various fisheries, that of the pilchard is the most calculated to afford entertainment to the stranger. Its operations are conducted on the largest scale, and interests of such magnitude are staked on its success that it is associated with the mines in the whimsical toast of "Tin and fish." It is exclusively pursued on the shores of Cornwall and the S.W. of Devon, and is so curious in its details as to merit a full description.

The pilchard belongs to the genus *Clupea*, and is a sociable, migratory fish, so closely resembling the herring in size and form as to have been called the *gipsy herring*, but differing from it in some essential particulars. "It is a smaller and less compressed fish, and has larger scales, and the dorsal fin is placed exactly in the centre of gravity, so that it will balance when suspended by this fin, whereas the herring, when so tried, will dip towards the head." Pilchards derive their principal interest from that instinct which annually induces them to assemble in millions, and to perform a stately march through the sea, generally in the same direction, and within certain determinate limits. They were formerly believed to migrate from the polar regions, and to return to those icy quarters at the end of the season; but the researches of naturalists—including the experiences of Prof. Huxley and Frank Buckland—have proved that they remain in small numbers on the coast throughout the year, and that the main body retires for the winter into deep water to the westward of the islands of Scilly, and confines its migrations to an area of sea which would be bounded by a line drawn from the Start Point along the northern side of the Bay of Biscay, then northwards through the Atlantic W. of Scilly, then in an easterly direction along the S. coast of Ireland, and lastly in a southerly direction on the W. side of Lundy Island to the N. coast of Cornwall; although a few pilchards are occasionally found beyond these limits, and, indeed, in the English Channel as far E. as Brighton and Dover.

About the middle of the spring these fish feel a desire for companionship and change of scene. They rise from the depths of the ocean and consort together in small shoals, which, as the season advances, unite into larger ones, and towards the end of July, or beginning of Aug., combine in one mighty host, which begins that extraordinary migration which is the *moving cause* of the Cornish fishery. Pursued by predaceous hordes of dog-fish, hake, and cod, and greedy flocks of sea-birds, they advance towards the land in such amazing numbers as actually to impede the passage of vessels, and to discolour the water as far as the eye can reach. They strike the land generally to the N. of Cape Cornwall, where a detachment used to turn to the N.E. and constituted the *summer fishery of St. Ives*, but the bulk of the column passes between Scilly and the Land's End, and entering the British Channel follows the windings of the shore as far as Bigbury Bay and the Start Point. Within the last decade, however, the summer pilchard-fishery has entirely ceased at St. Ives, and is now confined to Mount's Bay and the south coast. Their course is often changed by the currents or the state of the weather, and of a sudden they will vanish from view, and then again approach the coast in such compact order and overwhelming force that numbers will be pushed ashore by the moving hosts in the rear. The spectacle of the great fish army



passing the Land's End is described as one of the most interesting that it is possible to imagine. In the beginning of Oct. the *north coasters* and *winter fish*, as they are called, make their appearance on the N.E. of Cornwall, and in such force that 12 millions have been captured in a single day. They arrive at St. Ives about the third week of Oct., pass thence round Cape Cornwall and the Land's End, and occasionally follow in the track of the summer fish along the shore of the English Channel.

The fishery is pursued both by day and by night, but by different methods. Between sunrise and sunset the capture is effected inshore by the *seine*; between sunset and sunrise some miles from the land by the *drift-net*. The latter mode of fishing is principally pursued in the Mount's Bay, the former at St. Ives. In drift-net fishing a string of nets is stretched like a wall through the sea, very often for the length of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a m., and to a depth of 30 ft., and allowed to drift with the tide, so as to intercept the pilchards as they swim, and entangle them by the gills. In this manner as many as 50,000 fish are commonly taken by a driving-boat in a single night. The chief obstacles to this kind of fishing are the light of the moon and the phosphorescence of the water. The latter enables the fisherman to see his net to its full depth "like a brilliant lace-work of fire," and the splendid display very naturally alarms the fish, which diverge to the rt. or l. and thus avoid the snare. The principal entertainment afforded by the drift-fishery to the stranger is the daily recurring spectacle of the little fleet on the wing, its red sails all aflame in the beams of a setting sun.

The *seine-fishing* possesses a more general interest, and, as by this method the fish are enclosed in shoals, it takes precedence of the other as the grand operation in the fishery. The boats which are employed in it are 3 in number: the *seine-boat*, carrying the great net or *seine*; the *volyer* or *follower*, in which the *thwart* or *stop net* is stowed; and a smaller boat called the *lurker*, under the guidance of the *master seiner*, whose duty it is to keep a wary eye upon the movements of the fish. When the season has arrived, and the gathering of gulls and other sea-birds gives warning of the approach of the pilchards, look-out men called *huers* (*huer*, French verb, *to shout*) are stationed on the cliffs, who watch the sea for the red tinge which indicates the presence of a shoal. No sooner is this descried than they announce the welcome intelligence by shouting *heva, heva, heva!* (*found!*), a cry which is instantly responded to by the inhab. rushing from their houses, and the boats flying from the shore in pursuit. All is now hurry and excitement. The rowers use their utmost exertions, the *huer* directing their course by signals with a furze-bush. In a few minutes they reach the indicated spot, when the great seine, which is usually 160 fath. in length by 8 or 12 in depth, is cast into the sea by 3 men as the boat is gently rowed round the shoal, and with such dexterity that the whole of this enormous net is often *shot* in less than 5 min. The *volyer* has meanwhile kept the net taut at the other end, and no sooner is it fairly in the sea than the extremities are warped towards each other, and the *lurker* takes its station in the opening, so as to drive back the fish from the only aperture by which they can escape. When the ends are in contact the *thwart-net* is

dropped across, and the seine, being cautiously raised, is quickly tacked together; and if the bottom be free of rocks, and the water not too deep, the capture is then securely effected, and the men proceed at their leisure to calculate the number of their prisoners, and to secure the net in its position by carrying out grapnels on every side, or, where the shore is sandy and shelving, with the assistance of some extra hands called *blowers*, to draw the seine into shallow water. At low tide another party of men, termed *regular seiners*, proceed to the next operation, which is the most interesting to the stranger, and is called *tucking*. It consists in removing the fish from the seine into a smaller net, called the *tuck-net*, and in lifting them by *flaskets* from the tuck-net into boats which carry them to the shore. This is a tedious process, occasionally occupying nearly a week when 4 or 5 millions of fish are enclosed in the seine; for they are not taken faster from the preserve than they can be salted. As calm weather is essential for its proceeding, and as it generally happens on a serene evening or by moonlight, the sight it affords is so extremely beautiful, that no opportunity of witnessing it should be neglected.

The pilchards, having been brought to the shore, are conveyed in specially constructed covered carts to the *cellars* to be *cured*, which is performed by pickling them in large tanks. This pickling process is performed by the aid of bay salt. After being left in the tanks for some 6 weeks, the fish are taken out and pressed together for the purpose of extracting the oil, which amounts to about 3 gall. a hogshead in summer and 2 gall. in winter, and is an important product of the fishery. The casks, being then *headed up*, are ready for exportation, and are principally shipped to Naples and other Italian ports; and hence the toast of the fisherman, "Long life to the Pope and death to thousands." Many pilchards also find their way into Spain, and there, says old Fuller, "under the name of fumadoes [Anglicè, 'Fair Maids'], with oyle and a lemon, they are meat for the mightiest Don." The broken and refuse fish, and those suffocated in the nets, are sold for manure, and when mixed with the calcareous sand of the beach are used throughout Cornwall with very excellent effect.

It is considered that the pilchard-fishery gives employment to about 10,000 persons, and that a capital of 250,000*l.* is engaged in it. The yearly produce averages from 20,000 to 30,000 hogsheads, of which about 6000 are retained for home consumption. In 1847, however, the success was unusually great, and the exports amounted to 40,883 hogsheads, containing a quantity of fish which it has been calculated would form a band 6 deep round the world. In 1846, 75 millions of pilchards were enclosed by the seines of St. Ives in a single day; and in 1836 a shoal extended in a compact body from Fowey to the Land's End, a distance of at least 100 m., if we take into consideration the windings of the shore (Mr. Couch).

Pilchards constitute an important article of food to the poorer classes of Cornishmen, and in a successful season are retailed near the coast at the rate of 12 for a penny.

From some cause, which is not well understood, of recent years the pilchards have not been so numerous at St. Ives and on the N. coast of Cornwall as formerly, but their places have been taken by enormous



shoals of herring. Nearly 300 boats are engaged in the drift-fishery for herrings in St. Ives Bay, and great quantities of fish are landed between Oct. 1 and Jan. 15. As much as 200 tons per diem are sometimes sent away by rail, as well as large quantities pickled in the same way as pilchards.

### VIII. Old Cornish Language.

The *Old Cornish Language* belonged to the *Cymric* division of Celtic, to which Welsh and Armorican (Bas Breton) also belong. The *Gaelic* division comprises Irish, Gaelic, and Manx. These (Gaelic and Cymric) resemble and differ from each other in about the same proportions as Latin resembles and differs from Greek. "It may be asserted, without hesitation, that the Cymric was separated from the Gaelic before the division into Cornish and Welsh was effected; and the writer is of opinion that the Cornish is the representative of a language once current over all South Britain at least."—*E. Norris*. In the Cymric division, Welsh differs from the 2 others much as French differs from Spanish. Cornish and Armorican are in closer relation to each other; much as Spanish and Portuguese. The more perfect and fuller grammatical forms of the Gaelic show it to be older than Cymric. In the latter case an amalgamation seems to have taken place with an earlier (pre-Celtic) race—"the men of narrow skulls, whose skeletons, flint weapons, and tools have been frequently dug up in Britain."—*Norris*.

In the reign of Queen Anne, Cornish was confined to the western parts of the county; and in that of George III., Dorothy Pentreath (died 1778) was one of the last persons who spoke it.

The main help in the study of Cornish is the *Grammatica Celtica* of Zeuss (Leipzig, 1853). Pryce's *Cornish Vocabulary* (1790) is useful; Lhuyd's *Archæologia Britannica* is of little value. These old works have been digested and improved upon, and for the modern student Robert Williams's *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum* (1865) is the best; Bannister's *Glossary of Cornish Words* (1871) is useful, but is needlessly encumbered with queries. *F. P. W. Jago* (1887) has brought out an English-Cornish dictionary, which is well done; it is based on *Williams*. The most important relics of the Cornish dialect known to exist are 3 dramas or "miracle-plays," entitled *Origo Mundi*, *Passio Domini Nostri*, and *Resurrectio Domini Nostri*, edited and translated by Edwin Norris (from MS. in the Bodleian), Oxford, 1859. (A sketch of Cornish grammar is added, and an ancient Cornish vocabulary from a MS. in the Brit. Mus., of the 13th cent.) Two other Cornish poems, the *Creation* and *Mount Calvary*, were very indifferently edited by Davies Gilbert (1826 and 1827).

In Cornwall itself the old language (but often in what may be called a state of metamorphosis—see the valuable remarks of Max Müller in his paper on "Jews in Cornwall," *Chips*, vol. iii.) survives in the names of persons, places, and situations, and of a few plants and animals. The broom-plant is "bannal," the mountain-ash "cair (berry) tree"; a fiddle is a "crowd" (in Welsh "croudd"); a mine-work is still a "bal" (i.e. "*pal*," digging); "crum" is crooked; "clunk," to swallow; "chield vean," a *little* child.

The more common prefixes of names of places, significant in old Cornish, are—

*Tre*, town-place or residence.

*Pol*, a pool, or place above a port.

*Pen*, head of hill.

*Huel* or *Wheal*, a work or pit.

*Bo* or *Bod*, abode, dwelling.

*Ros*, a moor, any uncultivated ground.

*Killi*, a grove.

*Col*, a small hill.

*Kieve*, basin, originally a water tub (?), cuve.

*Bron*, a breast.

*Bryn*, a mound.

*Cal*, a holly.

*Lan* (same as Welsh *Llan*), an enclosure, and principally the *sacred* enclosure or precincts of a church.

*Chy*, a house.

*Ty*, a dwelling.

*Mean*, a stone.

*Dinas*, a castle.

Many names, properly Cornish, have become curiously corrupted. Of these the following are examples:—

MODERN CORRUPTION	REAL NAME	MEANING IN ENGLISH
Brown Queen . . .	Brow gwyn . . .	White mound.
Brown Willy. . .	Bron welli . . .	Highest hill.
Tre brown . . .	Tre bron . . .	Place on the hill.
Manacles . . .	Maen-eglos . . .	Church stone.
Percent. . .	Bosant . . .	Holy abode.
Potbrane . . .	Bodbrane . . .	Abode of crows, or rookery
Broad oak . . .	Braddoc . . .	Treachery (place of).
Pennycross . . .	Pen-y-cros . . .	Head of the cross.
Cold wind . . .	Col wyn . . .	White hillock.
Beacon Park. . .	Bichan Parc . . .	Small field.
Porth Piggan . . .	Porth Bichan . . .	Small port.
Chysoyster . . .	Chysauster . . .	Heap-shaped houses.
Polscone . . .	Polscoe . . .	Pool of the wood.
Castledoor . . .	Castel an dour . . .	Castle on the water.
Grey mare . . .	Grüg-mor . . .	Great heath.
Cataclew . . .	Caracleug . . .	Grey rock.
Penquite . . .	Pen coed . . .	Head of wood.
Colquite . . .	Col coed . . .	Hillock of wood.
Cotehele . . .	Coed-heyle . . .	Woods by river.
Mellangoose . . .	Melan-coes . . .	Mill in wood.
Millandraft . . .	Melan-dreath . . .	Mill on sands.
Down derry . . .	Dun-derru . . .	Oak banks.
Cripples Hill . . .	Crippus Hill . . .	Cock's crest.

A curious list of words still in use in E. Cornwall will be found in Mr. Couch's *History of Polperro* (1871). They are as often Teutonic as Celtic.



**IX. The Duchy of Cornwall.**

In the early times of our history mines of every description were deemed royal, as yielding the materials for coinage, the right of which was vested solely in the king. Hence the metalliferous moors of Dartmoor and Cornwall had been Crown lands for a long series of years, when they were settled by Edw. III. (1333) upon his eldest son the Black Prince, and his heirs, *eldest sons of the kings of England*, for ever. By the charter of this monarch they were consolidated as the Duchy of Cornwall, which included not only the naked wilds of stanniferous bog, but 10 castles, 9 parks, 53 manors, 13 boroughs and towns, 9 hundreds, and a forest abounding in wild deer. The lands, however, which were comprised in this dukedom were little better than profitless moors before the reign of James I., as the authorities had no power of granting definite leases, and the tenure was dependent on the life of the sovereign. But at that time (1622) the Parliament took the duchy in hand, and, by remodelling its constitution, empowered tenants to hold farms in perpetuity by renewable leases, and gave encouragement to the outlay of capital in improvements by creating good and indefeasible estates. This system, no doubt, had then its advantages; but the plan of granting leases for lives or in reversion, and of commuting the greater part of the rents for fines, soon reduced the actual income of the duchy to an amount that was no just measure of its fair annual value. From 1783 to 1830 the duchy was administered for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., who received in the above period about 370,000*l.* from the fines taken on the renewal of leases. From 1830 to 1837 the revenues of the duchy were received by Will. IV.; and in this short term of 7 years there seems to have been an unusual number of renewals, as the fines produced 171,343*l.* Up to this time the revenues of the duchy, when there was no Prince of Wales, were appropriated by the Crown. In 1838 a "Council for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall" was appointed under letters patent. It was afterwards mainly under the superintendence of the late Prince Consort, and the powers of the Council expired when the Prince of Wales attained his majority in 1862. During its existence, the revenues of the duchy were not appropriated by the Crown; and a series of great improvements was effected. No leases are now granted for lives, a fixed term of years is in all cases substituted for them; and life leases have been exchanged for holdings on the more certain tenure. The old fines have of course taken the more regular and calculable form of rent. By these means, the report of the Council states, the income of the estates has been established on a sound basis; and Her Majesty has been enabled, "by the investment of a surplus revenue, to provide a large sum for the Privy Purse of the Prince of Wales." The present income of the duchy is 46,000*l.*

## X. Skeleton Tours.

### CORNWALL.

ROUTE.	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST.
Plymouth . . . .	Hoe and Dockyard. Mount Edgcumbe and Breakwater.
Saltash . . . .	Albert Bridge.* River Tamar. Cotehele. Morwell Rocks.
St. Germans . . . .	Church. Port Eliot.
Looe . . . .	Scenery of the estuary and coast.
Polperro . . . .	Romantic coast.
Fowey . . . .	Place House. Scenery of the estuary.
Lostwithiel . . . .	Restormel Castle. Lanhydrock House. Glynn. Boconnoc.
St. Blazey . . . .	Valley of Carmeirs * and Treffry Viaduct.* Mines.
St. Austell . . . .	Church tower. Carclaze Mine.* China-clay works. Tin stream-works. Mevagissey. Roche Rocks.*
Grampound . . . .	Probus. Church tower.
Truro . . . .	Scenery of the river. St. Piran's Church. Perran Round.*
Perran Wharf . . . .	Gardens of Carclew.
Falmouth . . . .	Pendennis Castle. Falmouth Harbour. Mabe Quarries.
Helston (from Gromen Road Loe Pool. Kynance Cove.* Lizard Point.* Junct.) Devil's Frying-Pan.	
Penzance . . . .	Museum of the Geolog. Soc. St. Michael's Mount.* Land's End.* Tol Pedn Penwith.* Logan Rock.* Lamorna Cove. Botallack Mine (submarine).* Druidic antiquities. Isles of Scilly.
Hayle . . . .	Iron-foundries. St. Ives and its bay.*
Redruth . . . .	Mines. Carn Brea Hill.
Newquay . . . .	Coast scenery.
St. Columb . . . .	Vale of Mawgan. Lanherne.
Wadebridge . . . .	Padstow. Church of St. Enodock.
Bodmin . . . .	Glynn valley. Hanter-Gantick.*
Liskeard . . . .	St. Keyne's Well. Clicker Tor. St. Cleer's Well. Trevethy Stone. Cheesewring.* Kilmarth Tor.
Camelford . . . .	Dozmare Pool. Brown Willy.* Rowtor.* Devil's Jump. Hanter-Gantick.* Delabole Quarries.
Boscastle (good Inn) . . . .	Tintagel.* St. Nighton's Kieve. Vale of Rocks.
Launceston . . . .	Castle. Church of St. Mary. Endsleigh.*
Callington . . . .	Church.
Tavistock . . . .	} <i>Handbook for Devon.</i>
Exeter . . . .	



## A PEDESTRIAN TOUR IN CORNWALL.

## DAYS.

## ROUTE.

1. London to Devonport by rail or steamboat.
2. Saltash. St. Germans (or up the Tamar to Cotehele and Calstock).
3. To the coast of Whitesand Bay. Looe.
4. Polperro. Sandplace. St. Keyne's Well. Liskeard.
5. Visit Trevethy Stone, Cheesewring, Sharpitor, Kilmarth Tor, Hurlers, Half-stone, St. Cleer. Return to Liskeard.
6. Lostwithiel.
7. Fowey.
8. St. Blazey. St. Austell.
9. Hensbarrow, and Roche Rocks. Return to St. Austell.
10. Mevagissey. By coast to Penare Head. Tregony.
11. Probus. Truro. By River Fal to Falmouth.
12. Falmouth. Carclew. Penryn.
13. Mabe Quarries. Helston.
14. Loe Pool. Coast by Mullion and Kynance Cove to Lizard Town.
15. Coast from Lizard Point to Cadgwith. Helston.
16. Marazion. St. Michael's Mount. Penzance.
17. Lamorna Cove. Logan Rock. Coast to Land's End and Sennen Church-town.
18. Coast to Botallack Mine (descend into this mine). Gurnard's Head. St. Ives.
19. Coast to Portreath. Redruth.
20. Ascend Castle Carn Brea. Visit St. Day and the Gwennap Consolidated Mines. Return to Redruth.
21. Perran Round. Ascend St. Agnes' Beacon. Perran Porth.
22. St. Piran's Church. Newquay.
23. Vale of Mawgan. Coast to Padstow.
24. Wadebridge. Bodmin.
25. Hanter-Gantick. Ascend Rowtor. Camelford.
26. Tintagel and the neighbouring Coast.
27. St. Nighton's Kieve. Boscastle.
28. Launceston (procure a ticket for Endsleigh).
29. Endsleigh. Tavistock.
30. Bickleigh Vale. Plymouth.

## NORTH COAST OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.

A week's Pedestrian Tour from Bideford and Clovelly to Truro by Tintagel, Padstow, and St. Columb, 7 days, averaging 20 miles a day. Constant ups and downs occur in crossing the numerous valleys descending to the sea, the pedestrian often walking through thick gorse.

## DAYS.

## ROUTE.

1. London to Bideford.—Clovelly (new Inn) or Hartland Town. 12 m.
2. Hartland. Hartland Abbey. Stoke Neeton. Hartland Quay. Morwenstow (no Inn). Road strikes inland. Cliffs very fine. 23 m.
3. Bude. St. Gennys. Follow cliff 3 or 4 hrs. walk. Crackington Cove. Resparvell Downs. Boscastle (Wellington Inn, good). 20 m.
4. Boscastle. Valley of Rocks. Tintagel. (St. Nighton's Kieve may be skipped by those pressed for time)

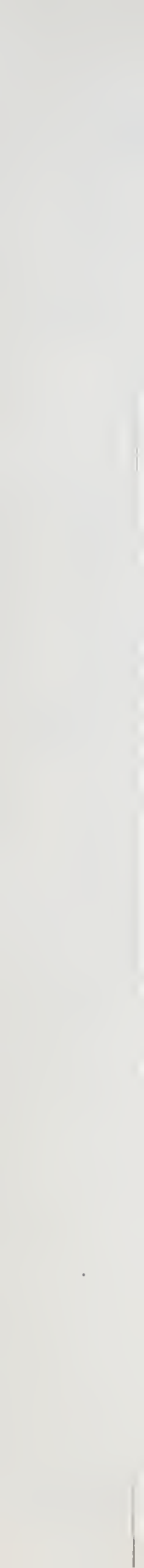
DAYS.	ROUTE.
5.	Trevena. Port Isaac. Porth Gwin. Strike inland from Port Isaac. Rock Ferry (Inn), near to Padstow. 20 m.
6.	Padstow. Bodruthan Steps. Mawgan. Lanherne Nunnery. Mawgan Porth. Newquay. 20 m.
7.	Newquay. The Gannel. Perran Round. Inland to Perranzabuloe. * Along sands to Perran Porth. Leave the coast for <i>Truro</i> . S.A.B.

SKELETON ROUTE TO THE LAND'S END AND LIZARD, &c.,  
COAST ROAD, STARTING FROM ST. IVES.

\*\*St. Ives (Hotel, Tregenna Castle)—Zennor Quoit. (Coast Scenery.)  
Gurnard's Head.  
Morvah.  
Pendeen.  
Botallack Mine.  
St. Just.  
\*Sennen and Land's End. (Small Inn.)  
Treen—Logan Rocks and Rocking Stone.  
Buryan.  
\*\*Penzance. (Hotels: Mount's Bay House; Queen's, &c.)  
Marazion Stat.—Michael's Mount (or by str. from Penzance).  
Helston.  
Mullion Cove.  
Kynance Cove.  
Lizard Town and Lighthouse. (Fair Inns.)  
Cadgwith.  
\*\*Falmouth. (Falmouth Hotel.)









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# HANDBOOK

FOR

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- ✧ This sign in the text appended to a name indicates that further information relating to the subject is to be found in the INDEX AND DIRECTORY at the end of the book.

### ROUTE 1.

EXETER (OR PLYMOUTH) TO BUDE, BY  
LIDFORD JUNCT., LAUNCESTON, CAMEL-  
FORD, DELABOLE, BOSCASTLE, AND  
TINTAGEL.

Rail.	Places.
	<b>Exeter</b>
52 m.	<b>Launceston</b>
<hr/>	
	<b>Plymouth</b>
21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Lidford Junct.</b>
25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Coryton</b>
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Lifton</b>
33 m.	<b>Launceston</b>
40 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Tresmeer</b>
49 m.	<b>Delabole</b>
<hr/>	
Road	
	<b>Launceston</b>
12 m.	<b>Davidstow</b>
16 m.	<b>Camelford</b>
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. <b>Delabole</b>
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. <b>Tintagel</b>
21 m.	<b>Boscastle</b>
36 m.	<b>Bude</b>

(a) Exeter to Launceston, 52 m. by L. & S. W. Rly. (Devonport Branch), passing Yeoford Junct., Okehampton and Halwill Junct. Stats. to *Launceston*.

Or (b) Plymouth to Launceston, 33 m., by G. W. Rly., by Yelverton, Horrabridge, Tavistock, and Mary-Tavy to

21 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Lidford Junct.** Up to this point the Rte. lies in Devonshire. (See *Handbook for Devon*.)

**Lidford**, or **Lydford**, is a village in the midst of Dartmoor. It has a picturesque bridge over a gorge, and a waterfall—described (as well as the whole Rte. thus far) in *Handbook for Devon*.

Rail to Launceston, then from Launceston to Boscastle (18 m. direct, or 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. *viâ* Camelford), and Tintagel (20 m. direct) by coach or car.

After Lidford the rly. to Launceston (14 m.) skirts Cornwall, descending the Vale of the Lyd to

25 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Coryton Stat.** Near the stat. is *Sydenham* (J. H. Tremayne, Esq.), an interesting Eliz. mansion on the banks of the Lyd, built by Sir Thos. Wise, well preserved; furnished in the original style, with fine staircase, family portraits; also *Lew. Trenchard* (Rev. S. Baring-Gould).

28 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Lifton Stat.** The rectory is an old manor-house, in which Charles I. slept July 31, 1644. Lifton Park belongs to H. Bradshaw, Esq.

33 m. **Launceston Stat.**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the town—omnibus. Pop. (including St. Thomas's and St. Stephen's) 5300. Launceston is situated in a fertile district, about 2 m. from the rt. bank of the Tamar. It is picturesque in aspect, lying under its commanding castle, rising on a rock which must have been a stronghold from the earliest times of history.

**History.**—Before the Conquest it was held by the great English earls, Godwin and Harold, the latter of whom is recorded as its possessor "on the day when K. Edward was alive and dead" (*Domesday*). After

the Conquest it was granted, with the greater part of the shire, to Robert of Mortain.

In 1643, when the fortunes of Charles were at a very low ebb, the tide of a sudden turned and drove the Roundheads out of Cornwall. Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Beville Grenville were shut into the county by Sir Alexander Carew and Sir R. Buller, who lay at this town to prevent their escape. The Parliamentary commanders, to beguile their inactivity, instituted legal proceedings against "divers persons unknown, who had lately come into Cornwall, armed *contra pacem*." Upon this Hopton appeared, and, producing the king's commission, obtained a verdict of acquittal, and was thanked by the jury. Hopton then, in turn, preferred an indictment against Buller and Carew. The jury found them guilty, and an order was granted to raise the *posse comitatus*, "for the dispersing that unlawful assembly, and for the apprehension of the rioters." A force of 3000 well-armed foot was speedily in motion; Buller and Carew were driven from Launceston, and the Royalists found themselves masters of Cornwall.

Launceston has long been attached to the Duchy of Cornwall, and gives to the Prince of Wales the title of Viscount. The name is said to come from Lan-steph-an-ton, from the motherchurch of the town, now a mile distant, being dedicated to that saint. In the *Domesday* it is called *Dunheved*, the first part of which name seems to be connected with *din* or *dinas*, a castle.

The **Objects of Interest** are the *Castle*, the *Church*, some trifling remains of the Town Walls, the South gate, and the fine Norm. gate to White Hart Hotel from the Priory, all about 5 min. walk from the Market Place. In the neighbourhood: Wer-rington Park, Endleigh, and Tre-carrel, once the seat of an ancient and now extinct Cornish family of the same name.

The **Castle** embraces an area of nearly 500 sq. ft., with a very ancient mound or motte in the S.E. corner, surmounted by the Keep Tower.

It is entered by the W. Gate-house, a ruined, ivy-clad structure of 2 storeys, of the age of Hen. VIII., with broad, drop arch, and sides grooved for a portcullis. Passing through this, the key of the keep, and admission to the *Gardens*, laid out by the Duke of Northumberland, may be obtained. The outer bail, now denuded of all its buildings, serves as a cricket-ground; but in former times was the place of public executions. Here, in the reign of Queen Mary, heretics were burned at the stake, and in more recent times old women accused of being witches.

The *Keep Tower* on the top of the mound, 100 ft. above the river, is reached from this pretty garden by a long flight of steps, replacing older ones. It is remarkable as being a cylinder within a cylinder, the space between the 2 concentric walls not exceeding 8 ft. The inner tower, rising above the outer, has walls 12 ft. thick and is 18 ft. in diam., leaving a passage perhaps 10 ft. broad, forming the *chemin de ronde*. Around and outside it is a narrow walk, possibly once defended by a parapet. All this part of the castle is very late Norm.

The inner tower had a ground-floor and 2 storeys. The door is on the N. side, and is the only opening of any kind into the lower chamber, which probably was for stores. On the l. of the entrance passage a stair formed in the thickness of the wall led to the first-floor, and winds half round the circle. It is dark, having no windows. The first-floor was just clear of the outer wall, and had 2 windows, on opposite sides. The stair enters at the side of one of these, and, passing through the opposite side, ascends, also in the wall, to the second-floor. The first-floor, on which was the principal apartment,



has a chimney-piece and hearth on the N. side. The roofs of all the storeys were of wood. Much of the wall at this elevation is destroyed, but it is evident that the stair ran on to the upper storey, and thence to the battlements, now wanting. The walls gather in, dome-like, with the second-floor roof. This tower is very plain, but its entrance arch (the present one is on the ancient pattern), and passage, and stair have all pointed (Trans.-Norm.) arches. The fireplace is mutilated, but its side joints and corbels are decidedly Norm.

The top of the annular wall is on a level with the first-floor of the tower, and the joist-holes round the exterior of the latter show the space between to have been roofed with timber. The base of this wall externally batters, and at the top of the slope is a bold well-cut cordon of stone.

All the work is rudely built of slate, with very little ashlar remaining. No part existing is older than late Norm.

The Eastern gate-tower (Trans.-Norm.) at the base of the mound is interesting, as the prison in which George Fox the Quaker was shut up (1656) for disturbing the public peace by distributing tracts at St. Ives. The cell is still shown.

The rest of the space is occupied by the courts (ballia) of the castle, the area of which is considerable, and long contained the County Courts. The mound occupies the N.E. corner. A wall skirting the mound, a little above its base, appears to have encircled the whole. It may be seen extending along the S.E. face. Thence it swept to the W., and included the *S. Gatehouse*, temp. Hen. VIII.; a drawbridge led across the ditch from this gate. The arches in a part of the bridge, now walled up, may still be seen.

On the N. and W. sides the castle defence is a deep natural valley; on the S. and E. the valley has been deepened, and still, though built upon, bears the name of Castle Ditch. The Deer Park, still so called,

extended S.W. from the Castle gate. This gate is late Perp., but it is evident that the whole of the rest of the building—gate, tower, annular wall, and circular keep, are by one hand, and of one time.

Launceston Castle or “Dunheved” was one of the chief manors granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother, Robert of Mortain, who was created Earl of Cornwall, and appears in *Domesday* as lord of the greater part of the county. He is said to have built a castle here; but it is at least improbable that any part of the existing structure is of his time. Castle and manor passed with the earldom, and were at last merged in the Duchy of Cornwall. Leland mentions the keep as “the strongest, though not the biggest, that ever I saw in any ancient worke in Englande.” In 1645 it was fortified for Charles I. by Sir Richard Grenville, and in March of the following year the garrison surrendered to the Parliamentary troops under Fairfax. This was the closing scene in the military annals of the castle. The Dukes of Northumberland, High Constables of Launceston under the Duchy, expended a considerable sum in judicious repairs, which are calculated to prevent for some time any further decay. The precinct has been tastefully laid out as a public pleasure-ground.

The castle is now held by the Lord Chancellor, on condition of “keeping it in a state of ruinous repair.” Over one of the gates there existed the legend: “He that will do well to me, let him love well Sir John Trelawney.”

The \*Church of St. Mary Magdalen is the most perfect and complete example of a variety of the Perp. style peculiar to Cornwall. It was erected (1524) by Sir Henry Trecarrel of Trecarrel, of granite, and from the nature of the stone, the ornamentation, with which it is profusely covered on the outside, was executed with the pick and not with

the chisel. The entire surface even of the buttresses is divided into panels filled with armorial bearings, flowers, or letters. The richest part is the *S. porch*, where the Trecarrel arms appear beneath an elegant niche, flanked with bas-reliefs of St. Martin dividing his cloak, and St. George slaying a huge dragon. A number of shields encircle the edifice, embossed with letters, which together (beginning at the priests' door with "Ave Maria") form sentences in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Mary Magdalene. There is a recumbent figure of her in a canopied niche at the E. end. The *tower*, which stands apart, but is connected with the church by a large vestry-room, is of earlier date (1380), and built of a different material. The *interior* consists of 3 aisles of equal length, without projecting choir or transepts—the wood roofs supported on elegant Perp. shafts and drop arches of granite. There is a Norm. font. In the church are modern stained-glass windows. The *chancel* contains the monumental tomb of Sir Hugh Piper, "the famous loyalist of the West," *temp.* Charles I., and his Dame Sibylla, "very lively represented in marble," the one in armour and the other in brocade. Sir Hugh had been Lt.-Governor of the citadel and island (St. Nicholas) at Plymouth, and constable of Launceston Castle. The wooden pulpit is polygonal and curious.

Several fragments of the **Priory**, founded for Augustinian canons in the reign of Hen. I. by William Warelwast, Bp. of Exeter, are incorporated with the houses now occupying its site. The fine Norm. gateway to the White Hart Hotel was brought from here.

Scanty remains of the **Town Walls** may be seen in Launceston. The only gateway now standing is **South gate**, close to the King's Arms, which is of Dec. date, and forms the entrance from Devonshire.

**St. Stephen's**, 1 m. N., is a fine granite church, with a Perp. tower and in part E.E. nave.

A rly. is being made from Launceston, by Camelford, to Bodmin; it is open as far as Tresmeer (May 1893), and will be opened to Delabole before 1894.

#### EXCURSIONS.

(a) *Werrington*; (b) *Endsleigh*;  
(c) *Trebartha Hall*; (d) *Trecarrel*.

(a) **Werrington**, formerly belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, now to J. C. Williams of Caerhayes, Esq., 2 m. N. The large park of Werrington, overgrown with fern and well stocked with deer, is picturesque. Werrington Ch. has been restored.

(b) **Endsleigh**, the cottage of the Duke of Bedford, is situated on the Tamar, 9 m. S. Tickets of admission to Endsleigh (*Handbook for Devon*) may be obtained at the White Hart.

(c) **Trebartha Hall**, the seat of F. R. Rodd, Esq., is in the parish of Northill, about 7 m. towards Liskeard, under the rocky escarpment of the moors. In this house is kept the magnificent collection of Cornish birds formed by the late E. H. Rodd of Penzance, the Cornish ornithologist. S.W. of the house a tributary of the River Lynher falls in a cascade, where the botanist may find some rare ferns.

(d) **Trecarrel** stands at the head of a valley descending to the Inny River (a tributary of the Tamar), about 6 m. S. of Launceston, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of the church-town of Lezant. The old *mansion* was built about 1540, by Sir Henry, the last of the Trecarrels, and in the Rebellion was honoured by a visit from Charles I., who slept in it on his road into Cornwall. The *hall* and a small chapel of granite are in excellent preservation. The hall has a fine cradle-roof; and in the wall over the dais a square opening from the lord's chamber. The *Chapel*,



detached from the house, standing in the centre of the quadrangle, has the walls and roof perfect. At the E. end the altar platform remains, with piscina and pillar bracket for an image. This part of the building is the whole height; the W. part is in 2 storeys, with fireplace and garderobe in the upper room. All is late Perp., though some portions appear earlier than Sir Henry's time, to whom the building of the house is usually assigned. He may have completed a portion, and have left unfinished the rooms beyond the dais end of the hall, using the stone for St. Mary's Ch. The story goes that, when building the mansion, his only child died suddenly in a bath, while his wife expired a few hours later. So he ceased from building his great house, and dedicated his wealth to pious uses, employing the granite blocks, intended for the mansion, in the erection of Linkinhorne Tower (Rte. 3). The hall is now used as a cider-cellar; the house is a farmhouse; and, alas! the little chapel a hen-roost.

1 m. farther from Lezant, on the high-road to Callington, is the *Sportsman's Arms*, a convenient house of entertainment. A lane leads direct from it to the *Carthamartha Rocks*, on the Tamar (3 m.), one of the finest points of view in the county (see *Handbook for Devon*, Excursion from Tavistock).

LAUNCESTON TO TINTAGEL BY ROAD,  
*viâ* CAMELFORD AND BOSCASTLE,<sup>1</sup>  
 24 M.

(The direct road by Davidstow, avoiding Camelford, is about 20 m. to Tintagel and 18 to Boscastle.) The road quits the cultivated country and region of trees soon after passing the lodge of *Tregear* (E. G. B. Lethbridge, Esq.), follows up a long ascent, a wild and dreary road,

skirting *Lancast* and *Wilsey Downs*, hills traversed by the junction-line of the carbonaceous and Devonian formations, and leads to

12½ m. **Davidstow** (pron. Dewstow), a poor village, in one of the bleakest districts of Cornwall, but with an interesting *Church*, Dec. and Perp., and ded. after a rebuilding in 1294. There is an octagonal font, but the wood carving and stained glass once here are gone. Trout may be caught in the Inny. The sterile expanse of Davidstow Moor stretches S. to Roughtor and Brown Willy (Rte. 10), the 2 Cornish *mnts.* About 3 m. N., on Wilsey Down, is *Warbstow Barrow*, an ancient fortification—an irregular double vallum—of considerable size. A long mound in the centre of it is called by the country people *King Arthur's Grave*.

1 m. beyond Davidstow is the **Victoria Inn**, whence the direct road to Boscastle (4 m.) and Tintagel (6 m.) continues N.W. Following that to the S.W. we reach

16 m. **Camelford** \* (pop. 1370), a dreary town on a slope in a hilly part of the county, on the skirt of the moors, and on the *Camel* (*i.e.* winding stream, or, as some would derive, *Camb Allan* = Allan's Ford), abounding in peal and trout, which, rising in the parish of Davidstow, unites with the Alan at the Devil's Jump, and thence flows by Wade-bridge and Padstow to the sea. The figure of a camel which crowns the town-hall, as a weathercock, placed there by the Duke of Bedford in allusion to the name of the river, is a pun or an error.

The parish **Church** (restd.), called **Lanteglos**—*i.e.* the "church enclosure"—is 1½ m. W. It is ded. to St. Julitta, and contains E. E. (chancel), Dec., and Perp. (nave) portions. The Perp. E. windows of chancel and S. aisle are good. The heraldic bosses on the roofs of both should be noticed. The arms of Coryton, Trelawny, and Trecarrel

<sup>1</sup> The new direct line *viâ* Tresmeer to Boscastle is rapidly approaching completion. For those who prefer to drive, the route by road is here given.

are conspicuous on that of the S. aisle. The fine octangular font is E. E. The W. tower is E. E. (Fragments of an old cross are preserved at the Rectory, and a Norm. font has been removed to a mission church at Washaway in Egloshayle.) The Rectory was designed by Pugin.

Camelford was made a free borough by Richard, king of the Romans, and incorporated *temp.* Charles II. From the reign of Edw. IV. down to the Reform Bill it had returned 2 M.P.'s. Ossian Macpherson and Lords Lansdowne and Brougham in turns represented this rotten borough. *Capt. Wallis*, who discovered Otaheite, was born at *Fentonwoon* (Fenton-woon, *i.e.* "spring or well on the downs"), now a farmhouse,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S., near the river-side.

The neighbourhood of Camelford, according to tradition, has been the scene of 2 sanguinary battles—at Worthyvale, 2 m. N., near Slaughter Bridge (see below).

Travellers resort to Camelford chiefly because it is on the highway to one of the most interesting districts in Cornwall, since it comprehends *Boscastle*, the ruins of *King Arthur's Castle of TINTAGEL*, the magnificent line of coast between these points, and the *Slate-quarries of Delabole*.

#### EXCURSIONS.

(a) *The Church of Advent*; (b) *Roughtor and Brown Willy*; (c) *Hanter Gantick*; (d) *Delabole*.

(a) The **Church of Advent**, 2 m. E. (ded. to St. Adwen, locally *St. Tane*), contains E. E. portions, and is interesting. The N. transept and tower at the W. end of the chancel (both E. E.) deserve notice. In the latter the wall of the newel projects into the N. aisle, and is pierced for a lancet light. There are remains of gilding and colour on the roof (Perp.) of the nave. The S. tran-

sept has been removed, and the wall permanently blocked up. Altogether the condition of the church is to be regretted.

(b) To **Roughtor and Brown Willy**, 5 and 7 m. S.E. (Rte. 10). Roughtor has a magnificent appearance, as it rises in a craggy ridge over intervening hills. Roughtor can be easily reached from Advent; a rough carriage-road goes to *Stannon* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.), a farmhouse where a carriage can be put up. Thence an easy walk of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. to summit, passing the Logan Rock. In his route to this mtn. the traveller will cross a cart-track on the moor, bordered by upright stones, which are ranged along it at regular distances. It will give him an idea of the dreary character of this district. It extends from a place called Watergate to Five-lanes (see Rte. 10), near Launceston, and the stones were erected by the minister, who had to traverse the waste on Sundays, to serve as guides in misty weather; a long post occurs at intervals of  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., and is marked on the Watergate side with the letter W., and on that towards Five-lanes with the letter F.

(c) To the wild valley of **Hanter Gantick**, by the *Devil's Jump* (both described in Rte. 10). The shortest route is by the Church of *Advent* (see *ante*). In the third field beyond this church, by the side of the path, stands a time-worn granite *cross*, about 9 ft. in height.

(d) To the **Delabole** slate-quarries, 2 m. W., and (on foot) to **Tintagel**, 6 m., *viâ* Pengelly. (The name, before the Norm. Conquest, was *Delian-Bol*, the interpretation of which has been suggested as Cornish *delyow* = "leaves," and *bol* = "pit," *i.e.* flakes-pit, referring to the laminæ (or leaves) of slate. A more modern form of name is Dinnabole, Dennibole (sometimes corrupted into Dilly-bolly), in Cornwall often associated with patches of barren soil,



and there are furze-crofts on many estates which are thus denominated.

The *Quarries* are celebrated for excellent roofing-slate, and are mentioned by Carew in the reign of Eliz. They present a most animated scene. The traveller suddenly beholds a vast excavation, about 450 ft. deep, the result of the uninterrupted labour of cents., encompassed by dark blue hills of rubbish, continually on the increase, and slowly encroaching upon the domain of the farmer. The scene is enlivened by a throng of men busily engaged in various noisy employments, while waggons and horses are everywhere in rapid motion, and steam-engines are lifting with a harsh sound their ponderous arms, and raising loaded trucks from the depths of the pit, or masses of slate of several tons weight, which are seen slowly ascending *guide-ropes* or *inclines* to stages at the top of the quarry. The stranger should obtain the services of one of the "captains"—superintendents—as a guide, and to explain the different operations to which the slate is subjected. Upon the edge of the quarry is the Poppet Head, from which a number of *guide-ropes* are stretched like the shrouds of a ship to the base of the pit. The slate is first loosened by small charges of gunpowder; it is then torn up by wedges and crow-bars, and placed in trucks which, being attached to a wheel which traverses the guide-ropes, are drawn up by steam-engines to the *Poppet Head* or *Head of Inclines*. They are then drawn by locomotives to the various workshops, where the slate is split into various sizes, according to the purpose it is intended to serve. The water is pumped from the quarry by water-wheels into an adit, and the slate is shipped at the little harbour of *Porth Gaverne*. About 400 men are employed in these works, who raise on an average 120 tons of slate per day, which, manufactured on the spot into roofing slates, cisterns, and other

articles, are exported to various parts of the United Kingdom, and to France, Belgium, the West Indies, and America. The roofing-slates of Delabole are particularly famous, and are divided into various sizes, called respectively Ladies, Countesses, Duchesses, Queens, Rags, and Imperials. Delabole slate belongs to the Upper Devonian formation; rock crystals, or "Cornish diamonds," occur in the quarries.

Two villages owe their origin to the quarries, **Meadrose** and **Pengelly** ✱ (2 m.) (*i.e.* "head of the grove"). The whole country bristles with hedges of slate, and the sides and roofs of outhouses are here frequently formed of single slabs of that material. On the way to Tintagel will be passed an abandoned quarry called *Bowethick* or *North Delabole*. It is off the direct road to the main quarries, and is situated in a valley rendered picturesque by protruding rocks and opening to the sea at the little cove of **Port William**.

#### TO BOSCASTLE, TINTAGEL, &c.

On leaving Camelford for Boscastle and Tintagel, the traveller can either walk *viâ* Pengelly (as described above) or, returning by coach road to Victoria, take the direct road thence, or proceed by **Slaughter Bridge** (1 m. N., corrupted to *Sloven's Bridge*), which lies on the road from Delabole to Launceston, the scene of 2 battles—the first between King Arthur and his rebellious nephew Mordred (date 542?), in which, it is said, Mordred was slain and King Arthur wounded mortally; the other between the Britons and the Saxons under Egbert (date 823).

At a short distance from the bridge is **Worthyvale**, a manor-house of the ancient lords of Boscastle. Separated only by a fence and gate from the cart-road which leads from Slaughter Bridge to Worthyvale is the lower part of a tumulus, the upper portion of which has been

removed by the farmer for "top-dressing." A few yards below the tumulus, and at the bottom of the field, a path down a precipitous descent of about 20 ft. leads to the river-side. Here, below the rocky cliff, is a thick rough slab of coarse granite, about 9 ft. long, 2 broad, and 1 thick, which is called locally "King Arthur's Tomb." It is a Roman-British menhir, the inscription on which is read as *LATINUS HIC JACIT FILIUS MAGARI*. It is said that this stone was removed by a former Lord Falmouth, from a position farther down the stream and nearer the bridge, to this more secure site.

After traversing the dreary uplands from Davidstow, the tower of Tintagel Ch. is seen l., and nearer at hand that of Forrabury.

A well-engineered road descends from the very steep hill, 2 m. long, in easy zigzags, leaving rt. the old town of Boscastle and the Castle Mound, round which its houses are grouped.

21½ m. **BOSCASTLE** \* (pop. 310) is situated upon a steep hill, sloping to a valley, which at a short distance is joined by another; each is coursed by a rapid stream, after which they are together deflected into the harbour and inlet of Boscastle. The "port" is a deep and narrow zigzagging ravine, which has been compared to Balaclava on a small scale. The arrangements are inadequate, but vessels are warped in and out by means of posts and enormous hawsers. The scenery in the neighbourhood is most romantic, and the country broken by deep furzy bottoms. Of the grandeur of the coast it is impossible to speak too highly.

Boscastle was so called from a castle of the Norm. family of De Bottreaux, by which it was once dignified, and of which a green mound is the only remaining mark. In the reign of Hen. VI. the heiress of the family was married to Robert

Lord Hungerford; and as the possessions of that nobleman were situated at a distance of 100 m., it is probable that at this period the castle fell into decay. From the Hungerfords it descended to the Earls of Huntingdon, who retained it till the reign of Eliz., and their heir in the female line, the late Marquis of Hastings, was Baron Bottreaux.

The **Parish Church** of Boscastle is at **Forrabury**, with its "silent tower," from which it is said the merry peal has never sounded. It is situated high above Boscastle, and close to the soaring headland of Willapark Point. It is ded. to St. Symphorian, who, according to the tradition, was buried in it. (St. Symphorian, however—martyred A.D. 180—was really interred at Autun, of which place he was a native.) An ancient granite cross, resting upon a pedestal of limestone, stands outside the churchyard. The tombstones of Forrabury and the neighbouring churchyards are of remarkably hard stone. Inscriptions of 1641, 1679, &c., are perfectly legible. Within, the church is modern and uninteresting. The circular font is of Norm. character.

The church tower has always remained without bells, because, according to the legend, the captain of the ship which was bringing a new peal to rival that of Tintagel, when in sight of Boscastle, refused to give God thanks for the prosperous voyage, attributing it to his good ship, strong canvas, and bold crew. Before night a storm arose, dashed the vessel against the rocks; the crew were drowned, except the God-fearing pilot, and the bells foundered! The story goes that the bells may be heard tolling below the sea in bad weather: the incident has been admirably versified by the Rev. R. S. Hawker of Morwenstow, in his *Cornish Ballads*:

"Still when the storm of Bottreau's waves  
Is wakening in his weedy caves,  
Those bells, that sullen surges hide,  
Peal their deep notes beneath the tide:



‘Come to thy God in time!’  
Thus saith the ocean chime;  
Storm, billow, whirlwind past,  
‘Come to thy God at last.’”

The **Harbour of Boscastle** is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the upper town, and a 10 min. walk from the Inn will bring you in sight of the entrance by paths on either side. It is truly romantic—a little winding inlet, not a stone’s throw in breadth, and opening under the headland of *Willapark* (the name occurs elsewhere, and signifies “look-out field”) on the W., and an ugly, black-snouted rock which overlaps it on the E. The sea is even here in constant agitation, and the outer cove itself affords no security to shipping; but a small space farther in, of size sufficient to admit 2 or 3 vessels at a time, is enclosed by diminutive piers, and this, properly speaking, is the harbour of Boscastle. To enable vessels to enter or depart in teeth of a contrary wind, and to preserve them from dashing against the rocky sides of this narrow zigzag channel, huge hawsers are thrown out to them, attached to posts which line the shore, and thus they are warped into a place of security. Everything about this place denotes the boisterous seas to which it is exposed; boats are made fast by cables which would ordinarily hold a ship, and, stretched along the pier, lie the enormous hawsers, thicker than a man’s thigh.

#### WALKS AND EXCURSIONS.

(a) *Along E. side of Haven; (b) Willapark Point; (c) Crackington Cove; (d) Minster Church; (e) Pentargan Cove.*

(a) The path along the rt. (E.) side of the Haven leads to the top of the snouted rock already mentioned, which exhibits a singular phenomenon, sometimes to be witnessed for an hour before low-water, when the sea is agitated. It is pierced at its base by a natural fissure, which passes underground 50 ft., and communicates with the open sea, and from

this *blow-hole*, at intervals, a column of water is violently projected across the harbour, accompanied with a loud report. From the summit may be observed another but more distant phenomenon of a similar kind. A hole pierces the island-rock called *Mcachard*, lying outside the harbour, and, as the waves roll by, the spray is occasionally *blown* from it like a jet of steam. During the summer a number of seals are taken by the Boscastle fishermen. The coast is everywhere undermined by deep caverns, which, when the sea is smooth, the fishermen enter in their boats and explore with torches. The seals, which are fond of lying on ledges in these gloomy retreats, are confounded by the light, and fall an easy prey. They are killed for their oil and skins, which are considered of sufficient value to repay the risk of the adventure.

(b) Not less interesting is the walk along the W. side of the harbour to **Willapark Point**, a magnificent headland, crowned with a low look-out tower, erected as a prospect-house, from which you look down into Boscastle Haven and descry the tower of Tintagel Ch. on the W. On its W. side the cliffs recede and form gloomy chasms, one of them appropriately called the *Black Pit*, since the rock is here so singularly dark that it may be easily mistaken for coal. This peculiarity of the rocks also gives a character to the soil, which in this neighbourhood is perfectly black. This headland, when viewed from the point to the W. of it, forms one of the finest cliff-scenes on the coast; its huge and sombre flanks of slate being contrasted by the light-tinted slope of *Resparvell Down*, a barren ridge which fills in the background, and is in keeping with the desolate cliffs and boisterous ocean. Standing upon this point W. of Willapark, the stranger is upon the boundary of 2 great formations—the carbonaceous and Devon slate groups, which respectively prevail in Devonshire and

Cornwall. The boundary-line passes from Boscastle across the county in the direction of Launceston, and is tolerably well marked as far as S. Petherwin. Northwards, to the extremity of the county, the coast in every part exhibits the singular contortions of the carboniferous strata. From this point the traveller will observe immediately W. of him a slate-quarry, called *Grower*, worked in the face of the slate cliff. The *guide-chains*, by which the stone is raised, are actually fastened to the bottom of the sea, and on as wild a shore as can well be imagined.

(c) A delightful excursion can be made from Boscastle to **Crackington Cove** (see also p. 24), a romantic spot 5 or 6 m. E. on the road to Bude. The road passes over *Resparvell Down* (alt. 850 ft.), which is terminated towards the sea by *High Cliff* (alt. 735 ft.) This down commands a fine view over the Bristol Channel and along the coast, embracing headland after headland, in magnificent perspective. There is a quarry for slate on the cliff  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of the cove. *Crackington Cove* is a recess on the E. side of a small bay, which is bounded on the W. by the picturesque promontory of *Carnbeak* (alt. 333 ft.), and on the E. by *Penkenna Head*, which rises above the sea-level about 400 ft. The latter is an imposing mass of dark slate, varied by white lines of the rock the quarrymen call *harder*, which show, even at a distance, the contortions of the strata. The general direction of the beds may be observed at low-water, when parallel ridges, among many which are contorted, stretch along the beach towards the W.N.W. At the head of the bay the cliffs slope to the shore in imposing curves, forming inclined planes from 100 to 150 ft. in length; and the retreat of the tide leaves dry under Penkenna Head a rugged bed of rocks, among which are several beautiful stones variously coloured green, white, and brown, and marked by a network of white or yellow quartz veins, which

the wear of the sea has brought into prominent relief. This bay appears intended by nature for a harbour, and a company who are working a slate-quarry about a mile up the valley have contemplated throwing out a pier from Carnbeak. [It is a long and rough walk about 10 or 12 m. farther to Bude, past St. Gennys Ch. (no interest) and Dazard Point, then inland across Mellook Common to Mellook Mouth, where (5 m. from Bude) we take to the cliff path by Black Rock and Efford Beacon. The walk, though fine, is rough, and will occupy about 6 hrs. from Boscastle (see Rte. 5).]

(d) It is a pleasant walk of 2 m. from the Inn uphill to **Minster Church**, a small building 1 m. E. of Boscastle, which deserves notice only from its situation in a secluded and picturesque nook among the hills. The chancel has E. E. portions, and the tower rises only 1 stage above the roof. Part of the roof and walls fell in 1868, on a Sunday, after the morning service. The building was rebuilt or "restored" in 1871. In it is a tablet with epitaphs for William Cotton, Canon of Exeter (son of Bp. Cotton, of Exeter), and his wife, who both died in 1656. The English verses partly run —

"Shee first departing, Hec a few weekes tryed  
To live without her, could not, and so dyed.  
Both in theire wedlocks great Sabatick rest  
To be, where there's no wedlock, ever blest;  
And having here a jubily begun  
Theyr taken hence that it may nere be  
done."

$1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. of Minster is **Lesnewth Ch.**, with Norm. and E. E. portions, and a good Perp. tower.

(e) **Pentargan Cove**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the Hotel, ascending the Bude road and turning l. through a gate across the fields, is a savage but very picturesque scene, shut in by dark cliffs. A path leads down to a cave, and in the corner a thread of water dashes down into the green pool. Seals frequent the caves around this cove, and are occasionally captured by the fishermen.



## [BOSCASTLE TO TINTAGEL.]

The distance is about 4 m. by road, the intermediate country, though hilly, bearing some resemblance to a natural terrace, bounded on the seaboard by precipices, and on the land side by a range of elevated hills.

The pedestrian may find a rough path of ups-and-downs, about 6 m. along the cliffs from Willapark Head, past the Black Pit and Long and Short Island, taking in the way the Lady's Window Rock, the Valley of Rocks, and Bossiney Cove. But the traveller is recommended to walk or drive (about 2 m.) along the road, then visit **Nighton's Kieve**, proceed down the stream, and so by the cliffs and **Bossiney Hole** to Tintagel.

The road passes the farmhouse of **Trethevey** shortly before *Longbridge* (2 m. from Boscastle). At Trethevey was a chapel (now an outhouse) with N. and S. doors, single lancet window in E. end, and remains of a piscina. At Trethevey the key of the door leading to **St. Nighton's Kieve** may be obtained, and a guide if wished. St. Nighton, often wrongly spelled Knighton, is probably the same as *St. Nectan*, to whom Hartland Ch. is ded. (*Handbook for Devon*). At the farmhouse turn off the road, and by pursuing a lane for about a mile (so far a carriage may be taken), and then crossing 3 or 4 fields, the cascade may be reached without trouble. The valley, a deep *bottom*, through which a brawling stream flows to the sea, is abruptly terminated by a barrier of rock, through a chasm of which the stream is hurried to a fall, and tumbles 40 ft. into a circular basin, or *Kieve*—Cornish for a tub. From this it passes through a natural arch, and, gushing under and over a large slab of stone, which is curiously fixed in the opening, is precipitated again 10 ft. into a dell dark with foliage. Altogether the scene is interesting, and may well repay a scramble. A foot-path down stream leads (1 m.) to **Longbridge**, where the road to Tinta-

gel crosses the valley—which is known as “the *Valley of Rocks*”—the remaining portion down from Longbridge to the sea is the prettiest part of it; it is roughened by schistose rocks, and contains Trevillet water-mills, painted by Creswick under the title of “The Valley Mill.” Look for the rare *Sibthorpia europæa*, Cornish Moneywort.

Proceeding by the cliffs to Tintagel, on the W. side of the bay into which the coast opens is a dark little recess, called *Bossiney Hole*, shut in by lofty precipices. During the summer and autumn this spot, at low-water, is a scene of singular bustle, as a number of donkeys are then employed in scrambling up and down the rocks, carrying bags of sand, which are sold to the farmer as top-dressing for the land. A headland called *Willapark*, resembling the point at Boscastle, juts out to the W. of it, and opposite to the village of *Bossiney* (or, modern spelling, *Bossinney*). As seen from the W. it presents a sheer precipice of a very striking and beautiful appearance, a perfect wall, tinted with yellow lichens. **Bossiney** is a mere hamlet of poor cottages, but it has been represented in Parliament by Sir Francis Drake, Sir Francis Cottington, and other distinguished persons. In 1695 its member was John Tregeagle, son of “Giant Tregeagle,” and sheriff of the county. The village is remarkable for being built round a large ancient *Barrow*, on which it was the custom to read the writ for the election of M.P.'s before the borough was disfranchised.

From the lower end of the Valley of Rocks, and passing the *Lye Rock* and the fine “Sisters,” the rough path may be followed by Tintagel, Willapark, and Barras to the port or landing-place under Tintagel Castle (about 1 m. walk).

4 m. *Trevena* (or **Tintagel**), \* an upland village, swept by every blast (pop. 719). This upland village was once a market town and borough, returning (jointly with Bossiney) 2 M.P.'s (one a Wortley) down to the

time of the Reform Bill. Observe in front of Wharnccliffe Arms an ancient cross, on which may be read the legend, "Matheus, Marcus, Lucas, Joh'." on one side; and on the other side, "Ælnat ꝥ fecit ha'c crucem p' anima sua." The letters are in the style of the 9th cent. This village is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. distant from the headland of *Tintagel* (locally pron. *Downdadgel*; the name is said to signify the "impregnable fortress"), which, celebrated as the most romantic scene in Cornwall, derives additional interest from being crowned with a ruinous

Castle of high antiquity, the reputed birthplace and residence of King Arthur. The *key of the castle* is kept at a cottage close to the sea, and must be obtained by the intending visitor.

The ruins of the castle stand partly on the mainland, and partly crown a huge peninsular mass of rock called "The Island," though attached to the land by a narrow isthmus about 80 yds. in length. This isthmus might be styled a "natural bridge," since the rock underneath is perforated from side to side by a cavern or tunnel, through which the sea passes at every tide. This is accessible from the Porth or Haven at low-water. The way to this from the village (it is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. walk) descends a green dell, by the side of a brawling brook.

Passing down under the castleruins, i., a small rocky *Porth* or *Haven* is reached, by which the garrison in olden times obtained access to the sea. This small cove is only partly shut in by the tall black cliffs rising above it, for the waves of the Atlantic rush in, not to repose, but to be dashed into white foam against the coal-black crags, or to roar and boom in the murky caves they have themselves scooped out of the rocks. This scene of real grandeur, affording endless subjects for the artist and sketcher, affords at times shelter enough to allow vessels up to 100 tons burthen to load slates from quarries under

the church by means of the cranes and winches which have been erected at the waterside, and which rather add to the picturesque effects.

The deep chasm separating the 2 parts of the castle was, Leland (1538) says, once spanned by a drawbridge, and he calls the "Island" part of the donjon. The chasm has probably been much widened. The drawbridge seems to have fallen early in the 16th cent. Sir R. Grenville, in a plan of Tintagel made by him in 1585, shows "where the drawbridge was." Two large landslips have occurred here in the present cent. At present, entrance can be obtained only by scaling the cliff.

The *Island* should be visited by every traveller, the ascent now presenting little difficulty, as a winding stair has been cut in the face of the slate cliff; although it must be admitted that the remark of Norden still applies—"he must have eyes that will scale Tintagel." This path, bending in zigzags, ascends by steps to the top of the precipice. (Here the traveller will encounter a high wall, in which is a locked door, the key of which he should have procured on his way—see *ante*.)

The scanty ruins on the headland occupy an area of some acres in extent, and consist of dark walls, which are pierced by small square apertures and arched entrances, and built of the slate of the country, with coarse mortar of a hard, durable nature.

The ruinous walls are remarkable for their sombre hue, unrelieved by the usual patchwork of lichens; and the stones, worn to sharp edges by the weather, being laid on the bare rock, the direction of their laminae coinciding with those of the cliffs, can be scarcely distinguished from the ground at a little distance. On the summit rises, as says Sir Richard Grenville, in his plan (1585), "a fayre spring of water." The promontory expands into an irregular area of some 30 acres, and a few sheep pasture on the turf, and occasionally fall into the sea. The flavour of the



island mutton is considered particularly fine.

The botanist will observe that the cliffs are hung with *samphire*, and he may procure specimens of *Trifolium stellatum* from their rocky crevices.

"The lower part of the *Chapel* walls, with a W. porch and a solid altar, may be traced; outside the N.E. angle of the chancel a grave has been cut in the rock. Another part is erroneously called the church, but was clearly a domestic building with a round staircase and a garderobe. This work appears to be of the 13th cent. There is a pointed arch to the doorway, and the walls are at present not more than 2 ft. 6 in. thick. . . . The work on the mainland and on the island appears to be all of the same character, and had doubtless been connected by a drawbridge. The whole appears to be of the beginning of the 13th cent. with some later alterations."—*J. H. P.* There is, however, very little from which to form an accurate judgment as to the date of these remains, since there are no mouldings or cut stone fragments.

The character of this iron-bound coast is well seen at Tintagel. The sea-front, mostly composed of slate, presents a series of inaccessible headlands and gloomy recesses, illustrating the influence of the "Atlantic drift," which is especially directed into the Bristol Channel. The sea is here ever heaving in long undulations, and, the water being deep up to the land, the base of the cliffs is worn by the roll of pebbles carried by the waves into a concave surface, which presents an effectual barrier to escape in case of shipwreck.

Excellent specimens of "Cornish diamonds" (*i.e.* crystals of clear spar or quartz) are found in the fissures between the slate-strata in this neighbourhood.

The early **History** of Tintagel Castle is to be gleaned only from tradition. There is no authentic record of its origin. The first mention of Tintagel is about 1150, by

Geoffrey of Monmouth, to whom we are indebted for the marvellous traditions of Arthur, the "flower of kings." And on this site may very probably have existed—although the existing remains are no doubt of far later date—a principal stronghold of the old "princes" of "West Wales" (Cornwall and part of Devonshire were so called to a late period). In the mediæval romances belonging to the cycle of Arthur the name of Tintagel frequently occurs—most frequently in the romances of Tristram, where Tintagel is made the castle of King Mark of Cornwall. "Tintagel," it is said in one of them,

"estoit un chastel  
Qui moult par ert e fort e bel,  
Ne cremoist asalt ne engin qui vaille  
Sur la mer en Cornouaille."

The walls, continues the description, were painted with various colours, and had been laid under a powerful spell, by means of which the castle became invisible twice in the year (see the *Romans de Tristan*, ed. Michel). Soon after the Conquest Tintagel became a residence of the Earls of Cornwall, and in 1245 Earl Richard, the son of King John, received in it secretly his nephew David, Prince of Wales—whom he had supported "more than was right" during the expedition in that year of Hen. III. against the Welsh. Subsequently it became the property of the crown, and was occasionally used as a prison—John of Northampton, ex-Lord Mayor of London, having been sent here in 1385, according to Carew, "for his unruly mayoralty condemned hither as a perpetual penitentiary"—until the reign of Eliz., when Burleigh, considering the cost of keeping it in repair too onerous, allowed it to fall into ruins. The timber of the great hall was taken down by John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, 1330 A.D. It now belongs to the duchy. Such in a few words is all that we know of Tintagel; but the stranger, as he contemplates its "worm-eaten hold of

ragged stone," will recall the romantic stories of King Arthur and his knights, and "in his mind's eye" re-erect the castle, and send forth from its gates the well-known band.

This is not the place to discuss the question of the historic existence of Arthur—whom, however, Mr. Rees and Dr. Guest, the 2 best authorities on the subject, consider to have been a true prince of Cornwall, who long withstood the westward advance of the English. Of his origin as the great hero of romance there are many versions, but on this spot we shall, of course, prefer that given by Lord Tennyson:

"And that night the bard  
Sang Arthur's glorious wars, and sang the king  
As well nigh more than man, and railed at  
those  
Who called him the false son of Gorlois:  
For there was no man knew from whence he  
came;  
But after tempest, when the long wave broke  
All down the thundering shores of Bude and  
Boss,  
There came a day as still as heaven, and then  
They found a naked child upon the sands  
Of wild Dundagil by the Cornish sea;  
And that was Arthur; and they fostered him  
Till he by miracle was approved king:  
And that his grave should be a mystery  
From all men, like his birth. . . ."

The local pronunciation of the castle—"Dundagil"—is here adopted. The scene of Arthur's disappearance in the fatal battle of Camlan, fought against the traitor Mordred—

"That great battle in the west  
Where I must strike against my sister's son,  
Leagued with the lords of the White Horse,  
and knights  
Once mine, and strike him dead, and meet  
myself  
Death, or I know not what mysterious  
doom"—

is fixed by local tradition at Camel-ford (see *ante*), but by certain of the romancers, followed by Tennyson (*Morte d'Arthur*), in Lyonesse—the mysterious submerged district between the Land's End and the Scilly Isles. The grave of the "clear-faced king" remains a mystery. A stone called "King Arthur's Tomb" is pointed out at Slaughter Bridge, near Camelford. A well-known mediæval story asserted that his tomb

was discovered and opened at Glas-tonbury—where the historic Arthur may very possibly have been interred—in the reign of Hen. II., the tomb having been marked by the line:

"Hic jacet Arturus, rex quondam rexque  
futurus."

At Tintagel it is still believed that he haunts the battlements of his castle in the shape either of the (now rare) Cornish chough or of a raven. Neither of these birds is willingly shot by the natives, although they do not hesitate to catch or rear as many young choughs as they possibly can to sell to tourists. (Visitors are *earnestly requested* not to encourage the practice, seeing that the red-legged chough is now by no means common in the county, and is every year becoming scarcer.) This belief is referred to by Don Quixote: "Have you not read, sir, . . . the famous exploits of King Arthur? . . . of whom there goes an old tradition that this king did not die, but that by magic art he was turned into a raven; and that in process of time he shall reign again, and recover his kingdom and sceptre; for which reason it cannot be proved that, from that time to this, any Englishman has killed a raven" (bk. ii. ch. 5). "Guinevere," the name of Arthur's faithless queen, is still common in Cornwall under the form of "Jennifer."

Tintagel, in early days, was the gateway into the Celtic peninsula, the only military road passing it on its course along the N. coast of Devon and Cornwall. Hence its ancient importance, and the battles which occurred in its immediate vicinity. The boundary of the Celt and Saxon may perhaps be traced from the Tamar to Tintagel by the names of the villages—Michaelstow, Jacobstow, Davidstow, Morwenstow, &c.

The **Church of Tintagel**<sup>1</sup> (ded. to St. Marcelliana) stands alone on an

<sup>1</sup> See, for the Church and Castle, Sir Jno. Maclean's *History of Trigg Minor*.



exposed spot above the lofty cliffs W. of the castle, and has been restored (1871). It retains 2 very early Norm. doorways—that on N. side has a solid tympanum. It is a cross church, nave without aisles, a lady chapel, and 2 very long transepts with a circular and pointed Norm. arch, a recessed tomb, and a very curious Norm. *Font*, on 4 spreading legs; E.E. western tower arch. The main walls of the chancel are Saxon work. There is a carved screen, and in the vestry a stone altar with 5 crosses, a squint bearing upon the altar, also a good *Brass* for Johanna, mother of John Kelly, who is reported to have been dean of Crantock, 1430–37, and an incised slab with countersunk head of the effigy, *temp.* Edw. I. The church once belonged to the Abbey of Fontevrault in Normandy. Edw. IV. bestowed it upon the collegiate church at Windsor, and at present the dean and chapter of that establishment attach the great tithes, and are the patrons of the living.

In the *Churchyard* observe the tombstones, propped up by buttresses, to prevent the wind overthrowing them. A stone, forming the coffin-rest on the lych-gate at the entrance from the village, bears the following inscription: “IMP. C. G. VA[L] LIC. LICIN.” Here is buried (1868) John Douglas Cook, long editor of the *Saturday Review*. He was a native of Camelford, and built the pretty house next the hotel here, now belonging to Sir Arthur Hayter. From the N. side of the churchyard is a magnificent view looking down on the castle, the coast, and the sea.

The present vicar is the constable of the castle, having been appointed by H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, Lord Warden. The vicarage is in part as old as 14th cent., and in its garden is a stone dovecot.

1 m. S. of Trevena is **Trebarwith**☆ (pron. Trebarra) *Strand*, the sandy shore of a bay about a mile in width, and deservedly a favourite spot with artists; not only is it intrinsically

beautiful as a coast scene, but it offers facilities for the study of the sea in its purity. The rocky cliffs of this part of Cornwall have in particular been painted by Creswick, and in many points resemble Italian coast scenery.]

The pedestrian may follow the coast path (16 m.) W. to **Padstow** (Rte. 6), halting at Porth Gaverne (Inn), but this scarcely repays the fatigue.

From Boscastle a very hilly road, leaving l. Pentargan, and not passing through any place of importance, leads to

36 m. **Bude Haven**☆ (see Rte. 4). There is a rough and more circuitous route near the coast (26 m.), which pedestrians may prefer (see above).

## ROUTE 2.

EXETER TO BUDE AND BIDEFORD, BY  
OKEHAMPTON, HOLSWORTHY (RAIL),  
AND CLOVELLY.

Rail.	Places.
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Exeter

25 m. Okehampton

45 m. Holsworthy

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Drive.

2 m. Holsworthy

9 m. Bude

14 m. Kilkhampton

4 m. Morwenstow

25 m. Clovelly

36 m. Bideford

Rail to Holsworthy, beyond that coach-road.

This route lies chiefly through Devonshire, and the first part of it is described in *Handbook for Devon*. It turns out of the Exeter, Tavistock and Plymouth Rly., near

Okehampton Stat.

The line is carried over a high and dreary country, commanding views over Dartmoor.

34 m. Ashbury Stat. Here is the seat of the Woolcombes. 5 m. distant is Hatherleigh.

41 m. Dunsland Cross Stat. A viaduct of 8 arches, 84 ft. high, leads to

45 m. Holsworthy Stat., ✧ a town of 1730 inhab., 3 m. from the Tamar, the county boundary. The labyrinth of beech-trees was planted, 1821, by Lord Stanhope, who is lord of the manor.

9 m. Bude, ✧ in Rte. 4.

Bude to Morwenstow and Stratton by Kilkhampton, about 10 m., is a rough and hilly road.

(Beside the works of the Rev. R. S. Hawker—see *Morwenstow*, *post*, a full acquaintance with which will greatly enhance the pleasure of a visit to this district—Mr. G. MacDonald's *Annals of a Seaboard Parish* contains much admirable description of this coast, including Bude and Tintagel.)

[*Cornwall.*]

At Poughill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of Bude, is a Perp. church with a fine pinnacled tower, and ancient carved benches. Near the village is the old farmhouse of Burshill, now owned and occupied by a Mr. Jewell, but before, for 16 generations, the home of a family named Bryant. Here is preserved a very remarkable bedstead which passes by the name of "King Charles's," and is said to have been the couch of Charles I. after the battle of Stamford Hill—of course untrue, since the king was not there. The head-board is covered with bronzed groups, representing a war-chariot, horses, &c.; the large posts are also ornamented with bronze. It is probably Eliz., if not earlier.

14 m. Kilkhampton ✧ (pop. 900) is situated N.E. from Bude, the road to it being uphill the greater part of the way. It is a plain village of white houses, but possesses a very handsome *Church*, with lofty tower, built by the Granvilles (or Grenvilles), who became lords of the manor very soon after the Conquest. It was the scene of Hervey's *Meditations among the Tombs*. The church is Perp., but retains a perfect Norm. S. door, with shafts and bands and beak-head and zigzag mouldings. Within, it consists of 3 aisles, without projecting choir or transept; the flat arches supporting the carved-wood roof rest on granite shafts, each a single block; carved bench-ends, in number only equalled by those at Altarnon. In the S. aisle, against the walls, is a 16th cent. *Monument* to the memory of Sir Beville Grenville, the hero of Stamford Hill, who was killed at the battle of Lansdown in 1643. The inscription should be read. The coffins of the Earls of Bath are deposited in a vault under the E. end of the S. aisle, where, says Hervey, "they lie ranged in mournful order, in a sort of silent pomp." They are partly covered with copper-plates bearing the arms and titles of their



occupants. This vault, when Hervey wrote, was open; but it has long been properly closed. The church was admirably restored, 1860, by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, under the superintendence of Sir G. G. Scott. There is a very wide view over sea and land from the top of the church tower. Brown Willy and Roughtor are visible, and the coast southward to Trevoze Head. The Grenvilles—who, as the inscription on Sir Beville's monument records, profess to be "descended in a direct line from Robert, 2nd son of the warlike Rollo, 1st Duke of Normandy"—were long seated at *Stow*, a magnificent mansion above the neighbouring village of Combe. John, 3rd son of Sir Beville Grenville, rebuilt it 1680. He had been created, 1661, Earl of Bath, a title which became extinct on the early death of his grandson, 1711. *Stow* then descended to his sister, widow of George Lord Carteret, created Countess Granville, and through her it came to the Rev. Lord John Thynne. The house was dismantled 1720, and a moated site is now the only vestige of it. Pictures of *Stow* in its old grandeur will be found in Kingsley's *Westward Ho*. The grandfather of Sir Beville was Sir Richard Grenville, the very distinguished seaman who in 1591, being then Vice-Admiral of England, was sent with a squadron of 7 ships to intercept the Spanish galleons. He fell in with the enemy's fleet of 52 sail near the Terceira Islands; repulsed them 15 times in a continued fight, and died himself, 2 days later, on board the ship of the Spanish commander. It is to this that the lines on Sir Beville's monument refer—

"Where shall the next famed Granville's  
ashes stand?

Thy grandsire fills the sea, and thou the  
land."

See Tennyson's poem, *The Revenge*.

The *small manor-house* facing the sea, in a very exposed situation, was built for the possessor by Sir G. G. Scott.

Just below *Stow* is "King William's Bridge," to the building of which King Will. IV. gave 20*l.* at the suggestion of the Rev. R. S. Hawker.

**Combe Valley** is the name of a picturesque *bottom*, commencing just N. of Kilkhampton and opening to the sea between lofty cliffs; and farther N. the country towards the hamlet of *Morwenstow* is here and there furrowed by deep hollows, which are prettily wooded. The coast in the neighbourhood is everywhere magnificent, and at *Stanbury Creek* "exhibits a fine example of the curvatures and contortions of rocks, the strata being heaped on each other apparently in utter confusion, dipping towards every point of the compass and at various degrees of inclination."

In the parish of Kilkhampton is an old manor-house called *Alderscombe*, belonging to Sir G. S. Stucley, Bart. It is 17th cent., and a very good specimen of a gentleman's house of that period.

[*Morwenstow* is 4 m. N.W. of Kilkhampton, and 7 m. from Stratton, on a height bounded by cliffs 420 ft. above the sea. Here was the rectory of the eccentric Rev. R. S. Hawker (d. 1875), author of *Cornish Ballads and other Poems*, and *Footprints of Former Men in Old Cornwall*; he is buried in Plymouth Cemetery.

Though a poor village in itself, *Morwenstow* contains a splendid old *Church*, of great interest to the ecclesiologist. It is chiefly Norm., and the S. door and elaborately sculptured capitals and arches of the nave are well worthy of notice. There are, besides, a rude Norm. font, and monuments to the Kempthornes, the Waddons, and other Cornish families now extinct, made up of all the remains of former ones which Mr. Hawker could gather together. The porch is covered with short ferns (not the true Maidenhair, but *Asplenium Trichomanes*); and in the churchyard, through the drifting

spray, are discerned memorials, including the graves of 3 entire crews of ships lost here, which simply tell their tale, but bear affecting testimony to the perils of the neighbouring shore. "All were decently consigned to Christian sepulture. They were not piled one upon another in a common pit, but were buried side by side each in his own grave. Those who have thus honoured the dead will seldom fail in their duty to the living."—*Trans. Exeter Dioc. Arch. Soc.* 1864. One of these memorials is the figure-head of a brig; another is a battered boat, resting above the remains of those who perished in her; and another the broken oars, which have been formed into a rude cross.

The picturesque modern rectory adjoins the church, and contains some Jacobean wood-carving and memorials of loyal Cornishmen.

Halfway down the cliffs in front is the *Well of St. Morwenna*, the patroness. She was the daughter of an Irish king, who cured by her prayers a son of King Egbert. He built for her the monastery of Pollesworth in Warwickshire, where she trained St. Edith, St. Osyth, and many others. In this parish still exists an interesting old mansion, *Tonacombe*.]

3 m. from Kilkhampton, due E., is a reservoir for the supply of the Bude Canal. It covers 70 acres.

About 3 m. N.E. of Kilkhampton the country rises in bleak and elevated hills, which are divided into furzy crofts and rush-covered swamps. Upon these, near the border of the county in Morwenstow parish, the Hartland road passes close to *Woolley Barrows* (rt.),  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of which rise the 2 rivers *Tamar* and *Torridge*. They drain from a dreary bog down opposite sides of the hill, and their waters are soon a great way apart—the one river hastening southward in its course of 59 m. to Plymouth; the other trending northward, to run nearly an equal dis-

tance (53 m.) before it reaches the sea below.

**Clovelly** ✧ lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. on l. of high road to

**BIDEFORD** Stat. (*Handbook for Devon*).

### ROUTE 3.

TAVISTOCK TO LISKEARD BY CALSTOCK  
(MORWELL ROCKS, COTEHELE) AND  
CALLINGTON.

Road.	Places.
	<b>Tavistock</b>
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Morwell Rocks
5 m.	Calstock
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Cotehele
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Callington
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	St. Ive
18 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Liskeard

22 m. (Coach, see Liskeard. ✧)  
The many objects of interest upon the road make it a pleasant entrance into Cornwall, though the beauties of the Tamar, Cotehele, and Morwell Rocks may be very conveniently visited by steamer or boat from Plymouth to Weir Head.

**Tavistock** ✧ is described in *Handbook for Devon*.

(About 3 or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Tavistock, at the crossing of the new road and the old one, a footpath strikes away to the l.; this should be taken by those wishing to go to the top of **Morwell Rocks**. Follow the line of



crag at a great height above the river, a scene of great grandeur, until you come to the inclined plane of the Tavistock Canal, and then descend to Morwellham Quay, where the river is crossed by a ferry. (The farmhouse of Morwellham, with the remains of a 15th cent. manor-house, is some little distance from the river.) Ascend the wooded bank by a steep pathway, passing in front of Harewood House (now the office of the Duchy of Cornwall), the scene of Mason's play of *Elfrida*. Continuing through the grounds, strike the river again at Okel Tor, and following it for  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. you will thus reach Calstock town.)

$3\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Tavistock the Tamar is crossed, and Cornwall entered by Tavistock New Bridge, leading immediately to Gunnislake, a large village containing several hundred miners, granite-workers, and brick-makers. On the heights, 1 m. above, is the tin-mine of Drakewalls, where one of the lodes, traversed by a cross course, is open to the daylight.

Outside Gunnislake we turn l. from the main road to Callington, and from the road leading onwards to Calstock a full view of the **Morwell Rocks** is obtained, rising precipitately on the Devonshire side of the river. And the view from here will suffice most people, without making an actual pilgrimage to them.

5 m. **Calstock.** \* Comfortable inns, attached to a dirty village, afford good headquarters for exploring the beauties of the *Tamar River*. The parish church (St. Andrew) crowns the hill as you approach Calstock town, but is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from it. It commands fine views, and contains the burial chapel of some of the Mount Edgcumbe family, with their monuments.

Following the river from Calstock town, after crossing the debouchment of a deep valley called Danescombe (*vulgo*, Dannycombe), we come to

$6\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Cotehele** \* (Earl of Mount Edgcumbe), "a very type and model of a quaint and charming Eng-

lish house." It is most picturesque, and an almost unaltered example of the embattled mansion of the time of Hen. VII. and Queen Eliz. begun by Sir Richard Edgcumbe. Cotehele belonged to a family of that name before the reign of Edw. III., when it passed by marriage to the Edgcumbe family. It is built of granite, round a quadrangle, on a height covered with woods which slope rapidly down to the Tamar. The woods were sadly decimated by the blizzard in 1891, when a magnificent Spanish chestnut, 32 ft. in girth, was destroyed.

The interior retains its original fittings and furniture, which give it a peculiar interest; the *Hall* is hung round with arms and armour, and trophies of the chase, horns of the stag and Irish elk. Two ancient cast-bronze horns deserve notice. One, with the mouth-hole at the side instead of at the end, is a speaking-trumpet. See Sir W. Wylde's *Cat. R.I. Academy*, p. 624. Some like it have been found in Ireland, whence this and the elks' horns may have been brought by Sir R. Edgcumbe, who was sent by Queen Eliz. as ambassador to some Irish chieftains. The timber roof is of the time of Hen. VIII.

The other apartments are extremely interesting, especially to the antiquary, since they contain a store of antique furniture, and many curious relics of bygone days. All the rooms are hung with tapestry, which is lifted to give an entrance; and the hearths, intended for wood alone, are furnished with grotesque figures or andirons for the support of the logs.

The dining-room, at the end of the hall, joins the *Chapel*, which has a triptych over the altar, a screen and stall-desks, *temp.* Hen. VIII. The glass of the E. window displays a Crucifixion, with 4 angels holding chalices to the hands, side, and feet of the Saviour. There is a small window near the altar, opening to a closet from a bedroom.

From the other end of the dining-room a staircase leads to bedrooms in which is furniture *temp.* Eliz. and James I., including some curious mirrors (one of polished steel), with frames worked in needlework. The drawing-room, on the first-floor of the W. tower, has ebony chairs, *temp.* Eliz. Above this room are small bedrooms: one called Queen Anne's; another said to be that in which Charles II. slept, with the furniture as left by him (the bed is of James I.'s reign). The house has been honoured more than once by the presence of royalty. Charles II. resided in it for several days. In 1789 it was visited by George III. and his queen; and in 1846 by her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

The scenery on the Tamar about Cotehele is extremely beautiful. The wood overhangs the river in clustering masses, from which projects a bold rock crowned by a small *Chapel* containing stained-glass windows, a monument of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, a gilt crucifix, and the image of a bishop in his pontificals. Connected with the chapel is the following legend: In the reign of Rich. III., Sir Richard Edgcumbe being suspected of favouring the claims of Richmond, a party of armed men was despatched to apprehend him. He escaped, however, from his house into the wood, closely followed by his pursuers, and, having gained the summit of this rock, his cap fell into the water as he was clambering down the rocks to conceal himself. The soldiers soon arrived on the spot, and, upon seeing the cap floating on the river, imagined that Edgcumbe had drowned himself, and so gave over the pursuit. Sir Richard afterwards crossed into France, and, returning upon the death of the king, erected this chapel in grateful remembrance of his escape.

From Cotehele to Callington a slight *détour* may be made to St. Dominic Ch., early Dec. with Perp.

aisles, restored 1871. Below the embattled parapet of the tower are rude figures of the 12 apostles. In the S. chancel aisle is a good 17th cent. monument, with effigies of Sir Anthony Rouse and his son. Halton, in this parish, was their residence; and here lived John Rouse, Speaker of Cromwell's Little Parliament, "the old illiterate Jew of Eton," as the Cavaliers called him. He was the chief author of the metrical version of the Psalms used in the Scottish Kirk.

About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. short of Callington a lane branching away northwards leads to a farm called *Dupath*.

Here is **Dupath Well**, a complete specimen of the baptisteries anciently so common in Cornwall (see *Introd.* p. [16]), a pellucid spring which, once the resort of pilgrims and still held in esteem, overflows a trough, and, entering the open archway of a small chapel, spreads itself over the floor, and passes out below a window at the opposite end. The bath for immersion is some  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. by 3 ft., and occupies the eastern end of the building. The little *Chapel* has a most venerable appearance, and is built entirely of granite, which is grey and worn by age. The roof is constructed of enormous slabs, hung with fern and supported in the interior by an arch dividing the nave and chancel. The building is crowned by an ornamented bellcot.

We join the main road from Tavistock to Callington, at 1 m. short of the latter place, and not far from the foot of

**Kit Hill** (alt. 1067 ft.), an outlying eminence of granite, and summit of *Hingston Down*, which stretches eastward to the Tamar, and before the reign of Hen. III. was the place of meeting of the Cornish tinnerns, who assembled here every 7th or 8th year to confer with their brethren of Devon. In 835 it was the scene of the defeat of the Danes and Britons by Egbert; of which great and decisive battle the tumuli



which occur on the down may be traces. Kit Hill, from its isolated position, intermediate between the moors of Bodmin and Dartmoor (about 16 m. apart), and in full view of the windings of the Tamar and distant Channel, commands perhaps the most impressive and beautiful view in Cornwall. A windmill, erected on the summit to work a mine, was destroyed by the violence of the storms. The mine was abandoned in consequence of the great expense of excavating in hard granite. The sides of Kit Hill are covered with rubbish, and the summit is pierced by shafts, which render caution most necessary in those who ascend it.

10½ m. **Callington**, ✱ a dreary town, disfranchised by the Reform Bill, and now containing about 1900 inhab., many occupied in mining. King Arthur, says tradition, had a palace here, when the place was called "Killywick." Horace Walpole sat for Callington during his father's last administration.

The *Church*, a dau. church to South Hill, was rebuilt by Sir Nich. Assheton (1465), and thoroughly restd. 1859 (St. Aubyn, architect). It is a good Perp. church with a clerestory—a rarity in Cornwall. The walls are of granite, with a good W. tower, on the buttresses of which are the evangelistic symbols. In the chancel is the fine *Brass* of the founder or rebuilder, Sir Nicholas Assheton and wife. He was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and wears a coif and long furred robe. On the N. side of the chancel is the ✱*Tomb* with alabaster effigy of Sir Robt. Willoughby, first Lord Willoughby de Broke—died 1503. He is in armour, bareheaded (as usual at this period), and wears the collar, badge, and mantle of the Garter. On the soles of the feet are the figures of 2 monks telling their beads, an unique example. "This beautiful and costly monument is the most striking, perhaps, of its kind in Cornwall." This first Lord W., who died steward of the Duchy

of Cornwall, was a sharer in the victory of Bosworth. The font is of Norm. character. In the churchyard is a canopied *Cross*, worth notice.

1½ m. from Callington there is a fine view up and down the Lynher River, which is crossed at Callington New Bridge. On the l. observe a remarkable isolated hill, "Cadson Bury," with a British circumvallation. It is well worth mounting for the view.

From Callington to Liskeard (and, indeed, from Tavistock New Bridge) the road, though much improved of late, is one of the most hilly in Cornwall. Midway is

14½ m. **St. Ive** (pron. Eve). The ✱*Church*, ded. to St. Ivo, is, in its E. and N. parts, Dec. work of a high character, and one of the few good specimens of the period in Cornwall. S. aisle and tower are good Perp., with large blocks of granite and clustered pinnacles. The church is unusually lofty for Cornwall, and the pillars, granite monoliths, have capitals bearing Tudor flowers. In the E. window, which is fine, with ogre-headed and crocketed niches in the interior jambs, still linger remains of Dec. glass. The large monument blocking the N. window of the chancel is to John Wrey, his wife, and family (1590-97). The church was founded by the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Trebeigh adjoining. The estate and manor of Trebeigh passed to the Wrey family at the dissolution of the monasteries, and belongs to them still, though they have long resided at Tawstock, near Barnstaple. From the churchyard the tower of St. Cleer Ch. is conspicuous, 4 m. W.N.W.

[2 m. S. of St. Ive is Quethiock Ch., partly Dec., and ded. to St. Hugh. It contains a fine brass to Roger Kyngdon (d. 1471) and wife, and an inferior one to Richard Chiverton and wife, 1617-1631. The tower (good Dec.) is very singular.

The staircase is on the S., but only goes up to the base of the second stage, where it ends, and is covered by a gable, which therefore projects at rt. angles to the S. front of the tower. The second stage then goes up of much smaller dimensions (N. to S.) than the first, and contains no staircase. The N. aisle is Perp.]

18 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. *Liskeard*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. (stat. 9 m.) from Callington; see Rte. 7, 18 m. from Plymouth.

## ROUTE 4.

CALLINGTON TO STRATTON AND BUDE,  
BY LAUNCESTON.

Road.	Places.
	<b>Callington</b>
5 m.	Sportsman's Arms
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Lezant
10 m.	Launceston
17 m.	Week St. Mary
24 m.	Stratton
26 m.	Bude

The road from Callington to Launceston crosses the foot of Kit Hill, having the *Holmbush* and *Red Moor* copper-mines respectively rt. and l.

[After passing the Red Moor Mine, a road branches l. to **South Hill** (2 m.), where is a good Dec. church—the mother-church of Callington—ded. to St. Sampson of Dol. The rude Norm. font is worth notice.

The **Church of Linkinhorne**, 1 m. beyond, is Perp., has a fine tower, said to rival Fowey in its reputation of being the highest in the county except Probus. The capitals of the nave piers are embattled, and finely sculptured with varying details. A part of this church—viz. the N. aisle and tower—was rebuilt by Sir Henry Trecarrel, *temp.* Hen. VIII. (the rebuilder of Launceston Ch., and lord of the manor of Trefrize in Linkinhorne, and of Trecarrel in Lezant parish). The chancel is modern, and has a handsome E. window in polyphant stone, while the whole building has been recently restored with great care. The fine tower arch and W. window can now be seen. During the process of removing the old plaster and whitewash, a curious old fresco (subject, a life-sized figure of our Saviour, surrounded by small figures and scenes, portraying the 7 acts of mercy) was discovered, dating from the 14th cent. Notice also the font of green polyphant stone, and probably of late Norm. date. The roof is of the waggon type. This church formerly belonged to the convent of Launceston, which seems to have been more ready to receive than to give in its dealings with the parishioners. At the Reformation the great tithes were vested in the Lampen family. In the churchyard are several tombstones cut by the eccentric Linkinhorne stone-cutter, D. Gumb, who evidently had ideas in advance of his time, and anticipated modern politics in his advocacy of the “no rent” theory. Here is one of his epitaphs: “Near this place lyeth the body of Catherine Nicholls, who was buried the 26th day of May, 1742, aged 70 years. Also here lyeth the body of Joan Mullis, who was buried the 13th day of July, 1744, aged 19 years.

“Here we lye without the wall,  
’Twas full within they made a brawl:  
Here we lye no rent to pay,  
And yet we lie so warm as they.  
*Cut by Daniel Gumb.”*

The *Holy Well*, a little to the S.W.



of the church, is an exceedingly good specimen of a Cornish baptistery, in excellent preservation and repair.

There is an Eliz. house (now a farm) at *Browda* = battle-field, in this parish, and a circular entrenchment on the estate, which, says the local legend, must never be broken by the plough or the owner will die.]

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. l. **Whiteford House** (Sir W. M. Call, Bart.)

3 m. **Stoke Climsland.** (The church, late Dec., has been well restored.) Observe Perp. buttress on N. side against the Norm. door; also curious doorway at angle between chancel and S. aisle. A road on rt. leads over the Tamar by *Horse Bridge*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.

$4\frac{1}{2}$  m. The traveller here passes the *Inny*, which flows down a pleasant vale towards the Tamar.

5 m. The **Sportsman's Arms**, the half-way-house between Callington and Launceston. Rt., distant about 1 m., the **Carthamartha** (Caer Tamar?) **Rocks**, a fine-wild scene of limestone cliff, "bursting from the slopes," and overlooking an amphitheatre of wood. Below and far beyond stretches the valley of the Tamar. A lane opposite the inn, and then a field-path, lead direct to this charming point of view.

$6\frac{1}{2}$  m. l. **Lezant** (corrupted from *Lau-Zant* = sand enclosure), with a granite church, containing monuments of the Trefusis family. The Perp. church has some good cradle-roofs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of it is the ivy-clad ruin of *Trecarrel* (Rte. 1); and 1 m. farther W., on the opposite side of the Inny, a small circular earthwork called *Round Bury*.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. rt. **Hexworthy House** (E. Prideaux, Esq.) and a road to *Grey-stone Bridge*, one of the most ancient structures on the Tamar. Beyond it is the old Tudor manor-house of *Bradstone*, and S. of it *Endsleigh* (Duke of Bedford), so renowned for its romantic beauty (both described in *Handbook for Devon*).

The geologist should be informed

that near *Landue Mill*, to the l. of the road, the carbonaceous deposits rest in an unconformable position on the grauwacke.

1 m. rt. **Lawhitton**, where the small church has been restored.

10 m. **LAUNCESTON STAT.** ✧ (Rte. 1).

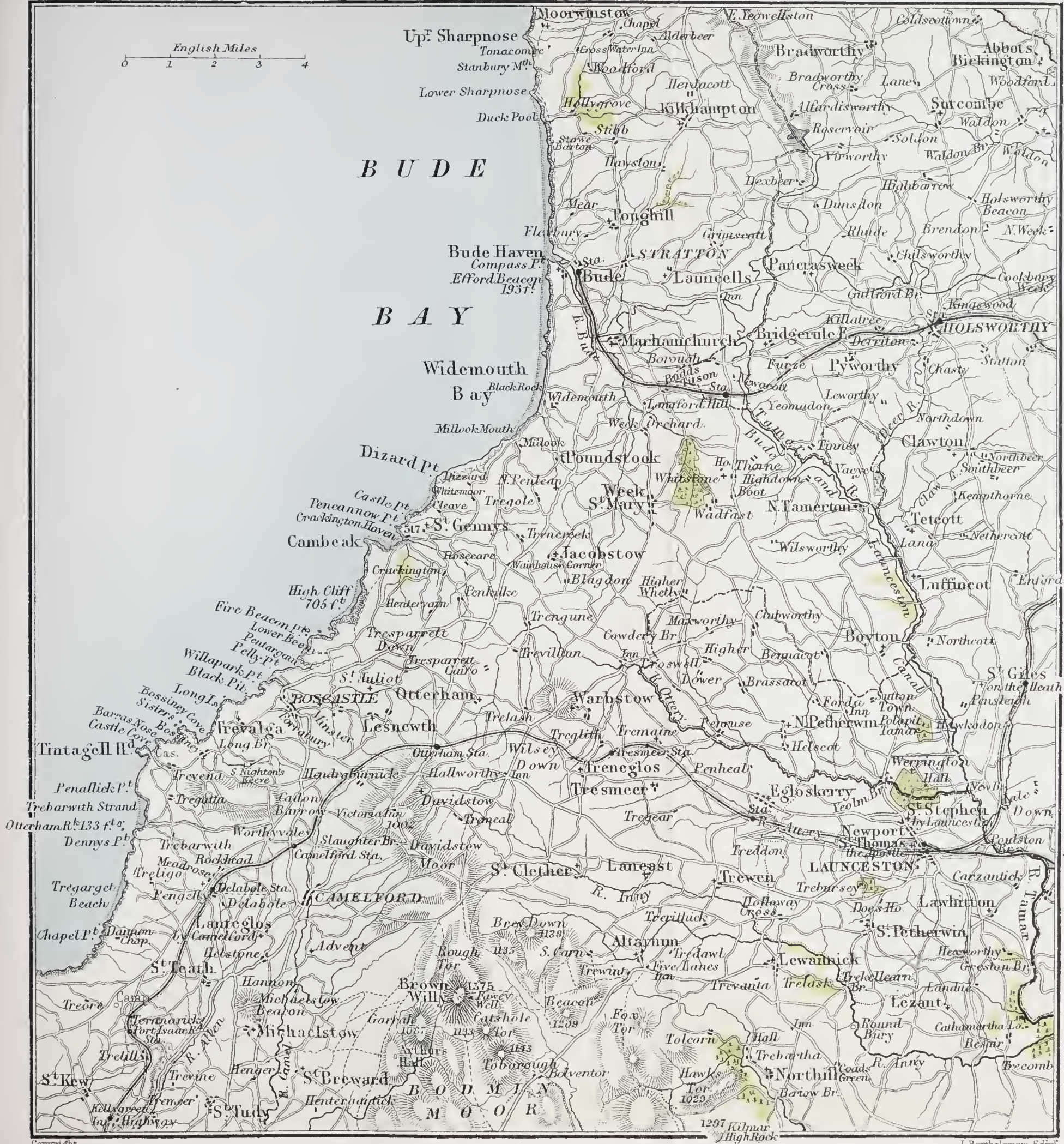
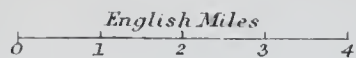
1 m. rt. **Werrington** (J. H. Deakin, Esq.); l. *St. Stephen's Down*.

17 m. **Week St. Mary**, commonly called St. Mary Week (week = A.-S. *wic*, a dwelling-place), has a church tower carved in strips at different heights; the upper frieze a hunting scene.

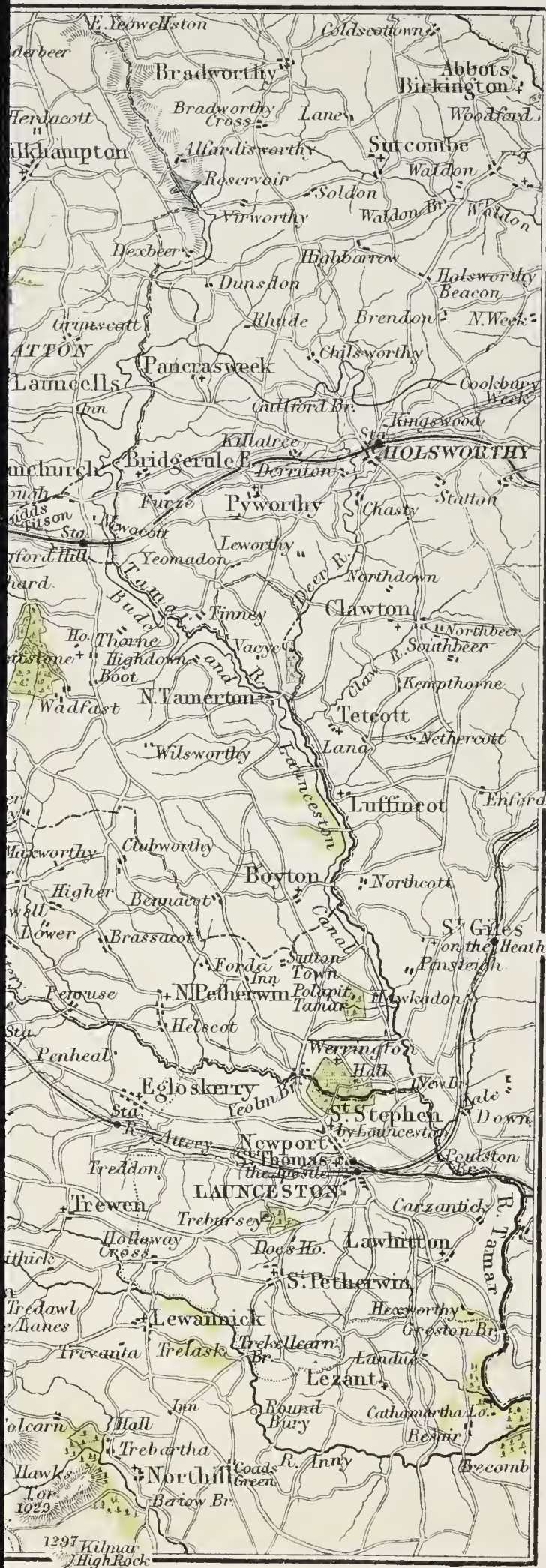
Here is also the ruin of a chantry, called the *College*, founded by one Dame Thomasine Percival about the beginning of the 14th cent. The history of this person is curious as connected with her maiden-name, *Bonaventura*. She is said to have been a labourer's daughter, who, one day tending sheep upon the moor, engaged the attention of a London merchant, who, pleased with her appearance, carried her to London as a servant, and at the death of his wife made her the mistress of his house. Dying himself shortly afterwards, he bequeathed to her a large amount of property. She then married a person of the name of Gall, whom she also survived; when Sir John Percival, Lord Mayor of London, became her third husband, but soon died, leaving her a widow. The lady was by this time contented with her experience as a wife, and, retiring to her native village, devoted the remainder of her days to acts of charity. For the benefit of the souls of her 3 husbands she founded and endowed this chantry, which in the 16th cent. shared the fate of its brethren. She also founded a grammar-school and endowed it, and built a handsome schoolhouse, the carved granite door-heads and ornaments of which are still visible, as also a very good specimen of a stone-covered, granite-capped conduit well. The church is ded. to the Nativity of the Blessed



## BUDE, BOSCASTLE AND TINTAGELL







Virgin Mary. The above-mentioned chantry did not form part of the original church, which existed long before Dame Thomasine's time. She simply added the N. aisle for her own special chantry and collegiate chapel, and beautified and decorated the church with its present handsome granite columns and arches, and its splendid carved-oak roof.

There is also in this parish a considerable old encampment called the Bury (Burrough), supposed to be Roman, forming one of a line of fortified camps (the ditch or dyke at Clovelly, down by Kilkhampton, Stratton, Week St. Mary, Warlston Burrow, and so on, to beyond Launceston), by means of which, no doubt, the rugged country of N. Cornwall was held in subjection by the invaders.

**Marhamchurch**, 1 m. from Stratton, is one of the inclined planes of the Bude Canal (see *post*), but this is worked by a common waterwheel. Marhamchurch, ded. to St. Morwenna, is Perp., and has some good bench-ends.

24 m. **Stratton** ✱ (pop. 823), a somewhat picturesque town, on a slope lying among hills, about a mile from the coast, but of considerable antiquity. The name, which occurs in Somerset, in Gloucestershire, and, indeed, in many parts of England, indicates a position on a "street" or line of an old Roman way. It is thought that a Roman road, which has not been properly traced, entered the county here, and passed onward along the N. coast.

The *Church* (restd.) is Perp., and contains the black marble tomb of Sir John Arundell of Trelice (1561), his 2 wives and 13 children, whose effigies are represented on *Brasses*.

Inserted in the wall of the Inn is the inscription in honour of Sir Beville Grenville, brought from his monument on the hill.

The hilltops of this neighbourhood have a somewhat wild and bare appearance; below, the country is rich and well cultivated.

## EXCURSIONS.

- (a) *Stamford Hill Battlefield*; (b) *Inclined Plane of the Bude Canal*; (c) *to Launcells*; (d) *to Bury Court*.

The first 2 are of special interest, and should certainly be visited.

(a) Immediately N. of the town rises *Stamford Hill*, the scene of the **Battle of Stamford Hill**, in which the forces of the Parliament were defeated by the Royalists. By Clarendon's account it was towards the middle of May 1643 when the E. of Stamford marched into Cornwall with an army of 1400 horse and 5400 foot, and a park of artillery consisting of 13 pieces of brass ordnance and a mortar, and encamped near Stratton, on a lofty hill, steep on all sides, while he despatched a body of 1200 horse, under Sir George Chudleigh, to surprise Bodmin. The king's forces, not amounting to half this number, were at the same time quartered near Launceston, under Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Beville Grenville, who, though far inferior in the strength and equipment of their troops, resolved to give the enemy battle, and with that purpose marched, on Monday, May 15, with 2400 foot and 500 horse, upon Stratton, although "so destitute of provisions that the best officers had but a biscuit a man." The next morning by daybreak this force, being arranged in 4 divisions, advanced to the attack on different sides of the hill, the horse standing aloof as a reserve. For several hours the battle was waged with varying success, when the Royalists, having reduced their supply of powder to 4 barrels, determined upon advancing to the summit of the hill before they fired another shot. With this intention they steadily pushed forward, and, being charged by Sir George Chudleigh near the top of the hill, that officer was taken prisoner, and the enemy recoiled. The Royalists now pushed their advantage, and, rushing with fresh spirit on the



Roundheads, succeeded in throwing them into disorder, when, the E. of Stamford giving the signal of defeat by galloping from the field, the panic became general, and the Parliamentary troops fled on all sides. They left over 300 men dead on the field, and their camp, 13 guns and ammunition, and 1700 prisoners, in the hands of the victors. Stamford Hill (although thrown into pasture-fields) bears to this day some marks of the battle. The summit is of small girth, and the ground slopes steeply from it to the S. and E.; but on the W., and especially on the N. side, the position might be more easily assailed. On these sides are the remains of a high semicircular bank, which seems to have been thrown up as a rampart by the Parliamentary forces. A monument erected on the hill, in commemoration of the battle, was destroyed many years ago. The site of the battle is now, however, marked by an old cannon on a broken carriage, set up at the entrance-opening in the rampart. Cannon-balls and bullets have, as might be expected, been found here. Stamford Hill is further interesting as commanding a fine view, in which Roughtor and Brown Willy are conspicuous though distant objects.

(b) *An Inclined Plane of the Bude Canal* on \***Hobbacott Down**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Stratton, and just to the rt. of the Holsworthy road. It is an ingenious substitute for a chain of locks, and consists of a steep roadway, about 900 ft. in length, which is furnished with 2 lines of rails dipping at each end into the canal, and traversed by an endless chain. The barges, which are provided with small iron wheels, and generally loaded with sand, are raised or lowered on this roadway by being attached to the chain, which is set in motion by 2 enormous buckets, each 8 ft. in diam., alternately filled with water, and working in wells 225 ft. in depth. As soon as the descending bucket has reached the

bottom of the well, it strikes upon a stake which raises a plug, when the water runs out in 1 minute, and finds its way through an adit to the canal below. This bucket is then in readiness to be raised by the other, which, having been filled with water, descends in its turn. In case of any accident happening to the machinery, the water can at any time be emptied in 1 minute through valves with which a chain communicates; this chain being ingeniously made to wind and unwind as the buckets ascend and descend, so as to be always of the proper length. A steam-engine is also at hand, should the buckets become unserviceable. This canal extends from Bude to Launceston, sending off a branch to Holsworthy, and the barges climb from one level to another by 7 of these inclined planes.

(c)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Stratton is the pretty village of *Launcells*, and *Launcells House*, seat of C. B. Kingdon, Esq. The church (Perp., with granite arches and very good carved bench-ends) contains a monument, dated 1644, to John Chamond, one of the former possessors of this manor.

(d) Adjoining **Jacobstow**, on the road from Bude to Boscastle, about 8 m. S. of Stratton, is *Bury Court*, a mansion of the olden time, now a farmhouse.

26 m. **BUDE.**✧ Bude is a quiet modern watering-place, founded by the late Sir Thomas Acland, consisting of a few rows of small white lodging-houses, 2 hotels, and some detached villas, with the attraction of excellent **golf-links** which draw visitors in the autumn. It stands about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the sea, at a place where a rupture in the cliffs of carboniferous strata here lining the coast has given rise to a sandy creek or bay.

The vast and picturesque *Sea Cliffs* in this part of Cornwall are a great attraction to Bude, and the climate is far drier and more free from fog than in most parts of the county.

The bands of strata are also so narrow and distinctly marked as to give a ribboned appearance to the cliffs.

The stream, which conveys to the sea the drainage of the shallow basin on which Bude lies, has been dammed up by lock-gates to form a

*Haven*, and the basin of the *Bude Canal*, where barges are laden with sand from the seashore and sent inland to manure the fields, at the rate of from 50 to 200 tons a day. The conveyance of sand forms the principal commerce on the Bude and Launceston Canal and its branch to Holsworthy. The extreme length of the canal direct from Bude to Canal End, beyond Holsworthy, is 16 m. There are 3 inclined planes on it, of which the most interesting will be found described under Stratton; and it has several branches which bring its total length up to 34 m. In the strict sense of the term there is no harbour or haven, and vessels must go into the canal basin, the gates of which are exposed to the sea, and were actually broken down in 1856.

Opposite to the hotel is the house built by Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, the inventor of the Bude Light and of other ingenious applications of science to the arts of life.

The bathing here is not very good. The tides are too violent for machines, and canvas tents are erected on the sands for the use of the bathers, who have to encounter high and heavy waves rolling in from the Atlantic. The shore is, however, shallow for some distance out.

A path along the l. bank of the canal leads from the Falcon, past the church and Mr. Arthur Mills' red-brick villa, nestling amidst choice shrubs and trees, to the seashore, where the carboniferous strata, uplifted and contorted, exhibit remarkable cliff sections in distinct stripes of sandstone, shale, &c., while along the beach stretch lines of other strata, planed smooth like the upturned leaves of a book. Two projecting splintery crags, spared by the waves, have been joined to the shore

by a *Breakwater* of rude masonry, protecting the haven on the W.

On the summit of *Compass Point*, the green down above the cliff, rises an *octagon Tower*, or temple of the winds, facing the cardinal points, intended as a look-out for the coast-guard. It is a fine point of view from which to watch the huge rollers swaying in upon this coast from the mighty Atlantic, perhaps the grandest sight in this district. This tower was built, 1881, to replace a former one carried away in a landslip of the cliff.

Bude has been the scene of many terrible shipwrecks, as in Oct. 1862, when a large ship, the *Ben-collen*, was dashed to pieces here, and only 2 of her crew were saved.

A striking cliff in the neighbourhood is **Beacon Hill**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W., presenting a sheer precipice of about 300 ft.; but the points most calculated to delight and astonish the traveller are the headlands of **Hennaclyff**, N. of Bude (alt. 450 ft.), and the **Dazard**, the western boundary of *Widemouth Bay* (alt. 550 ft.)

A very interesting excursion from Bude is that to Boscastle, described in Rte. 5.



## ROUTE 5.

## BUDE TO BOSCASTLE, BY THE COAST.

Road.	Places.
	<b>Bude</b>
10 m.	<b>St. Gennys</b>
11 m.	<b>Crackington Cove</b>
13 m.	<b>Resparvell Down</b>
16 m.	<b>Boscastle</b>

The *walk* along the coast road from Bude to Boscastle (Rte. 1) is a very delightful one. It is 6 m. longer than the inland road, *i.e.* 24 m. instead of 18, and passes by

**St. Gennys**, about 10 m. from Bude by road, but shorter for the pedestrian, who can keep on the turf by the roadside and diverge to each point of the cliffs as he pleases. After leaving the Beacon Hill he will pass Widemouth, Black Road, Melhuach (Mellook), (where the water is deep close in shore, and a harbour of refuge has been sometimes suggested)—till opposite Dazard Point the road turns somewhat inland to avoid the “bottoms”—and the pedestrian will make his way by farm roads to **St. Gennys** “church-town,” quaintly nestling in a hollow near the top of a hill. The *Church* is poor, but picturesquely placed on a slope so steep that the upper part of the churchyard is nearly level with the roof.

The hill above the village is **Penkenna Head**, and the view at the end of the point is among the finest on this coast. At Penkenna Head the visitor will observe the curious distortion of the strata at the top. Here 1 or 2 choughs may often be seen. Formerly both coasts of Cornwall abounded in these beautiful birds; now only a limited area on the N. coast contains any, and we must cross to the opposite coast of Wales to find them in comparative abundance. It is earnestly to be hoped that no one will be cruel

enough to destroy the few remaining specimens.

Immediately below is **Crackington Cove** ☆ (see p. 11), bounded on the other side by the cloven headland of Cambeck.

The lofty heights of **Resparvell Down** tower up S.W., and the black cliffs of **Boscastle** and **Tintagel** are seen to great advantage. On the N. observe *Castle Point*, separated from the mainland by a deep valley on the S., and connected with it by a narrow ridge E. On the summit are remains of a circular camp. The pedestrian can then descend to **Crackington Cove** (Rte. 1), and proceed to **Boscastle** over

**Resparvell Down**, resting awhile at the barrow on the summit to observe the extensive prospect. **Brown Willy** and **Roughtor** are well seen; and the 3 church-towns of **Forrabury**, **Trevalga**, and **Tintagel** stand nearly in a line more or less S.E.

The road passes a little to the rt. the romantic cove of **Pentargan** just before it descends into

**Boscastle** (Rte. 1).

## ROUTE 6.

CAMELFORD TO WADEBRIDGE [PADSTOW],  
ST. COLUMB MAJOR, MAWGAN, BODRUTHAN STEPS, AND NEWQUAY.

Road.	Places.
	<b>Camelford</b>
3 m.	<b>St. Teath</b>
	2 m. <b>Michaelstow</b>
6 m.	<b>St. Kew</b> (rt.)
8 m.	<b>St. Mabyn</b> (l.)
12 m.	<b>Wadebridge</b>
	8 m. <b>Padstow</b>
	12 m. <b>Trevoise Head</b>
20 m.	<b>St. Columb Major</b>
	3 m. <b>Mawgan</b>
27 m.	<b>Newquay</b>

Proceeding from **Camelford** towards **Wadebridge**, a pleasant drive

of 12 m. partly down the valley of the Kestoll, we reach

3 m. l. **St. Teath** (pron. *St. Teth*). In the *Church* see a curious carved and coloured pulpit, presented to the parish in 1630 by the family of Carminowe, who, in the celebrated Scrope and Grosvenor quarrel, asserted that they had borne the disputed arms (azure, a bend or) from "the days of King Arthur" (*Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*, by Nicolas). In the E. window of the S. transept is the shield of Hen. VII., with other heraldic bearings. There are some good seat-ends, and an effigy in the N. transept (of the 13th cent.?). Near this there is a Celtic cross of granite, 15 ft. high, which has been broken to pieces and used in a fence. Of *St. Teath*, or *St. Etha*, nothing is known.

1. about 2 m. lies the remote church-town of **Michaelstow**. The *Church* has Dec. portions (nave; where the piers on the S. side are of granite, with foliated capitals of Caen stone), and Perp. (S. aisle and tower). There is a good open roof to the S. aisle, and the N. aisle has a chantry (divided off by screen) at its E. end. The font is Norm. There are some fragments of stained glass. In this parish is **St. Syth's** (*Osyth's*?) **Beacon**—an earthwork rising to a great height.

6 m. rt. **St. Kew**. The *Church* (rest'd. 1883) is of the early part of the 15th cent., somewhat resembling Bodmin. It consists of nave with aisles, chancel and side chapels, a lofty W. tower, with granite arcades and dressings outside. Nearly all the wood-carving has gone except the fine oak cradle-roofs, but an elaborate traceried *chancel screen* has been constructed on the pattern of the old. A fine window of 15th cent. glass, illustrating the life of Christ, has been put together out of old fragments (date 1469). There is part of a Jesse window. There are incised slabs (17th cent.) in the chancel and N. aisle. Nothing is

known of *St. Kew*. On the same side of the road, at a distance of about 5 m., is *St. Endellion*. The church is of no great interest.

In the parish is Port Issyk (*i.e.* lower port), corrupted into **Port Isaac**.\* This romantic village has become a favourite spot with visitors in which to spend their summer holiday. The coast scenery is fine, and it is best visited from Wadebridge. 1. *St. Tudy*. *Hengar House*, a seat of Sir W. Onslow, Bart., is enriched by some tapestry and paintings. In the church are monuments of the Nicols family, one dated 1597.

8 m. l. **St. Mabyn**, and near it an earthwork called *Killbury* or *Kelly Rounds*, encircled with 2 high ramparts and ditches, much destroyed. The church tower of *St. Mabyn* (75 ft.), one of the loftiest in the county, was much damaged by lightning in 1865. There are grotesque corbels at the angles of the upper stages, and 4 statues in niches at the top. The tower stands on an eminence. The church is for the most part Perp. The E. window is a memorial to Francis Hext and wife.

In the grounds of *Tredethy*, not far from the church, the visitor may see (by permission) a large collection of stoups and ancient stone vessels, ranging through various sizes, and collected from different parts of the county. The use to which the vessels in question were put is not clear. They may have been (*a*) vessels for holy-water to be blessed by the priest when visiting outlying houses, in which they are mostly found, or (*b*) *measures* for the lord's share of black, *i.e.* pulverised and washed tin ore.

12 m. **Wadebridge**,\* a town remarkable for its *Bridge* over the estuary of the Camel or Alan, the longest and one of the oldest in the county, *temp.* Edw. IV., but partly reconstructed since 1850. It is a picturesque structure of 17 arches (one arch at each end is built up),



and is said to have originated in the exertions of a vicar of Egloshayle, named Loveybound, or Lovebond, who, grieving at the continual loss of life at the ferry (the old ford, the *wath* or *wade*), raised, "with great paine and studie," a fund sufficient to pay the cost of its erection, and at his death bequeathed an annual sum of 20*l.* to be applied towards its maintenance.

A *railway* runs from this town to Bodmin; the trains carry passengers as far as Bodmin, and on to Bodmin Road Junct. with the main line, and are also employed in bringing copper and iron ore from the Lanescot and other mines, and conveying imports and sea-sand for manure up the country. The valley of the Camel, through which this rly. passes, contains the prettiest scenery in the neighbourhood. The situation of *St. Breock Ch.* is especially pleasing (see *post*).

The parish **Church of Egloshayle** (the church by the river) stands on the rt. bank of the Camel, 1 m. above Wadebridge, and may be seen from the bridge. The E. E. walls remain; the rest is Perp.; and the tower, which is a fine specimen, was probably, as well as the S. aisle, the work of Lovebond, the vicar who built the bridge. In the moulding of the W. door is a serpent, triumphant on one side, depressed on the other. In the chancel is an incised slab to the Kestells, 1522. The *stone pulpit* (late Perp.) is no doubt Lovebond's work. His shield or device is the 3 hearts with fillet, on which is the name "Loveybound." This is seen on the tower door.

**St. Breock Church** (restd.), Perp., except the tower, which is Dec., and the very fine font, also of Dec. form. In the chancel is a *Brass* for a civilian and 2 wives, *circa* 1510 (Tredinicks?).

At **Transcove**, in this parish, is an inscribed stone with large letters from 3½ to 9 in. long, of early type, resembling those on the stone at Llan-

Vaughan (Wales). The inscription is VLCAGNI. FILI. SEVER.

A stone slab in the church, with floriated cross, bears legend in Norm.-French " + TOMAS de Vicarie, de Nansetn, git ici, deu de sa alme eit mei " (date *circa* 1350).

About 5 m. on the road to Bodmin is *Pencarrow* (Mrs. Ford), with beautiful garden and grounds (see Rte. 8); and 5 m. N. by E., in an elevated, unfrequented part of the country, *St. Endellion*, with a weather-stained church, dating from the reign of Hen. VI. (see p. 29). On an opposite hill are some remains of *Roscarrock House*, formerly residence of the ancient family of Roscarrock, a ponderous building, castellated and loop-holed, and entered through a heavy arch of granite.

An **Excursion to Padstow**, 8 m., can be made from Wadebridge, a good county road, turning rt. about 2 m. after crossing the river, and passing St. Issey, Little Petherick, 5 m. (a village in the parish of St. Petrock Minor. The church contains a flat slab with a head (above a cross) of a tonsured ecclesiastic, and the legend apparently, "Sire Lempru gist ici"); or, when the tide suits, the river may be descended in a boat to

8 m. **Padstow** \* (pop. 1877). Padstow is provided with a complete modern system of drainage. It is situated about 1 m. from the sea, near the mouth of the Alan estuary. St. Petrock, the great Cornish saint, believed to have been an Irish missionary, landed here in 518, and settled and died at Bodmin in 564. The old name in the Cornu-British tongue was "Lodernek," and the English "Aldestowe," the old stowe or place. In the visitation of the Bps. of Winchester and Lincoln in 1291 it is described as "Aldestowe." Padstow appears to have been a seaport of some consequence in early days, and is mentioned as having con-

tributed 2 war-ships fully equipped for the siege of Calais (Edw. III.) In 1583 Padstow was incorporated by royal charter, but in what year it ceased to be a corporation is not known.

The Perp. *Church of St. Petrock* is well worth a visit. It stands on the site of an ancient building, as may be gathered from the remains of a huge rude cross in the churchyard. The massive tower is E. E. The pillars are of Caen stone with banded capitals. The windows are partly filled with stained glass, and the old timber roof still remains in the nave and aisles. The font, of "Cataclew" stone, with an arcade and figures of the 12 apostles, is of (?) cent. (rest'd.) The rood stair remains, and in the chancel is a piscina, with canopy above, terminated in a figure of a robed saint, thought to be St. Anthony of Egypt; also a brass of Lawrence Merthyn, vicar 1421. In the chancel a bench-end (15th cent.) is charged with a fox preaching to some geese. This is not an uncommon device. The church was restored throughout by Miss Prideaux Brune, 1852, and in 1889 was again restored with new carved chancel screen, with shields copied from old Cornish chancels. The pulpit is modern, but contains 5 old panels. In the church is a monument to Sir Nicholas Prideaux.

There are 3 old Cornish crosses in Padstow: one in the churchyard, one in Prideaux Place grounds, and one in the vicarage garden (date 1637).

St. Saviour's Walk, overlooking the estuary, affords lovely views, and the cliff scenery, extending along the coast for 3 m. and facing the Atlantic, is remarkable for its boldness and grandeur.

*Prideaux Place* (Charles G. Prideaux Brune, Esq.), the ancient seat of the family of Prideaux, stands, encircled by trees, upon the high ground above Padstow. It was erected in 1588 (the year of the Spanish Armada) upon the site of a monastery

said to have been founded by St. Petrock, and destroyed by the Danes in 981. It contains numerous pictures, including several youthful productions of the Cornish artist, *Opie*, who, before leaving the county, made an expedition to Padstow, where he painted all the Prideauxes, their servants, and even the family dogs. Among the older portraits are those of *Humphrey Prideaux*, the learned Dean of Norwich, who was born here, and other members of the Prideaux family. There is a portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria by Vandyke, and one of Charles I., supposed to be by Stone, a pupil of Vandyke. There is a large painting of Jupiter and Europa, some good landscapes, cattle-pieces, and a Madonna and Child.

The *Church of St. Petrock Minor*, 3 m. on the Wadebridge road, has been admirably rebuilt (Mr. W. White, architect) by the late rector, Sir Hugh Molesworth, Bart. It contains a valuable copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, 3 vols. folio, pub. 1684. The old church was built in the 14th cent. by Sir Roger Teinleo, whose tomb (in granite), as founder, is in the chancel. This parish and church are mentioned in *Domesday Book*.

**Padstow Harbour**, though much obstructed by sand, with a narrow entrance, and a bar called the *Doombar* (*Dunbar*, *Dune bar*) within its mouth, is the only place of shelter on the N. coast of Cornwall; and during gales from the N.W., when a refuge on this ironbound shore is particularly required, its entrance is attended with considerable risk, as at these times there is an eddy of wind within the point, by which vessels are likely to be taken aback and driven upon the sands. A capstan has, however, been placed on *Stepper Point* (227 ft. above the sea), and when a vessel is expected a pilot-boat waits within the headland, so as to carry a hawser on board in time to prevent these fatal effects. But it is proposed to construct a harbour of refuge here. The sands are thought to be now on the decrease, owing to the amazing quantity



which is annually taken from the Dunbar, and despatched for agricultural manure up the country. They are said to be the richest in the county in carb. of lime, of which they contain 80 per cent., and are in such demand that the amount thus carried away in the year has been estimated at no less than 100,000 tons.

A *raised beach* may be seen at the mouth of the harbour. The E. shore of the estuary is desolated with sand, which, piled in a series of naked hills of rock-stone, gives great wildness to the view from Padstow, but has rather a cheerful appearance on an overclouded day, when it appears as if brightened by sunshine. These barren hills form an admirable golf-links.

This sand had partly buried an ancient chapel (restd.), ded. to *St. Enodock*, situated under the E. side of *Bray Hill*, a barren eminence 209 ft. above the sea, lying a short distance N. of Padstow, but on the opposite side of the harbour. The visitor should take a boat and arrange his visit to this side of the water so as to have high-tide both going and returning; the walk at low-tide is very unpleasant through loose sand. A ferry plies regularly between Padstow and Rock, a village near St. Minver. *St. Enodock* (locally "Sinkineddy") is probably a Welsh saint (*St. Enedocus*, or *Quinedocus*). William of Worcester gives Mar. 7 as his day.

The sand which was piled around this building to the level of the roof has been excavated to allow access to it, and is now fixed by grasses (*mar-ram*) sown upon it. There are several ancient tombstones upon the surface. Observe one on the N.E. side of the churchyard with a quaint inscription and date 1687. This little church was built about 1430, to supply the place, it is thought, of an ancient *oratory*, traces of which were revealed about 1822, but only for a short time, by the shifting of the sand on Bray Hill. On approaching the existing church little else is seen than its crooked spire of slate-stone, blackened by the salt breezes and encrusted

with yellow lichens. Its Norm. font, a plain circular bowl with cable-moulding at the base, is an indication of the existence of a church prior to the present structure. *St. Enodock* is in the parish of

*St. Minver* (*i.e.* *Menefrida*, a daughter of Brychan, king of Brecknock in the 5th cent. *St. Menefrida virgo non martir die Nov. 24.* Bp. Lacy of Exeter, 1434, altered the Parish Wake from July 24 to July 13), where is a very interesting E. E. Church with Perp. additions. The W. tower is E. E. The nave is nearly filled with seats having well-carved ends. There is a *Brass* to Roger Opy and wife, 1517. Some incised slate slabs have been arranged behind the altar.

Between Wadebridge and *St. Enodock*, on the sandy shore of Padstow harbour, is a small *Chapel of St. Michael*, or the *Rock Ch.*; it is in most features like *St. Enodock Ch.*, but without tower and spire. The font is almost exactly the same. Against its eastern wall, on the outside, is a good head of a large *cross* without a staff.

On the opposite side of the estuary, and to the S. of Trevoise Head (4 m. W.), the stranger may find the tower of another old church, ded. to *St. Constantine* (see Newquay, Excursions), which the sand has invaded with more fatal effect.

Near the mouth of the harbour are 3 *island rocks*, which are visited in the summer by parties of pleasure, or by persons in search of gulls' eggs. There is risk, however, in the adventure, as a ground-swell sometimes rises without warning, and cuts off the retreat.

In Harlyn Bay were discovered 2 fine gold lunettes, or diadems of early Celtic work, presented by the Duke of Cornwall to Truro Museum.

At *Porthqueen* \* (*i.e.* *Porthgwin* = *White Porth*). From this little port the Delabole slate is chiefly shipped) and *Kellan Head* (alt. 209 ft.), situated on the coast between Padstow and *Port Isaac*, are fine specimens of trap-dikes. At *Kellan Head* the intrusive rock has caught up

fragments of ſlate, which appear to have been much altered by the heat of the igneous maſs.

**Trevoſe Head** (4 m. W.), where are ſome ſilver-lead mines, is a good point for a view of the coaſt, ſince it is ſituated about midway between Hartland and St. Ives, and projects boldly into the Channel. The view N. ſhows Hartland Point and Lundy Iſland in the diſtance, and ſouthwards Bodruthan Steps, 7 m., Newquay Headland, and Torvan.

The *Lighthouse*, erected 1847, exhibits 2 fixed lights, one upon the ſummit of the tower (alt. 204 ft.), the other at the baſe, and 129 ft. above high-water mark.

Between *Pentire Point* and Trevoſe Head the cliffs ſhow the effects of conſiderable diſturbance. On the W. ſide of the latter headland trap-pean rocks are ſingularly mixed with arenaceous beds and argillaceous ſlates. Organic remains occur abundantly in the ſlates and calcareous beds near **Dinas Cove**, S.W. of Padſtow.

#### WADEBRIDGE TO ST. COLUMB AND NEWQUAY.

2 m. Before reaching this mileſtone a ſmall ſtone *cross* l. on the roadſide. rt. to Padſtow, 6 m.

3 m. *No Man's Land*. Here the traveller aſcends the wild highland of **St. Breock Downs** (alt. 739 ft.), which has a particularly black and gloomy aſpect, even at a diſtance. l. 1 m. is a rock called the *Druids' Altar*; and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  m. the *Great Stone*, at the interſection of 4 cross-roads.

$4\frac{1}{2}$  m. rt. *St. Iſey Beacon*, a conſpicious landmark. l. *St. Breock Down*.

5 m. Here, on a piece of enclosed moor, l. of the road, may be ſeen 8 upright ſtones, the remnant of 9, which once ſtood in a perfectly ſtraight line, 262 ft. long, and were known as the **Nine Maidens** (in Corn. "Naw Mean," the "nine ſtones"). "This is the only *line* of pillars in Cornwall," and may have extended

[*Cornwall.*]

N.E. as far as "**The Old Man**," or "**Fiddler**," a quartz-ſpar pillar  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $\times$  4 ft., which ſtands about 800 yds. off. They are poſſibly ſepulchral.

8 m. **St. Columb Major** \* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. St. Columb Road ſtat. on the Newquay and Par line). This town (pop. 2612) is ſituated about 5 m. from the ſea, in the upper part of the lovely valley of Lanherne or Mawgan, on an eminence, the reputed ſite of a Daniſh fortification. It derives its name not from the famous St. Columbkille, but from St. Columb, a ſainted Irish virgin who in the 5th cent. preached in Cornwall. Her remains reſted in the ſame tomb with SS. Patrick and Bridget in Down Cath.

The **\*Church** (reſtd. 1867; St. Aubyn, archt.) is of great ſize and beauty. The 14th cent. work is among the few examples of "great and tall" art in Cornwall. It is Early Dec. of high character (piers and arches of nave, S. porch door, S. tranſept window, and font), and Perp. (all the remaining portions). In the *chancel* obſerve the ſtone altar, found in 1846 under the floor, and now placed on 4 granite ſhafts. At the E. is a cross, which was a good ſpecimen of a Corniſh cross; the head alone remains, and reſembles in tracery that at Penally, near Tenby, and that at Cardinham. The chancel was once 10 ft. longer, but was injured by an exploſion of gunpowder in 1676. The window of the S. tranſept is a fine example of geometrical tracery. On the ſides of the font are grotesque faces, protruding tongues. Obſerve 3 *Brasses*—Sir John Arundell, Kt. of the Bath (1545), and 2 wives; Sir John Arundell (d. 1590) and wife (engraved *circa* 1630); and John Arundell (1633) and wife. (The manor of St. Columb belonged to the priory of Bodmin, whence it paſſed to the Arundells of Trevice, and early this cent. to T. Rawlings, Eſq., of Padſtow.) There are S. and N. porches; and the W. tower (Perp.) ſtands on open arches W., S., and N. At the lintel of the porch is a cross, and in the S. of the churchyard another. The timber uſed in the conſtruction



of the church is said to have grown upon Tregoss Moors (*goss* may be a corruption of *coes* or *coed*, a wood), which is now, as described by Leland, a "morish ground al barren of woodde."

The *Rectory* (restd.) is quadrangular and moated, and is said to have been intended for a college of 6 priests. The green-book contains church accounts since 1585, with many curious entries. In Eliz.'s days cows and sheep were farmed out; a sheep for 7*d.* a year. (Much the same practice obtains with regard to cows amongst the Europeans in Indian cantonments now.) Those who dispensed with a coffin were buried half price. The ordinary charge was 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but we find, 1680, "John Laurey, without coffin, 13*s.* 4*d.*"

**Trewan** (Rev. Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart.) stands on an eminence above St. Columb, of which it commands a fine view in connection with a long distance of hill and valley. It is a battlemented building of the 15th cent., which for a long period had fallen into decay; but it has been restored by its proprietor. The ancient granite entrance-hall has been preserved, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the Eliz. period.

About 2½ m. from St. Columb is

**Carnanton** (E. W. B. Willyams, Esq.) (see Newquay, Excursions).

Rather more than 1 m. S.E. of St. Columb, on the S. side of the road leading from Trekinning to Belovely, and behind a cottage, lie the ruins of a *cromlech* of killas stone (the stone of the district), the impost being about 9 ft. in length, and of great proportionate thickness.

2 m. S.E. of St. Columb is the eminence of **Castel-an-Dinas** (Castel an Dinas, a very common name in Wales, and occurring elsewhere in Cornwall, signifies "castle of the fortress;" *dinas* = earthwork), (alt. 729 ft.), crowned with an elliptical doubly entrenched camp of 6 acres, which tradition proclaims to have

been the *hunting-seat* of King *Arthur*, who, according to the legend, chased the wild deer on the Tregoss Moors. There are 2 tumuli within the area, one surrounded by a slight ditch. The geologist as well as the antiquary may find amusement in this old castle, for the alteration of slate by the proximity of granite is well seen on the hill.

5 m. off are the Roche Rocks (Rte. 10).

The following **Excursions** can also be made from St. Columb. (For particulars, see *Newquay*, from which place they are more frequently visited.) It is as well to take provisions on these expeditions. (1) The Vale of **Mawgan** and **Mawgan Village** (3 m.) (Walk to Mawgan through the Carnanton woods, in which the ferns are magnificent; or drive by the lodge through the grounds, permission being given on showing cards.)

(2) **Newquay** (8 m. direct), and the coast between *Piran Sands* and *Trevose Head*, including the little bay known as *Bodruthan Steps*, presenting some of the finest cliff scenery in Cornwall.

A pleasant walk of about 11 or 12 m. will lead through Carnanton woods and Mawgan, by the Vale and Mawgan Porth, along the cliffs to St. Columb Porth and

**Newquay**, \* the terminus of the G. W. Rly., which has made a small and inaccessible fishing-village into a rising watering-place (over 2500 inhab.) It is 14 m. from Truro, 7 m. from St. Columb, and 2 m. W. of St. Columb Minor, and the best headquarters for visiting this district and the coast E. and W. of Watergate Bay, as there is plenty of hotel and lodging-house accommodation in the town.

A large new district has grown up near the stat., and many picturesque cottages have been built, as well as a *Church* (St. Michael's) to relieve the mother-parish of St. Columb Minor. At the back of the town is "The Tower" (Dow. Lady Molesworth) with

a pretty private chapel. The *old town* is still the seat of the pilchard-fishery, its chief industry in the autumn.

**Situation.**—Newquay is at the W. end of *Watergate Bay*, under shelter of *Towan Head*, a grand promontory and fine point of view to be reached by the path across Beacon Hill. The sandy beach runs 3 m. E. beneath a range of romantic cliffs, which are particularly fine at a place called *Filorey* between Newquay and Mawgan. The eastern side of Newquay Bay is closed by an island, which forms the Trevalgey Head.

**Scenery.**—The scenery round Newquay is well known from the pictures of Hook and John Brett. Though this grand coast is usually visited in summer, the best time to see its stern impressive beauty is the winter, “when the long, crested waves crash themselves against the keen-edged rocks, when misty rain and salt spray drive inland before the wind, carrying up and whirling round the cliffs balls and patches and shreds of yellow scum, and the only spectator will be a raven, whose croaking is intermittently heard in the breakers’ roar.”

**Geology.**—The neighbourhood of Newquay has much interest for the geologist. He may find a bed of fossiliferous limestone, resting on variegated slates, in the small island lying off Lower St. Columb Porth; and in the cliffs of Watergate Bay a very excellent section of these slate-beds, and a fine example of an elvan (about 2 m. W. of Mawgan), which cuts the grauwacke cliff nearly at rt. angles to the strike of the beds. At Newquay the blown sand is consolidated into a recent sandstone, still in the course of formation, owing to the infiltration of water holding iron in solution. It is sufficiently compact to be quarried for building purposes, and when ground and burnt forms an excellent cement, and has been used as such in Newquay pier. As a building stone it has been employed in the construction of the neighbouring church of *Crantock*. The cliffs between Newquay and Trevoze Head

illustrate, in a striking manner, the destruction of a coast by heavy breakers.

Newquay is the N. Terminus of the Cornwall Minerals *Railroad*, commenced by the late Mr. Treffry, which runs from one coast of the county to the other in a line from Par (junct. with main line) to Newquay, a distance of about 20 m.

#### WALKS AND EXCURSIONS.

- (a) *Towan Head*; (b) *Trerice*; (c) *St. Cubert's Church*; (d) *Lower St. Columb Porth*; (e) *Vale of Mawgan*; (f) *St. Columb Major*; (g) *Roche Rocks*; (h) *Luxulion Valley*; (i) *St. Piran's Oratory*.

Many of these excursions are most conveniently performed by including a picnic in the day's plan, though the Falcon, at Mawgan, can provide ordinary refreshments.

(a) In a W. direction, a path over the *Beacon*, where is the coastguard stat., and, on the E. point, the *Huer's House*, from which a watch is kept for the entrance of the pilchard-shoals (*Introd.* p. [43]), leads to the grand headland, **Towan Head** (1 m.) The view is fine. Under the cliffs are smugglers' caves, called the “Tea Caves.” Between Towan Head and Piran Bay the coast presents the following series of sandy coves which are girded by cavernous cliffs:

**Fistral Bay** (1 m.), with its bathing place, bounded on the W. by *Pentire Point* and the *Goose Rock*.

**Crantock Bay** (2½ m.), with the estuary of the *Gannel*, which is little else than sand. The *Gannel*, which rises on Newlyn Downs, is difficult of navigation, though it serves as a convenient winter shelter for pilchard-boats. Higher up it is pretty, and there is a pleasant walk back to Newquay, up the course of a rivulet on its rt. bank through Trenance valley. *Crantock Ch.* is built of the consolidated recent sandstone, mentioned above, and has Dec. and E.E. portions. The circular *Font*



is dated 1473. The church was collegiate. The islet called the *Chick* is off the W. point.

**Holywell Bay** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.), so named from a spring of fresh water in a cavern accessible only at low tide. Here begin the sand-dunes which extend to Perran Porth and the Oratory of St. Piran (Rte. 11). Holywell Bay terminates on the W. with *Penhale Point* and the outlying rock termed the *Carters*.

(b) S.E.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Newquay is **Trerice**, the ancient mansion (restd.) of the Arundells of Lanherne, now the residence of C. T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P. It is worth seeing, and contains panel carving, representing many of the old houses of the county.

(c) S.W. 5 m. is **St. Cubert's Church**. Here a Cornu-British inscribed stone, embedded in the W. side of the tower, will interest the antiquarian. The inscription runs CONETOCT. FILI. TEGERNO. MALI. Cf. stone at Cuby (Rte. 7).

(d) N.E. 1 m. is the little harbour of **Lower St. Columb Porth**, or Porth; and beyond **Trevalgey Head**, an island approached by a wooden bridge across the ravine, 20 ft. wide, which separates it from the mainland. This island is a *blow-hole*, seldom visible in action, through which the sea is forcibly driven when the tide is at a certain height. On the edge of the headland, near a cove reached by a long flight of steps, is *Glen-dargle* (J. G. Tangye, Esq.) In going or returning from Trevalgey Head the sands may be crossed under the cliffs, according as the tide permits; but *beware* of attempting the sands with a *flowing* tide. A stranger may easily be caught by it. At low-tide the fine caves may be visited *en route*.

Until quite recently, a pair of peregrines annually had their nest on these cliffs, amongst a colony of gulls.

Up a valley not far from Porth is **St. Columb Minor** (pop. 3052), 2 m. from Newquay and 6 m. from St.

Columb Major and the mother-parish of Newquay.

The church is Late Dec., with a fine W. tower. In its vicinity are *Rialton*, which gave title to the statesman Sidney Godolphin, and the ruins of

**Rialton Priory** (so called), which have been much mutilated within the last few years. Still they are worth looking at, including gateway and well, behind the house. Rialton belonged to the priory of Bodmin; and this house was built about the end of the 15th cent. by Thomas Vivian, then prior of Bodmin, whose tomb is in Bodmin Ch. A stone in the wall of one of the farm-buildings bears the legend in barbarous Latin, BONE. MINOR. ILL. TRIBVN.

(e) N.W. between 3 and 4 m. is the \*Vale of **Mawgan** or **Lanherne**, which stretches in a direct line from the town of St. Columb to the lonely little "porth" or cove in which it terminates, and is perhaps the most beautiful "combe" on the N. coast of Cornwall. Throughout it presents a succession of lovely scenery: the grey *convent at Lanherne*, the old church tower of Mawgan, and the groves of

**Carnanton** (entered on presentation of a card), the property of *E. W. B. Willyams, Esq.*, inherited from Noy, Charles I.'s able, though miserly and crabbed, attorney-general (his heart at his death was found shrivelled up, say his biographers, into the resemblance of a leathern pennypurse), who, says Fuller, "was wont pleasantly to say that his house had no fault in it save only that it was too near unto London." Noy was born at Pendrea, near Penzance, 1577.

**Mawgan Church**, 4 m. from Newquay, is throughout Perp., with a fine tower 80 ft. high (from the top of which the view down the valley is striking), embowered in its grove of lofty Cornish elms (the small-leaved variety, strangely neglected in other parts of England).

The church (ded. in Middle Ages to St. James) has been restored by Butterfield, who designed the par-

sonage, and contains screen-work, carved benches, and a Marian pulpit. There are *Brasses* for—a priest, *circa* 1420; Cecily, daughter of Sir John Arundell, 1578; a civilian, *circa* 1580; and Jane, daughter of Sir John Arundell, *circa* 1580. "She served 5 queens," runs the inscription. This brass is a palimpsest, and has on the reverse portions of 2 Flemish brasses, *circa* 1375. The nuns of Lanherne were buried in the transept.

In the churchyard is a very interesting *Cross*, date 1350. Under 4 niches at the summit of an octagonal shaft are—The Almighty Father and a crucifix (the dove required to complete the conventional representation of the Trinity being wanting), an abbot and abbess (or king and queen), a king and queen kneeling at a lectern: below is an angel holding a scroll, which reaches up to the kneeling queen's crown. The work is well executed and well preserved, and may be intended to represent the coronation of the B. Virgin.

Here is also the stern of a boat, painted white, and the copy of one erected over the grave of 10 unfortunate fishermen who, on a winter's night in 1846, were drifted ashore in their boat, a ghastly crew, frozen to death.

Adjoining the church is

**Lanherne**, the old manor-house of the Arundells, since the beginning of this cent. a Carmelite nunnery. It became the property of the Cornish Arundells in 1231. On their extinction in 1700 it passed to Lord Arundell of Wardour, and was assigned by its proprietor to a sisterhood of nuns, who, driven from France to Antwerp by the Revolution, emigrated to England when the French entered Belgium. It has always belonged to a Roman Catholic; and in one of the walls is a secret chamber in which, it is said, a priest was concealed for 18 months in the reign of Eliz. One side of the house is ancient (*circa* 1580?).

The inmates are an abbess and 20 nuns, who inhabit the modern portion of the building. The *chapel*, fitted up in the style of Louis XIV., is the only part shown, and contains a picture of the Flagellation of Christ, attributed to Rubens, wonderful vestments, and the skull of Cuthbert Mayne, a priest executed at Launceston in the 16th cent. The nuns occupy a gallery closely boarded and curtained. Strangers may here attend Mass, but they are not allowed to advance from beneath the gallery whilst the nuns are in the chapel. The convent gardens, surrounded by high walls, are used for exercise and burial. The cemetery contains an ancient *sculptured cross*, the shaft covered with knot-work, which originally stood in the parish of Gwinear, and bears in A.-S. characters a Latin inscription which has never been deciphered.

From Mawgan the Carnanton woods are about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.

A walk down the valley leads to the coast and **Mawgan Porth**, and to the romantic little bay called *Bodruthan Steps*. There is excellent fishing (trout and peal) in the stream which runs through the Mawgan valley. The coast at Mawgan Porth is pierced with caverns in all directions, said to be of unknown extent. The largest has an entrance about 300 ft. high, and extends inward for about 800 ft. In a bay about 2 m. to the N. of Mawgan Porth is

**Bodruthan Steps**, 7 m. from Newquay (formerly reached by numerous *steps* down the cliffs), a bay with a beach of fine sand—grandiose slate cliffs 300 ft. high, pierced by numberless caverns, and some weatherworn and fantastic masses of rock studing the sands themselves. One of them is known as "Queen Eliz. Rock," and really resembles the well-known small crowned head and spreading ruff. Overhanging Bodruthan is an ancient entrenchment known as Red Cliff Castle. The sea-view from the top of the cliffs, look-



ing out over the bay, extends from Trevoze to the Towan, and is almost unrivalled. "Across the beds of sea-pink, our feet sinking deeper in its soft cushions at every step we take . . . till we stand at the cliff-edge. . . I grant the most patriotic Cornubian at once that nowhere, at no time, had we looked on a scene like this. Twenty miles of cliff, a hundred of rolling water, outspread before us—a score or more of lesser bays, each with its own golden sands and gleaming promontory indented within the embrace of the one noble bay."—*G. F. J.* These are the seas which Hook delights to paint. Before him "no artist seems to have truly felt the gladness and glory of our blue waters."—*F. T. P.* About 2 m. N. of Bodruthan Steps, between **Porth Cothar** (where there is a curious smugglers' cave) and **Constantine Bays**, lies as striking coast scenery as can well be imagined. In that short distance there are 7 or 8 coves of varied charm and grandeur.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther remains of the once buried church of **Constantine**. The feast of St. Constantine was kept in the neighbourhood till the middle of this cent. (For Trevoze Head and the country between this and Padstow, 12 m. by cliff roads, see *ante*.)

(f) 7 m. \***St. Columb Major** (see *ante*).

(g) The \***Roche Rocks** (described Rte. 10) may be visited by taking train to **Victoria** stat., from which they are about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. 4 m. S.W. is the village of **Colan**, of interest for its church, which was founded 1250 by Bp. Branscombe, but much altered in the Perp. period. **Castel-an-Dinas** may also be visited from **Victoria** stat.

(h) The **Luxulion Valley**. Train at **Bridges** stat. (Rte. 10).

(i) **St. Piran's Oratory** (described Rte. 11). Drive by **St. Cuthbert's**, hence by footpath (about 6 m.)

## ROUTE 7.

PLYMOUTH TO TRURO, BY SALTASH, ST. GERMANS, LISKEARD (ST. NEOT'S), BODMIN, LOSTWITHIEL (RESTORMEL), PAR, AND ST. AUSTELL—G. W. RLY.

Rail.	Places.
	<b>Plymouth</b>
$4\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Saltash</b>
$9\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>St. Germans</b>
18 m.	<b>Liskeard</b>
	5 m. (road) <b>St. Neot's</b>
21 m.	<b>Doubledois</b>
27 m.	<b>Bodmin Road</b>
$30\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Lostwithiel</b>
$34\frac{3}{4}$ m.	<b>Par Junct.</b>
$39\frac{1}{4}$ m.	<b>St. Austell</b>
$53\frac{3}{4}$ m.	<b>Truro</b>

The G. W. Rly., which has taken over the *Cornwall* and *West Cornwall Rlys.* from Plymouth to Penzance, now carries the iron road to within 10 m. of the **Land's End**; but the construction of the *Cornwall Rly.* was attended by difficulties of no ordinary kind. An estuary had to be spanned, and the line conducted over the rocky hills of a semi-mountainous country, and across numerous deep valleys. It was a Herculean labour, but Mr. Brunel accomplished the feat in 12 yrs., and in May 1859 the Saltash bridge and rly. were opened to public traffic. In the short space of 60 m. there are no less than 7 tunnels and 43 viaducts, of which some are 150 ft. in height. These were originally all made of



# PADSTOW AND NEW QUAY

English Miles  
0 1 2 3 4







wood, bolted together with iron, but the G. W. Rly. Co. has now rebuilt many of them in solid granite, and intends to rebuild the rest in the same substantial way.

The rly., after quitting Plymouth and N. Road Stats., halts at **Devonport Stat.**, and skirting Keyham Steamyard on l., obtains l. a view over Hamoaze Anchorage, and is carried across a creek branching from it. On its opposite shore are seen the woods of *Thanckes* (Lord Graves) and of *Antony* (seat of the Carews), the town of *Torpoint*, the *St. Germans River*, and the old keep of *Trematon* rising from a bank of foliage. The greatest of the many difficulties in the construction of the line was to cross the Tamar, the boundary of the county, where its estuary was  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. wide, and impassable at one bound, and where the water in mid-stream was 70 ft. deep. At Saltash the estuary is considerably contracted, and here it is spanned by

The **Royal Albert Bridge**. This extraordinary viaduct carries the rly. at a height of 100 ft. above the water from Devon to Cornwall, on 19 spans or arches, of which 2 alone bridge the estuary in lengths of 455 ft. each. Its total length is 2240 ft., or nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., its greatest width only 30 ft., but its height, from the foundation to the top of the tubes, 260 ft., or 50 ft. greater than that of the Monument of London. The estuary is here, at its narrowest point, broader than the Thames at Westminster, and not to be spanned without the aid of a central pier. To found and build such a structure was the first great difficulty. The second was to hang the roadway; for, as a central pier afforded no point to which chains could be secured, it was impossible to erect a suspension bridge similar to the Britannia. The supports of the roadway must be made in a manner self-supporting, and this Mr. Brunel effected by an ingenious combination of the arch, the tubular girder, and suspension chain. The

main chains which stretch from the shore to the central pier, and on which the roadway hangs, are attached at the ends to enormous iron tubes, which in 2 magnificent curves bridge the estuary. Thus each tube gives support to the chain, and forms with it a double bow, or ellipsis. The chief labours of construction were to build the central pier, and to raise the tubes. Each weighs about 1200 tons, and to uphold such a mass of iron it was necessary that the foundation should rest on the solid rock. But to reach this was no easy matter. The depth of water was 70 ft., and the river bed of mud and gravel 20 ft. It was accomplished by means of a cylinder of wrought-iron, 100 ft. in height, 37 ft. in diam., and weighing 300 tons, which was sunk on the spot selected. The water was pumped out and air forced in, and the men set to work as in a diving-bell. The labour was most severe, the excavation being carried on under a pressure of 38 lbs. to the sq. in., which produced distressing symptoms, and in one instance a fatal effect; and although less felt after a time, when 40 men could work together with little inconvenience, it was gratifying to all parties to see the granite pile emerge above the surface of the river. Then commenced a series of very interesting operations. One of the tubes was put together on the shore, floated out on pontoons—each 50 ft. in length—and lodged at high-water upon the bases of the piers, which were to rise simultaneously with the arch as it was lifted by hydraulic pressure. Each tube is elliptical in form, and constructed throughout of inch boiler-plate, strengthened inside by ties and diaphragms. It is 12 ft. in height, and 17 ft. in width. The process of placing the 2 tubes in position occupied between 5 and 6 months. The western tube was first raised. Twice a week it was lifted by the presses 3 ft., and in the following 3 days the masonry was built up another 3 ft. Thus the progress was



6 ft. per week, and at the end of each week the 6 ft. joints of the iron columns of the central pier were added. These pillars are 4 in number, octagon in shape, 10 ft. in diam., and 100 ft. in height. They stand 10 ft. apart in the centre of the granite pile, and are bound together by a lattice-work of wrought-iron. Each weighs about 150 tons. On the top, like a capital, rests the standard, a mass of 200 tons, to which the tubes are bolted. The piers which carry the roadway are each formed of double columns of stone, braced together by a girder of boiler-plate; but the main piers on the shore are of more massive construction. They have to share with the central pier the weight and thrust of the bridge. They are 190 ft. in height from the foundation, and of solid masonry 29 ft. by 17. The Saltash viaduct is longer by 300 ft. than the Menai bridge of Anglesea, but it was erected at a much less cost, not more, it is said, than 230,000*l*. Its strength, too, has been severely tested. Each span was subjected to a dead-weight strain, uniformly distributed, of 2300 tons. This amounted to about 5½ tons per inch of the section of the tube, but the weight of the heaviest train will be less than ½ ton per inch.

4½ m. **Saltash Stat.** Here permission may be obtained to walk across the bridge. This town (pop. 2745), anciently known as "Asche" and "Ascheburgh"—probably from some great ash-tree which once stood there—the water-side inhabited principally by fishermen, climbs the steep shore of the Tamar, and from the river presents a very striking appearance, the acclivity being abrupt, and the old houses hanging in tiers one above the other. The picturesque effect of this grouping is considerably heightened by a variety of colours, arising from a strange jumble of materials.

Saltash is known for its fishermen, but more so for its fishwomen, who are celebrated for their prowess at

the oar, and not unfrequently bear away the prizes at the regattas. The Mayor and Corporation of Saltash take precedence of those of Plymouth, and having jurisdiction over the waters of Plymouth Sound and its tributaries, derive a considerable revenue from the buoys therein.

**History.**—The Roman road, W. from Exeter (a branch of the Icenhilde Way), crossed the Tamar here; and the "Statio Tamara" of the *Itineraries* was no doubt at King's Tamerton, immediately above the river, on the Devonshire side. The right of ferry at Saltash, *temp.* Edw. III., was granted by the Black Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, during his delay at Plymouth in 1355 (see *Handbook for Devon*), to a soldier who had been wounded in the French wars. (See Sir H. Nicolas's *Hist. of Navy*.)

Saltash was an ancient borough of the time of Hen. III., disfranchised by the Reform Bill, and has been represented in Parliament by Waller the poet, and in the Long Parliament by Clarendon the historian. As commanding one of the principal passes into Cornwall, it was frequently taken and held by either party during the Civil war. In 1643 it was the scene of a furious engagement, when Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton drove Ruthen, the governor of Plymouth, across the Tamar, in spite of the cannon which he had planted in the narrow avenues, and of the fire of a ship of 16 guns. Ruthen had been previously beaten on Braddoc Down, near Liskeard.

The **View** from the high ground above the town, where the roads branch towards Trematon and Callington, is the principal "sight" at Saltash after the Bridge. It is of great extent and beauty, comprising Hamoaze and its wooded shores, the viaduct, the arsenal, steamyard, and dockyard of Devonport, Mount Edgumbe, the winding river and distant ocean.

The Church of SS. Nicholas and

**Faith**, once the Corporation Chapel, became parish church in 1875, when it was separated from St. Stephen's and endowed by the Eccl. Commis-Part of the fabric in the E. side of the transept (now hidden) and the door in the S. nave may be A.-S. The tower may be very early Norm., and there are Dec. and Perp. portions. The roof-bosses are curious. Among their ornaments occur the arms of Richard, King of the Romans (son of King John, Earl of Cornwall), and of his son Edward, also Earl of Cornwall. A stone at the N. entrance taken from the old well is inscribed GOD. INCREASE. THI. BOROUGH.

**St. Stephen's.** The register of the old parish church commences 1545. It is about 1 m. from the town, and has a lofty tower, and a fine Norm. font, in all respects resembling that at Bodmin. An old *lich-stone* lies just within the porch of the churchyard.

#### EXCURSIONS.

(a) Up the Tamar, as far as the Weir-head and Morwell Rocks, is one of the most interesting in the county. (See *Handbook for Devon, and Cornwall*, Rte. 3.)

(b) The old *Church of Landulph*, on rt. bank of the river (2 m. from Saltash by water), and opposite the mouth of the Tavy, is remarkable for containing the tomb of *Theodore Palæologus*, a descendant of the emperors of "the East," who married the daughter of a Suffolk gentleman, and died at Clifton, 1636. The inscription on the monument is interesting. It was of this Thomas, second brother of Constantine P., that Mahomet II. said "he had found many slaves in Peloponnesus, but never a man but he." He escaped into Italy, where Pius II. allowed him a pension until his death. It is suggested that Theodore Palæologus sought a refuge in England on account of the hostility towards the Greeks shown by Pope Paul V. and his successor, Gregory XV. Some

years ago the vault at Landulph was opened and the lid of the oaken coffin raised, when the body was found sufficiently perfect to show that it exceeded the common stature, and that the face had been furnished with a long white beard. The church consists of nave and 2 aisles, ground-plan a rectangle, with square tower, and belfry at middle of W. end. There are 16 perpendicular windows, with fine granite mullions, protected by strong iron gratings, and some fine carved seats. But what might be made a fine church with a little care has been suffered by neglect to fall into a sad state of disrepair. Opposite Landulph is **Botus Fleming Ch.** (2 m. from Saltash by road), Perp. In the N. aisle is a *Crusader's monument*. The font is E.E., and the nave piers may be so also.

(c) About 5 m. from Saltash and 1 m. rt. of the road is **Pentillie Castle** (W. Coryton, Esq.), a modern building well situated upon the steep shore of the Tamar. In the hall are a painted window (a fine specimen of old German glass, turned inside out by the carelessness of those who placed it) and a statue of Sir James Tillie, a former owner (d. 1712). A finely wooded hill, called Mount Ararat, rising N. of the castle, is crowned by a tower in which Sir James Tillie expressed a desire to be placed after death seated in his customary dress before a table furnished with appliances for drinking and smoking. He was buried here, but in a coffin.

6 m. farther is **St. Mellion**. The *Church* (ded. to St. Melanius, Bp. of Rennes, d. 490—originally Dec., but much altered, restd. 1862) contains some monuments with effigies of the Corytons, baronets of Newton Park in the 17th and 18th cents. The latest represents Sir W. Coryton (d. 1711), a portly gentleman in a large lapelled coat tightly buttoned, and with a large full-bottomed wig. Against the N. wall is a good *Brass* for Peter Coryton (d. 1551),



wife, and children. The mansion of *Newton* is still standing, about 3 m. to the l. In a farmhouse rt. of the road is a fragment of *Crocadon House*, once the residence of a family named Trevisa, one of whom, John Trevisa, chaplain to Lord Berkeley, translated the Bible, the *Acts of King Arthur*, and Higden's *Polychronicon*. He died 1470, æt. 86. This family failed in 1690, when Crocadon was purchased by the Corytons.

#### SALTASH TO TRURO—RAIL.

Leaving Saltash, the rly. is carried along the N. shore of the estuary of the Lynher or St. Germans River. On the opposite bank are seen (l.) the woods of *Antony*, seat of the Carews, and the church (see below), while on the rt. appear the red walls of the

**Castle of Trematon** (strangers are admitted on fixed week-days—inquire), rising from a wood, separated from the church by a deep valley pierced by an inlet from the Lynher Creek. The remains of this castle are considerable and picturesque, as they are decked with ivy and encircled by lawns and shrubberies. The modern house was erected 1840, partly at the expense of the castle walls.

**History.**—At the Conquest the manor of Trematon fell to the share of Robert of Mortain, half-brother of William. *Domesday Book* says: “Rainald holds of the Earl Moreton Tremetone. Brismar held it in the time of King Edward, and paid tax for 2½ hides. Nevertheless there are 5 hides, &c.” It was afterwards held by the Valletorts, from one of whom, Roger de Valletort, it passed to Richard, the great Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, and has since been attached to the duchy. The Black Prince gave it for life to Sir Nigel Loring, his companion in arms during the French wars. During the riots in 1549 the castle was plundered by the rebels, who, enticing the governor, Sir Richard Grenville, beyond the walls by the pretence

of a parley, intercepted his return. For cents. the Russells (see Carew's *Survey*, 1590) were its guardians under the Valletorts (or Vautors), and, owing to their office at Trematon, their name was changed to Porter. This family still remains in the neighbourhood, and owns Shillingham (see below). The **Ruins of the Castle**, encircled by a moat, consist now only of an enclosing wall crowning the summit of a lofty mound, of the walls of the base court, and of a square massive tower at the entrance, pierced with an archway, which is furnished with grooves for a portcullis. The wall which crowns the “motte,” or mound, may be of the 13th cent., and was possibly the work of the Valletorts. The castle resembles Exeter, Totnes, and Plympton in having no regular keep, the lofty mound, with its wall, answering all the purpose of a high and strong tower. The mound is partly natural, and has been scarped. It commands a noble view, and was perhaps a British stronghold before it was “castellated.”

Between the castle and the village of Trematon is a wayside octagonal cross about 4 ft. high. At Trematon is the ferry over to Antony House.

[The rly. crosses a small creek at the ferry called *Antony Passage*, leading across the Lynher to

**Antony** (permission to view the pictures must be specially obtained), the seat of the family of W. H. Pole-Carew (pron. *Pool-Carey*. This branch of the Carews of Mohun's *Ottery and Haccombe*—see *Handbook for Devon*—has been here since the 15th cent.), bounded partly by this creek and partly by the Tamar. The house was built by Gibbs in 1721, and contains a collection of pictures by *Holbein*, *Vandyke*, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, *Kneller*, *Lely*, &c. The two **Holbeins**—portraits of Sir William Butts and his wife—deserve especial notice, and are among the finest examples of the master in Eng-

land. Sir William Butts was the principal physician to Hen. VIII., and is introduced in Shakespeare's play. The face has been slightly injured and repaired, but the picture is of great beauty. That of Lady Butts (dau. of John Bacon, of Cambridge-shire) is perfect, "a rare jewel in art, which has lost none of its first lustre." There is also a portrait of Richard Carew, the author of the *Survey of Cornwall*, and a head of Sir Kenelm Digby, by *Vandyke*. A monument to the same Richard Carew will be found in the neighbouring church of *Antony* (see *post*). A group of ilex oaks in the grounds of Antony, planted about 1725, contains, perhaps, the largest and oldest trees in England of this species. Near the village of Antony, on the S. shore of the Lynher River, is the modern *Screasdon Fort*, a link of the military works raised 1865 for defence of Plymouth. Tregantle Fort stands  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W.]

The rly. to St. Germans passes below the woods of *Shillingham*, the original seat of the Buller family, but now the property of Major J. C. Porter, 6th Dragoon Guards (there are small remains of the chapel of the house); near which, on a point of land l., is seen *Ince Castle*, now a farmhouse, but once a mansion of the Earls of Devon, and in the Civil war garrisoned by the Royalists. Ince is a 16th cent. house, and a solitary example of a brick building in a stone country. It was for some time a seat of the Killigrews, one of whom was painted with his neighbour Carew by *Vandyke* (the picture is in the *Vandyke Gallery* at Windsor). The house is a square with 4 corner towers; and, says tradition, one Killigrew kept a wife in each tower, none of whom knew of the existence of the others.

The Lynher estuary is crossed by the train to reach

$9\frac{1}{2}$  m. **St. Germans Stat.** (7 m. by road, 10 m. by water, from Saltash,

and a favourite boat-excursion of about 14 m. from Plymouth). This was from the days of Eliz. until 1832 a Parliamentary borough town (pop. 735), but is now important only for its

**Church** (hidden from the rly.), which is of great interest in itself as containing some of the few remnants of Norm. work left in the county, and is to be regarded with reverence as marking the site of the cathedral of the Cornish bishopric from its first establishment, *temp.* Athelstan, to its union with the see of Exeter under the Confessor. It is ded. to St. Germanus of Auxerre, who is traditionally said to have visited this place—if he did not land on the neighbouring coast—during his mission to Britain in the 5th cent. The church was restored in 1888, and again in 1893, when it was found necessary to re-roof it.

In its present state it consists of a nave, flanked by 2 western towers, and S. aisle. The chancel and a part of the nave "fell suddenly down on a Friday in 1592." The N. aisle was taken down about the end of the last cent., and a part of its site is now occupied by the Port Eliot pew. The *W. front*, with its Norm. towers (which were found to require restoration in 1888), is striking and venerable. The deep central doorway, much enriched, is Norm., but of late character. The N. tower is Norm. in the 2 lower stages, with an additional E. E. story, which is octagonal. The S. tower is Norm. in its lower stage, and Perp. above. In the E. arch of the S. tower stands the *Norm. font*. Two Norm. piers remain on the S. side of the nave. Between the 2 eastern windows is a beautiful saint's niche, called the "Bishop's Throne." Here are also sedilia and a piscina. The western part of this aisle and its porch are Perp. At the E. end of the nave is a very fine early Perp. window of 5 lights, cusped, 3 storeys high. Observe a very ancient "miserere" stall, representing a man carrying a



hare across his shoulder on a stick, with dogs in couples (it has been claimed as the earliest woodwork in the diocese); and a pleasing memorial (erected by the tenants on the estate) to Capt. the Hon. Granville Eliot (Coldstream Guards) killed at Inkermann. The religious house here was first founded by Athelstan (?) for secular canons, who were changed for regulars (Augustinians) by Leofric, first Bp. of Exeter. The site of the Priory was granted, at the Dissolution, to one of the Champernownes. In 1565 it passed by exchange to Richard Eliot of Coteland in Devonshire, whose descendants have ever since possessed it.

The old churchyard has been incorporated with the lawn of

**Port Eliot** (Earl of St. Germans), which stands on the site of the Priory; 1 or 2 rooms of the old building still exist. The house contains a number of pictures by *Rembrandt*, *Reynolds*, and other masters.

The following are by *Reynolds*:

*Harriet Eliot* (mother of 1st Lord E.),  
dau. of James Craggs, Esq., Secr. of State.

*Edward*, 1st Lord Eliot.

*Ann E.*, his sister, married Capt. Bonfoy, R.N.

*Edward E.*, when young,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.

*Ditto*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  length.

*Ditto*, at a later period,  $\frac{3}{4}$  length.

*Richard E.*, brother of 1st Lord Eliot.

*Edward James E.*, eldest son of 1st Lord.

*Hon. Capt. John Hamilton*, R.N.

*Sir Josh. Reynolds*.

Large picture of *Richard E. and family*, 1746, the first painting by the artist in which several figures are grouped together.

*View of Plymouth*, from Catdown, a long narrow landscape, painted 1748, the year before Reynolds went to Italy.

*Hope nursing Love*.

Here are also portraits of John Hampden and of Sir John Eliot, ancestor of Lord St. Germans, and Hampden's associate and friend, painted a few days before his death in the Tower (where he had long been a prisoner) in 1632. He was buried in the Tower, as the King would not allow his remains to be removed to St. Germans.

**Cuddenbeak** (the wooded promon-

tory), a farmhouse situated on the river in the position indicated by the name, occupies the site of the ancient palace of the Bps. of Exeter. In the parish is *Bake*, formerly the seat of the Moyles, from whom it descended to Sir Watson Copley, Bart. It is now owned by his daughter, Mrs. E. L. Somers Cocks.

[From St. Germans the ecclesiologist may visit the churches of Sheviock and Antony (S.E.), both well worth seeing, and return to Plymouth by the flying bridge across the Hamoaze. The distance to Tor Point, where the ferry crosses to Devonport, is about 9 m.

**Sheviock Church**, ded. to SS. Peter and Paul, is one of the best examples of a 14th cent. church in Cornwall, containing Dec. work of high character, and has come down to us nearly unaltered. Tywardreath Ch., near Fowey, and St. Ive, near Liskeard, resemble it.<sup>1</sup> The body of the church, excepting the N. aisle, which is Perp., dates from the 14th cent.; the N. aisle was added in the 15th. Carew gives us the legendary history of its foundation, recounting how it was built by one of the Dawnays, lords of the manor of Sheviock, whilst his dame was erecting a barn; and how the cost of the barn exceeded that of the church by 3 halfpence; "and so," says our author, "it might well fall out, for it is a great barn, and a very little church." Since Carew's time, however, the odd halfpence, and a trifle more, have been expended on the church.

In the N. aisle is the effigy of a knight (Dawnay?) of the 15th cent.; and in the transept a fine monument, with effigies, to Edward Courtenay and his wife, heiress of Sir Nicholas Dawnay; but these monuments have no inscription showing to whom they belong. The

<sup>1</sup> Vide paper by G. E. Street, Esq., on the "Middle Pointed Churches of Cornwall" in the *Trans. Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*, vol. iv. part 1.

steps to the rood-loft, the hagio-scope, and the sedilia, all parts of the original church, are well worth notice, as also the fine old oak benches, which have been carefully restored. The church has been restored twice—the chancel in 1851 and the nave, aisle, and Dawnay transept in 1872, by Street. There are painted windows by Wailes, designed by Street, and, in the chancel, medallions painted after Overbeck. The granite churchyard cross is a memorial to Lieut. Glanville, killed at Cawnpore, 1857.

Trethill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. of Sheviock (Captain Roberts, R.A.), belonged to the family of Wallis, one of whom discovered Otaheite.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond Sheviock is **Antony** (*in East*), on the shore of the *Lynher Creek*, which here appears an extensive lake. The church stands high, and was struck by lightning in 1640, when 14 persons were “scorched,” but none killed. The magnificent view from the churchyard was greatly admired by Turner. To the E. the woods of Antony form a promontory, and in the distance rise the Dartmoor tors.

The *Church* (St. James the Less) was, it is said, built in 1420. It has been (1862) well restored (W. White, architect). Most of the windows have memorial stained glass by *Willement* and others. The carved oaken seats are exact copies of the originals. A 16th cent. silver-gilt chalice is among the plate. There are monuments to Richard Carew, author of the *Survey of Cornwall*, d. 1620; a *Brass* for Margery Arundell, 1420, said to be the foundress of the church; and a tablet to Capt. Graves, R.N., who played a gallant part in the attack on St. Jago in the reign of George II.

From Antony Ch. the traveller should descend to *St. John's* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  m.) in a lovely sheltered nook, where is a church with a Norm. tower. The terrace walk between Antony and St. John's commands noble views of Plymouth.]

From St. Germans the rly. curves inland, passing l. *Catchfrench* (Major-Gen. Glanville), (*Catchfrench*, *Chasse franche*, an old Norm. “freewarren”), and an ancient entrenchment called Blackadon Rings; and rt. an entrenchment on Padderbury top. The woods of *Coldrinick* (Major-Gen. Jago-Trelawny) are then passed rt.

$14\frac{3}{4}$  m. **Menheniot Stat.** (The village is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. rt.) Here is Poole Court, a long-deserted mansion of the Trelawnys, which served for many years as the poorhouse. The church has an ancient spire, of which there are few in the county.

l. of the stat. is the isolated eminence of **Clicker Tor**, and its jagged rocks, remarkable for being a rock akin to serpentine, where may be found the pretty *Erica vagans*, which is so abundantly met with upon the Goonhilly Downs near the Lizard. On each side of the tor the rly. crosses a valley by a lofty *Viaduct*, that on the Plymouth side the most ornamental on the whole line. It is a beautiful piece of woodwork, and a most picturesque object in connection with the richly wooded valley it spans. 3 m. beyond we reach

18 m. **Liskeard Stat.**, anciently *Liskerret*, i.e. court on an eminence (the prefix *Les* or *Lis*—Welsh *Lhys*—indicated that the place was the abode of a prince or chieftain, as Lestormel, Lespryn, Lestwithiel, *vulgo* Restormel, Respryn, and Lostwithiel), situated in an elevated but rich and well-cultivated country (pop. 4978).

The monuments of antiquity in the neighbourhood are the objects of interest; the town itself contains nothing worth notice except

The *Church*, which stands on the site of an older structure, the tower of which remains. The present outer doorway has upon it the date 1627, when the tower was repaired. If the old church was contemporaneous with the tower, its date was 1180—



1230. The present building is the largest in the county, Bodmin excepted; the style, debased Perp. There is a benetura, or stoup, in the N. porch, and the remains of another in the S. porch. In the wall E. of the vestry door is a well-preserved piscina with drain, blocked up by the woodwork of a seat. At the W. end of the N. aisle is an example of that singular class of window called a lydnoscope. The pulpit is of oak with arabesque carvings, one of the panels bearing date A.D. 1636. In 1878 and 1888 the church and chancel were restored at a cost of 5700*l*. The tower remains to be done.

At the E. end of the town is the site of a *Castle* which gave Liskeard its ancient name. This is said to have been built by Richard, King of the Romans, and it was certainly attached to the Duchy. The site is now laid out as a *Public Walk*, and has, in the centre, a small mean building, now a police stat., but formerly a grammar school, in which the learned Dean Prideaux and Dr. Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, received the rudiments of their education.

A walk leads from this spot over fields which were once the castle park, and where a good view is obtained of the surrounding country, particularly of *Caradon* (i.e. rocky down) *Hill* (alt. 1208 ft.), cavernous with mines, and bounding the wild district of the Bodmin Moors.

In 1643 a battle was fought on *Braddoc Down*, between Liskeard and Lostwithiel, in which Ruthen (see Saltash), the governor of Plymouth, was defeated by the Royalists under Sir Ralph Hopton, who, without the loss of an officer, took the enemy's cannon and colours and 1250 prisoners. Hopton then established his quarters in Liskeard, which in 1644 and 1645 was honoured by the presence of Charles I. In 1620 the town was represented in Parliament by Sir Edward Coke the great lawyer, and in 1775 by Gibbon the historian.

Liskeard was (with Truro, Pen-

zance, and Lostwithiel) one of the 4 *Tin Coinage Towns* of Cornwall till early in the 19th cent., when the privilege was abolished. *Coining* the tin consisted in cutting off and stamping a corner of the block as a guarantee of the quality.

EXCURSIONS TO LOOE, CHEESEWRING, TREVETHY STONE, &c., CAMELFORD, ST. NEOT'S.

(a) *Looe*; (b) *St. Keyne and Duloe*; (c) *Caradon Copper-Mines, &c.*; (d) *Camelford*; (e) *Church of St. Neot*.

(a) A walk to **Looe**,\* along the towing-path of the canal (9 m.), which passes down a valley very prettily wooded. Looe can also be approached by rail (narrow-gauge line) from **Moorswater** stat. (1½ m. W. of Liskeard); or by road past St. Keyne and Duloe (see below, b).

The canal begins at *Moorswater*, 1½ m. W., and there communicates with a mineral rly., which runs a circuitous and inclined course of 6½ m. to the *Caradon Copper-Mines*, and of 8¼ to the granite-quarries of the *Cheesewring*. Persons are allowed to walk along the line, but it is a roundabout way of reaching the moor. Towards evening the produce of the mines and quarries is brought down to Moorswater in detached trucks, which follow one another in succession, under the control of brakesmen, and are drawn back the next day by horses.

Moorswater valley is spanned by a long and lofty viaduct, recently constructed of stone; the older tapering piers which supported the former fan-bridge may be seen on the Looe side of the present structure.

At Moorswater is a granite-cutting establishment belonging to the *Cheesewring Co.*, where the stone is carved by hand and polished by steam-power.

The first object of interest on this walk is *St. Keyne's Well* (½ m. E. of the church; see below), a spring of rare virtues in the belief of the country-people. It is covered in by masonry, upon the top of which formerly grew

5 large trees—a Cornish elm, an oak, and 3 antique ash-trees; it is difficult to imagine how the roots could have been accommodated. Only 2 of these trees remain—the elm (which is large and fine) and an ash. According to the legend, St. Keyne (called the aunt of St. David of Wales) presented this well to the inhab. in return for the church ded. to her; and it is said to share with *St. Michael's Chair* at the Mount the marvellous property of confirming the ascendancy of either husband or wife who, the first after marriage, can obtain a draught of water from the spring, or be seated in the chair. This mystical well is the subject of a ballad by Southey, which ends as follows:—

"I hasten'd as soon as the wedding was o'er,  
And left my good wife in the porch;  
But i' faith she had been far wiser than I,  
For she took a bottle to church."

(b) The road to W. Looe from Liskeard passes ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.) **St. Keyne** and the interesting church (Dec. and Perp.) of the same name, and (2 m.) **Duloe Church** (restd., in part rebuilt, and the tower lowered, 1862—P. St. Aubyn, architect), which contains an effigy in armour of Sir John Cols-hill, d. 1415. Dr. Scott, master of Balliol, was for some years rector of Duloe, where the sheets of the Greek Lexicon so well known as *Liddell and Scott* were revised.

On a farm opposite the church, and in a field, l. of the road, are the remains of **Duloe Circle**, remarkable for the great size of the stones; though the circle is only about 30 ft. in diam., 1 stone is about 9 ft. high. The monument, however, is in a very mutilated condition. A hedge bisects it, 1 stone lies prostrate in the ditch, 5 only stand upright, and 3 appear to be wanting to complete the circle. The stones, which are rough and unhewn, are principally composed of white quartz, a peculiar material, the circles of Cornwall being almost entirely of granite. "It differs so much in character from the rest that it is probably the

enclosing ring of a cairn which has been entirely removed."

Between Duloe and the village of **Sandplace** (stat.) (on the canal) is a celebrated spring, sacred to *St. Cuby* (first cousin of St. David), and commonly called *St. Kiby's Well*. In the parish is the *South Herodsfoot* (silver-lead) mine.

(For the excursion below this point, and for Looe itself, see Rte. 14.)

(c) N. of Liskeard are many objects of curiosity which a person intending to return to Liskeard may most conveniently visit in the following order: The Caradon Mines, Trevethy Stone, Cheesewring, Sharpitor, Kilmarth Tor, Cheesewring again, Hurlers, Half Stone, St. Cleer.

The **Caradon Copper-Mines**, at present yielding a considerable return, are excavated in solid granite, and situated at the foot of *Caradon Hill* (alt. 1208 ft.), which should be ascended for the view.

**Trevethy Quoit**, or the *Grave-house* (Corn. Tre-bedd or vedd-), 1 m. E.N.E. of St. Cleer Ch., is a cromlech consisting of a slab (14 ft. 3 in.  $\times$  9 ft.), supported originally on 2 slabs at the E. and W. ends, which, with 2 others at each of the long sides, form a kistvaen or stone chest, measuring about 8 ft.  $\times$  5 ft., and raised upon a tumulus  $23\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $\times$   $20\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high. The cairn has been much reduced in proportions, and the E. and W. supports are so much out of the perpendicular that the table-stone rests on the shorter side stones. The W. end stone has fallen entirely within, so that a person can enter the enclosure, which has been used as a tool-house by the neighbouring cottagers. The height from the ground to the upper point of the table-stone (near which point is a small circular hole) is 13 ft. 6 in. This hole is beyond (outside) the actual kistvaen. At the base of one of the upright stones is a square aperture, from which the stone appears to have been cut to form an



entrance, though some think it is the result of a natural fracture. To the E. of the Quoit is a large stone 8 ft. high. The Trevethy Stone is one of the largest cromlechs existing in Cornwall, and derives additional interest from its elevated position, which commands a view of the country for many miles. If the Trevethy Stone is raised on a true tumulus, the deposit was probably made in that, and the cromlech itself was only a monument or cenotaph. The purpose of the hole it would be idle to guess at.<sup>1</sup> The holed stone at Stennis, in Orkney, with its "promise of Odin," of which Sir W. Scott has made good use in the *Pirate*, and the holed stone, the "Mên-an-tol," near Lanyon (see Rte. 13), may be compared.

A short distance W. of the cromlech the rly. crosses the foot of a down, which was formerly covered with blocks of snow-white quartz, of which many still remain.

The **Cheesewring**. This remarkable object consists of tabular blocks of granite heaped one upon the other after the manner of cheeses to the height of 24 ft., but has probably acquired its name from its supposed resemblance to the press employed in the preparation of cider, in squeezing out the liquor from the *cheese* or pounded apples. It derives its extraordinary appearance from the circumstance of the stones at the base being less than half the size of those they support, which are 10 or 12 ft. in diam. Hence the shape of the pile is that of a huge fungus, with a stalk so slenderly proportioned for the weight of the head, that the spectator will find it hard to divest himself of the idea of its instability. (There is not the slightest foundation for the assumption that the Cheesewring, or similar piles of rock, such as Bowerman's Nose on Dartmoor, the Toad Rock at Tunbridge Wells, or

those on Ripon moor in Yorkshire, ever served as "rock idols." The suggestion seems to be due originally to Borlase.) A few years ago it was unfortunately discovered that the granite which formed the substance of this hill was of a superior quality; a rly. was conducted to the spot, buildings were erected, and the destructive quarryman is now at work within a few feet of the Cheesewring itself, so that it has to be propped by a pile of stones. By a lease granted by the Duchy, however, bounds have been set to the quarry, in order that this far-famed curiosity should escape the general havoc; but the ground about it is covered with rubbish, and the neighbouring rocks, which add so much to the effect of the scene, are daily diminishing in their numbers. These rocks were a subject of great veneration to a Linkinhorne stone-cutter who lived in the last cent., and he hollowed out for himself and family, under a huge block of granite, a sort of cave-dwelling, and the following inscription on the lintel marks his eccentricity and love of mathematics: "D. Gumb 1735," and a diagram illustrating Euclid's 47th proposition. A British rampart may be observed on the top of the hill. The eminence commands an imposing prospect. N. and S. 2 seas form the horizon, and N.W. Brown Willy lifts his head, and offers a landmark to those wishing to proceed to the Jamaica Inn. On a clear day you may see across Devonshire from Hartland to Plymouth, and both Dartmoor and Exmoor enter into the view.

Several rocky tors are situated in this neighbourhood. *Sharpitor*, or **Sharp Point Tor** (1200 ft.), rises in a beautiful cone immediately N. of the Cheesewring, and bears upon its western slope the remains of one of those ancient enclosures called *hut circles*, and lines of stones.

**Kilmarth Tor** (1277 ft.), directly N. by W. of Sharpitor, and the grandest of the group, stretches E. and W. in a ridge which is nearly precipi-

<sup>1</sup> See an interesting article on "Holes," in Baring-Gould's *Strange Survivals*.

tous on its N. flank. The granite heaped upon this hill presents the most fantastic forms, and the solitude of the spot is as yet undisturbed. A pile of rocks, starting upward from the crest and W. of the summit, presents the appearance of a leaning tower, the upper surface outlying the base. Kilmarth is a favourite resort in summer for picnics, not the least of the attractions being the profusion of whortleberries, for which this tor is famous. Some *hut circles*, barrows, stone-niches, lines of stones, and vestiges of ancient stream-works, may be found between Kilmarth and the Jamaica Inn.

Two other hills, rising N. of Kilmarth, will strike the beholder by the grandeur of their irregular outline. These are *Hawk's Tor* (*Turris accipitrum* the easternmost) and *Trewortha* = higher tor (1050 ft.) On Trewortha Tor is King Arthur's Bed (*beth*, i.e. grave), a group of rock basins, one of which is large enough for a man to lie down in. Near Trewortha Tor to the W. are

**Smallacombe Enclosures**—groups of rectangular huts of questionable age, intermingled with circular huts, of probably earlier date. One of these groups of rectangular huts, cleared out by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and the Rev. A. H. Malan, was found to contain rude unglazed pottery and worked flints, but not sufficient relics of the past to establish the date of their erection. The group thus cleared is situated close to the end of the rly. from the Cheesewring towards Trewint.

About 1 m. S. of the Cheesewring are **The Hurlers**, formerly 3 large intersecting circles, 2 of which have their centres in a line—that of the third, or southernmost, is about 30 ft. beyond the others. They are of the respective minor diam. (they are slightly elliptical) of 115 ft. 6 in., 139 ft., and 100 ft. The northern circle consists at present of 13 stones, 6 of which remain erect; the middle

circle has 13 stones remaining, 9 being erect; and the southern circle has 8 stones left, of which all but 2 are prostrate. Two large stones, perhaps the remains of an avenue, stand at some distance W. of the circles.

The circles are named in accordance with a tradition that they were once men (or according to a more merciful tradition, the balls of the men) who, amusing themselves by hurling on the Sabbath, were transformed into stone. Hals, a writer on Cornish antiquities, adverting to this legend, quaintly remarks, "Did but the ball which these hurlers used when flesh and blood appear directly over them immovably pendent in the air, one might be apt to credit some little of the tale; but as the case is, I can scarcely help thinking but the present stones were always stones, and will to the world's end continue so, unless they will be at the pains to pulverize them." It is to be regretted that the possibility of their conversion has been fully demonstrated, and that many of these unfortunate hurlers have been long since reduced to their original dust, or been cut in twain to serve the purposes of the farmer.

The stone commonly called the **Other Half Stone**, in a field about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. of St. Cleer Ch., is a granite *shaft of a cross* with a broken mortice on the top, in which the cross was inserted: it is covered with the interlacing knot-work common in Cornwall and Ireland. The *Half Stone* is the base of this or some other cross; it consists of a square stone with a very large mortice in the top with *Doniert* plainly legible. What follows is rather conjectural, but it has been read *Doniert rogavit pro anima*. Doniert, according to Carew, is Dungarth, son of Caradoc, king of Cornwall; drowned A.D. 872. This occupies the whole of one side; on the other are 4 panels, each containing an excellent specimen of the interchanged knot. In consequence of the tradition of a sepulchral chamber



beneath these stones, more recent excavations discovered a cruciform chamber in a good state of preservation, but containing no relics.

The **Well of St. Cleer**, the *Baptistery*, or chapel, by which it was enclosed, and an ancient *cross*, about 9 ft. high, form a group by the roadside, 100 yds. below the church. The chapel was destroyed by fanatics in the Civil war, but appears to have been similar in size and construction to that which now stands by Dupath Well near Callington (Rte. 3). It was restored 1864, as a memorial of the Rev. John Jope, 67 years vicar of St. Cleer, by his grandchildren. The well is said to have been once used as a *bows-sening*, or *ducking pool*, for the cure of mad people.

**St. Cleer**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Liskeard Ch., 3 m. from G. W. Rly. stat., was once a busy place, but the pop. (about 2000) is daily decreasing owing to the closing of the mines. The road from Liskeard crosses *St. Cleer Down* (alt. 753 ft.), a stony height commanding a fine view, and then enters the church-town of St. Cleer, so called after the founder of the order of Poor Clares, out of Cornwall known as St. Clare. The stranger will notice the tower of the *Church*, 97 ft. high, the tomb of Sir John Beer and Richard Langford, and, on the N. side of the building, a Norm. doorway with zig-zag moulding, now walled up.

(d) Those who are fond of wild scenery will derive much pleasure from a walk from Liskeard, by the Jamaica Inn and Brown Willy, to Camelford, from which they can visit Tintagel, on the N. coast. But a compass is an absolute necessity, and the attempt should not be made by a stranger except in fine clear weather. For there are many bogs on the moor, which may be entered unawares; and fogs frequently come on with surprising suddenness, when the very few distant landmarks become at once obliterated, and a furze-bush assumes the proportions of a house (Rte. 1).

*Golytha Rock*, in the bed of a stream,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. below Dreyne's Bridge (on the road to the Jamaica Inn), with 3 small but pleasing falls, is well worthy of a visit. The name *Golytha*, "obstruction," is the same as the Welsh "*golydda*," and applied to these rocks it is perfectly significant. The River Fowey pursues its course from the moors through this beautiful wild valley till it unites below the rly. at "Two Waters Foot" with the St. Neot River.

It is to be hoped that collectors (misnamed botanists) will not wantonly destroy the ferns and other wild plants they may find, as they are too much in the habit of doing.

(e) The **Church of St. Neot**, about 5 m. N.W. of Liskeard, a Perp. edifice dating from the reign of Edw. VI., 1480, with an unusual amount of ornament outside, has a fine carved wood roof, and has been long celebrated for its

\* **Stained-glass Windows**, constructed at different periods between 1480 and 1532, and restored in 1829 by the Rev. R. G. Grylls, the patron of the living, after exposure to neglect and spoliation for 300 years; about half of the glass is new. The work is creditable, although completed before the days of true restoration: it has been executed with great care and expense. The 15 windows are known as St. George's, St. Neot's, the Young Women's, the Wives', the Harris, the Callawaye, the Tubbe, the Chancel, the Creation, the Noah, the Borlase, the Motton, the Redemption, the Acts, and the Armorial. In St. George's window are depicted the surprising adventures of our patron saint, viz.: fighting the Gauls—killing the dragon—receiving his arms from the Virgin—taken prisoner by the Gauls—restored to life by the Virgin—ridden over by the king's son—torn to pieces with iron rakes—boiled in lead—dragged by wild horses—and, finally, beheaded. In St. Neot's win-

dow we find incidents of a less stirring description, but quite as marvellous ; for the legend of St. Neot is one of the most fanciful in the whole calendar of saints. He is said by some to have been the uncle of King Alfred, and by others a poor shepherd, who first distinguished himself by impounding in a ring of moor-stone some obstinate crows which he had been set to scare from a corn-field. This "pound" is still shown on Gonzion Down, near the church ; it is a square earthen fort. So remarkable a feat at once brought him into notice ; and to establish his fame he retired from the world and became a hermit. A belief soon spread that he was specially favoured by Heaven, and invested with a strange power over man and beast. Many are the wild tales of his miraculous performances—as of his "holy well," which an angel stocked with fish as food for St. Neot, but on condition that he took only .1 for his daily meal. The stock consisted but of 2, but of 2 for ever, like a guinea in a fairy purse. It happened, however, that the saint fell sick and became dainty in his appetite ; and his servant, Barius by name, in his eagerness to please his master, cooked the 2, boiling the one and broiling the other. Great was the consternation of St. Neot ; but, recovering his presence of mind, he ordered the fish to be thrown back into the spring, and falling on his knees most humbly sought forgiveness. The servant returned, declaring that the fish were alive and sporting in the water ; and when the proper meal had been prepared, the saint on tasting it was instantly restored to health. At another time St. Neot was praying at this well, when a hunted deer sought protection by his side. On the arrival of the dogs the saint reproved them, and, behold, they crouched at his feet, whilst the huntsman, affected by the miracle, renounced the world and hung up his bugle-horn in the cloister. Again, the oxen belonging to the saint had been stolen, and wild deer came of

their own accord to replace them. When the thieves beheld St. Neot ploughing with his stags they were conscience-stricken and returned what they had stolen. Such stories as these are represented in the window, and many more may be gathered from the country-people, who affirm that the church was built by night, and the materials brought together by teams of 2 deer and 1 hare. They also show in the churchyard the stone on which the saint used to stand to throw the key into the keyhole, which had been accidentally placed too high. (St. Neot was of small stature, and either this lock or another was in the habit of descending, so that his hand could reach it.) The Young Women's window dates from 1529, and was the gift of the village maidens. It contains the figures of St. Patrick, St. Clara, St. Mancus, and St. Brechan—the last a Welsh king, whose 24 sons were all missionaries in Cornwall. The Creation window in the S. aisle represents Christ with compasses in hand planning the Creation, and the 9 grades of the angelic hierarchy ; Eve emerging from Adam's side ; the green serpent, &c. In another we see the Ark of Noah, and the source of his fall, an empty bottle, in the corner. In other windows are represented various subjects from the Old Testament. The work and drawing in all these windows are very rough, but a rich general effect is produced.<sup>1</sup>

In a former church had been deposited the remains of St. Neot, which in 974 were carried away by the founders of Eynesbury Abbey, in Huntingdonshire. An arm, however, was left behind, and this was long preserved in a stone casket, which may still be seen in the N. aisle. This remaining limb was the object of constant pilgrimages. Above it is an inscription supposed to have been written about the time of the Reformation.

<sup>1</sup> See the Rev. H. Grylls' *Descriptive Sketch of the Windows of St. Neot's*, pub by Parker in 1854.



Here is also, as in so many other churches in Cornwall, a King Charles's letter. (See *Introd.*, p. [16].)

The \* *Tower*, erected in the beginning of the 14th cent., is exceedingly beautiful, Dec., and well worthy of a careful examination, as good *towers* of that date are uncommon. The granite groining of the porch-roof is worth notice, and there is some stained glass in the window of the parvise above. A fine shaft of a cross, covered with interlacing knot-work, is to be seen by the churchyard gate. *St. Neot's Well*, in a meadow near, was arched over in granite by the late Gen. Carlyon. It was in this well that St. Neot stood up to his chin daily, and chanted the Psalter throughout. The old name of the parish was Neotstow, and it is said to have been in a church on this site that King Alfred was praying (during a hunting expedition into Cornwall) when a change took place in his spiritual life.

About 2 m. W. of St. Neot, in the parish of Warleggan, is *Trevedloe tin stream-work*, which is worth seeing, and is noticed in Rte. 10. *Warleggan Ch.* is poor, but the parsonage garden is indeed beautiful. *Tren-goffe* (i.e. Tre-an-gof, the smith's house) in this parish well shows the favourite situation for an old manor-house of the 16th cent. There is a curious avenue of sycamores.

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#### LISKEARD TO TRURO—RLY.

The *Rly.*, leaving Liskeard, crosses the valley of the Looe River at Moorswater by a lofty *viaduct* (see *ante*). m. it reaches

21 m. **Doublebois Stat.**, where it runs parallel to the old turnpike, but on the side of the hill above, and crossing the spurs of the hill by *viaducts*, the highest of which is 151 ft.

St. Neot, with its church and remarkable painted windows, is about 3 m. N., crossing a bridge over Fowey River, and passing through the pretty grounds of Treverbyn (see *post*).

S. of the line is **Braddoc Down** (see below), scattered over with cairns. The scenery all along this valley is very pretty. The junction of the Dreyne River with that of St. Neot is seen rt.; and soon after passing Doublebois stat. the little manor-house of Pengelly (Pengelly, i.e. Pencelli = wood-head) called

**Treverbyn Vean**, to which is attached a curious manorial service. The lord of the manor has to present a grey cloak (*cappa grisea*) to the Duke of Cornwall on his crossing the border of the county from Devonshire. This holding was granted to the Lord de Moleyn in 1543. The house at Treverbyn is modern. The dining-room is panelled with cedar brought from Bermuda by Admiral Boscawen; and the timber roofs of the entrance hall (with Minstrels' Gallery), dining and drawing rooms, were made from the teak of the *Orinoco* which took the Coldstream Guards to the E. in 1854. The drawing-room contains some very good tapestry and a chimney-piece with the legend of St. Neot, designed by W. Burges. The collection of rhododendrons in the grounds is unusually large.

rt. is passed *Glynn*, seat of Lord Vivian, in a pretty valley.

27 m. **Bodmin Road** ☆ junct. stat. at Glynn Bridge (town is 4 m. distant). [There is a branch rly. from Bodmin Road to Bodmin and Wadebridge. Leaving the Bodmin Road stat., the rly. passes on a viaduct the deep *Tre-caer Bottom*, which leads to the Glynn valley. The dell is a mass of foliage, and a very favourite haunt of the woodcock. To the N. are the Bodmin moors, and westward Hensbarrow, the Roche Rocks, and crested

Helmên Tor.] (Bodmin is described in Rte. 8.)

1. is **Braddoc Down**, where the Parliamentarians were defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton in Jan. 1643. An obelisk on the hilltop,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Boconnoc House, marks the position of the Royalists. The Roundheads were posted opposite, with the valley between. After firing at each other for some time with no result, Sir Ralph Hopton went down the valley, charged up the hill of Braddoc, utterly routed the Roundheads, pursued them through Liskeard, and took possession of that town.

(*Braddoc*, Brit. "treachery," has been corrupted into Broadoak.) Probably the name of *Treachery* was given for some deed of which the numerous barrows or tumuli are the existing records. rt. is Largin Castle.

[From the high ground beyond **West Taphouse**, a lonely public-house under the bleak height of *Five Barrow Down*, are seen 1. the wooded hills and valleys of Boconnoc, one of the most beautiful prospects in the county. Nearer the road rises *Boconnoc Cross*, erected 1848 by the Hon. George Fortescue.]

The rly. descends through the valley of the Fowey River, with Restormel Castle rt., to

30½ m. **Lostwithiel Stat.** ✱ (pop. 897), an old town prettily situated in the deep valley of the Fowey. It is fancifully said to be *lost within the hill*; but the name is a corruption of *Lestwithiel*, the Supreme Court. This town, one of the most interesting in Cornwall, was at one time the most important, as that in which the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall held their Stannary Courts. Lostwithiel had been made a free borough by Earl Richard, King of the Romans. His son made it the sole place in Cornwall for the coinage and sale of tin.

This exclusive privilege was of no long duration, but was soon shared with Truro, Penzance, and Liskeard

(see *ante*). Here the county elections took place till 1832.

The *Church of St. Bartholomew* has an E. E. tower, surmounted by a Dec. octagonal lanthorn-spire, "a composition as beautiful as it is unique. The gablets surmounting each side of the octagonal belfry, though of a plain character, produce an effect of richness unsurpassed by any parapet."—*E. W. Godwin*. This old church is full of objects of interest, and is well worth careful inspection. It contains very good Dec. work, and one of the few clerestories in the county. The fine Dec. E. window is of the 14th cent. The church was materially injured by an explosion of gunpowder during its occupation by the Roundheads under Essex in 1644. The octagonal *font* has 8 panels with sculptures: (1) Crucifix. (2) Knight on horseback with hawk and hound. (3) Two dragons. (4) Head of ape with serpent coiled above. (5) Blank. (6) Hare caught by a dog. (7) Mitred abbot. (8) Lion. It is a matter of history that a horse was christened "Charles" in this font during the Roundhead occupation of the town. In the N. aisle is a *Brass* to Tristram Curteys, 1423.

Near the church is the *Duchy-house*, a modern structure of very massive slate, but including remains of the so-called *Stannary Court and Prison*, which are in all probability those of a Hall of Exchequer and other buildings erected by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall (son of Richard, King of the Romans), *temp.* Edw. I. The windows of the hall are modern and doubtful restorations.

The curious and picturesque *bridge* over the Fowey dates from the 14th cent. The trout of Lostwithiel are considered very excellent.



## EXCURSIONS.

(a) *Restormel Castle*; (b) *Lanhydroc House*; (c) *Boconnoc*; (d) *Valley of the Fowey*.

To Restormel, Lanhydroc, Boconnoc, and to Fowey by the river.

(a) The ivy-mantled ruin of **Restormel Castle** (Res or *Les-tormel*, *i.e.* the Court of Assembly or Gathering—*i.e.* for battle: it is still often called *Lestormel*) crowns a hill 1 m. N. on the valley side. Restormel, at a very early period, seems to have been in the hands of the Cardinham. In 1264 it was in the possession of Thomas Tracey, who married the Cardinham heiress; and it is recorded that he surrendered the castle of Restormel to Ralph Arundell, to be held on behalf of Simon de Montfort. The castle soon after came into the hands of the Earl of Cornwall, either Richard, King of the Romans (time of Hen. III.), or his son Edmund. The present remains are *said* to be the work of Richard. There is probably, with the exception of the additions mentioned below, some truth in the tradition, since the castle resembles in plan those of Launceston and Trematon—Rtes. 1 and 7, and comp. Totnes, *Handbook for Devon*, and *Exeter*.

The castle is described by Leland as “unroofed and sore defaced” in the time of Hen. VIII., and appears to have been a ruin in the days of Eliz. “The whole castle,” says Norden, writing in that reign, “beginneth to mourne, and to wringe out hard stones for teares; that she that was embraced, visited, and delighted with great princes, is now desolate, forsaken, and forlorne.” Restormel was, however, garrisoned in the Civil war by the Parliament, and taken by Sir Richard Grenville, Aug. 21, 1644. It is now annexed to the duchy.

All that now remains is a circular embattled *keep*, crowning the hill, with gatehouse on the W., and a pro-

jecting tower E.N.E., the whole surrounded by a deep moat. The *gatehouse* and tower may be (parts of them certainly are) later additions.

The castle is reached by the road leading to **Restormel House** (C. B. Sawle, Esq.), the property of the duchy, which stands at the foot of the hill. (At the farmyard behind the house turn l. up the hill, and rt. in the field above, where a stile shows the way into the wood.) In the drive through the park you pass *Restormel Mine*, visited by the Queen when in Cornwall. It is worked for iron, which is contained in a cross-course.

(b) **Lanhydroc House** (Lord Robartes), 2½ m. N.W., was formerly the seat of the Robartes, Viscounts Bodmin and Earls of Radnor. The greater part of this fine old family residence was destroyed by fire in 1881. It was rebuilt in 1885, and considerable additions were then made. Sir Richard Robartes, created a baron by James I., became owner of Lanhydroc in 1620. His son, who built the house, the second Lord Robartes, attached himself to the Parliament, and Lanhydroc was garrisoned for the Parliament in the Civil war—the headquarters of Essex’s army were at Respryn, at the foot of the avenue of sycamores; those of the Royalists, under Sir Beville Grenville, at Boconnoc—and surrendered in 1644 to the king, who bestowed it on Sir Richard Grenville. The Parliament restored it to its original owner, who led a retired life here during the Protectorate, was received into favour by Charles II., became Lord Privy Seal, Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, and President of the Council, and in 1679 was created Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor. The title became extinct 1757.

The house is approached by an avenue planted in 1648, under orders sent by Lord Robartes from London, when he had become Conservative, and had been clapped by Oliver

Cromwell into the Gatehouse. The N. and S. wings of the house bear date, respectively, 1636, 1642; the gateway 1651. The *long gallery*, 116 ft. in length, the ceiling of which is adorned by a rude stucco relief of the Creation, contains the library collected by its builder, Lord Robartes, a staunch Presbyterian, and "his chaplain—one Hannibal Gammon—which stands on the old shelves of the long gallery as if its Roundhead purchasers had been using it only yesterday . . . rare old tomes . . . a large part seasoned with many a bitter MS. marginal note against prelacy and popery." The carved oak panelling in this gallery, its ceiling, and the Flemish tapestry and cedar panels in the drawing-room, should be noticed. Out of one of the bedrooms there is a hiding-room behind the panels. The Tregeagle of the old legends was steward to Lord Robartes, and a room is still called "Tregeagle's room." There are some family portraits worth notice, amongst them that of the second Lord Robartes. The private gardens are very pretty.

The church at the back of the house was well restored in 1887. It has no antiquities of interest except a cross which stands by the porch. An avenue leads to the Barbican, an old structure.

(c) **Boconnoc** (J. B. Fortescue, Esq.), 4 m. E., contains some good paintings by *Kneller*, *Lely*, and *Reynolds*, and a bust of Lord Chatham. Boconnoc was purchased in 1709 by Governor Pitt, the grandfather of the great *Earl of Chatham*. It was the property of Lady Grenville, who possessed also the beautiful seat of Dropmore, near Maidenhead (see *Handbook for Berks*), and succeeded to this property on the death of her brother, Lord Camelford, who erected the obelisk in the park to the memory of his friend Sir Philip Lyttelton. This obelisk stands in a redoubt made at the time Charles I. had his headquarters at Boconnoc, and was the rear of the

position of his line when the battle of Braddoc Down was fought (see above).

The beautiful woods of Boconnoc stretch far over hill and valley, and are watered by tributaries to the little river *Lerrin*. A carriage-road, 6 m. long, runs through them. (Permission to drive through the park must be obtained at the lodge.)

The little *Perp. Church* of Boconnoc is above the house, and has been much cared for. On the communion-table of oak are the words, "Made by me, Sir Reynold Mohun, 1629." The reredos is of Jacobean woodwork, set up 1888.

In **Braddoc Church** (*Perp.*, N. end of Boconnoc Park) there are remains of old glass, emblems of the Passion, alternating with modern arms, &c., and a chalice of the 15th cent.

(d) The **Valley of the Fowey** between Lostwithiel and the coast is remarkable for some of the most delightful scenery in Cornwall. To view it to advantage, the traveller should take a boat at Lostwithiel and descend the stream. In  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. the banks suddenly open out, and the glassy reaches of an estuary are beheld winding towards the sea. The most notable points are the Church of **St. Winnow** (*Perp.*, beautifully situated and well cared for) and the romantic inlets flowing to Lerrin and St. Cadoc. In the parish is a House of Mercy, similar to that at Wantage (see *Handbook for Berks*). Fowey (Rte. 9), 7 m., may also be reached by rail by Par and St. Blazey.

**Pelyn House**, seat of Nicholas Kendall, Esq.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Lostwithiel, was burnt down in April 1862.

[A delightful excursion may be made from Lostwithiel by taking train by Par to Bridges stat. and the beautiful **Luxulion Valley** (Rte. 10).

**St. Blazey** (church of no interest, ded. to the patron saint of Woolcombers) and its neighbourhood may also be visited, proceeding either by road



(4 m.), or by rail to St. Blazey (stat. on the Par and Newquay line) (see Rte. 9). By road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. rt., is seen the fine tower of *Lanlivery Ch.* N. of it are the rugged hills of *Red Moor* and ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.) *Helmén Tor* (see Rte. 10). At Red Moor is an old tin-work, with remains of (so-called) Jews' houses and smelting-places. Several ingots of tin have been found here, and a figure in tin (now at Lanhydroc), 12 or 14 in. high, a rude representation of Moses (?). It has Hebrew characters on the back and front, and 2 horns or rays projecting from the sides of the head. A lane and a church-path lead from Lanlivery, a fine church, to the Luxulion Valley, the Treffry Viaduct, and Valley of Carmears, and afford a delightful, but circuitous, walk to St. Blazey. The direct road passes the abandoned works of the Fowey Consols (copper-mine) (see *post*).]

#### *Lostwithiel to Truro.*

The rly. now follows a valley, the surface of which is disfigured by miners' operations, now doubly desolate because the works are deserted and brought to a standstill in many instances.

The abandoned *Fowey Consolidated Mines* are situated rt. of the rly. on a hill, 1 m. from St. Blazey towards Lostwithiel, and command a panoramic view. They formed (when in operation) one of the most important groups of the Cornish copper-mines.

$34\frac{3}{4}$  m. **Par Junct.** ✕ stat. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of St. Blazey).

Junct. for Fowey (Rte. 9) and Newquay (Rtes. 6 and 9).

Par is a busy and bustling place (pop. 1589), where an active pilchard-fishery is pursued, and a great quantity of china-stone and china-clay is shipped to Swansea and the potteries.

The *Harbour* of Par was entirely the creation of the late Mr. Treffry

of Place. The ores of the once rich Fowey Consols Mine were formerly shipped at Fowey, whither they were carried on mules—a very tedious and expensive process. In consequence, Mr. Treffry resolved to form an entirely new harbour at Par. The massive *breakwater*, 1200 ft. long, gives protection from the southerly gales which sweep the open bay. Commodious quays are provided—besides a canal (now disused) running up the St. Blazey Valley, and the rly. (already mentioned) to Hensbarrow, Luxulion, and Newquay. After the death of Mr. Treffry, the construction of the Cornwall Rly. (afterwards taken over by the G.W. Rly.) brought Par into direct communication with the whole G.W. Rly. system. There is now harbour accommodation for 50 vessels; and the quays and wharves are traversed by lines of rail in connection with the main rly. Par is the chief port of shipment for china-clay, and there are extensive granite-works here; but as the many mines for which Par was once famous no longer exist, the deserted works give the district a desolate appearance.

From Par a long hill leads to the village of **St. Blazey Gate**, on a lofty height, from which the deserted works of *Par Mount*, South Polgooth, and other mines are seen S. At Biscovey the road passes rt. a very good church (G. Street, architect), mainly built by the late Gen. Carlyon, and descends to a woody region.

The rly. crosses the canal and tramroad by a granite skew bridge. It skirts the shore and commands a pretty view of the bay. The distant cliffs are of many colours, pierced by green rifts and chasms, and curtailed by shrubs.

rt. of the rly. is **Tregrehan** (*i.e.* "the granite-place"), the beautiful seat of G. R. G. Carlyon, Esq., in a park covered with noble trees, and celebrated for its rhododendrons, which are of singular beauty, though undermined in every direction by the works of *Old Crinnis* (a dis-

used copper-mine). A stranger, however, would never suspect this. Close by are Tregrehan Consols and Wheal Eliza tin-mines, which are still in full work. On the rt.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from St. Austell, a lane leads to a very pretty valley, where there are quarries in the limestone and china-clay works. One on foot might walk this way to Carclaze, and then descend upon St. Austell.

The rly. curves N. and reaches by a lofty viaduct

$39\frac{1}{4}$  m. **St. Austell Stat.** ✱ (pop. 5702). This town (which Leland described as a "poor village," and which has risen to importance from its situation in the heart of a great mining district) has a place in history as having been taken by Charles I. in 1644. It is seated on a S. slope of one of the great hills, and is a place of some bustle from the continual transit through its streets of heavy waggon-loads of china-clay for the harbours of Par and Charlestown. It is a somewhat gloomy town, but with cheerful villas on its outskirts, and is chiefly interesting on account of its fine church.

The **Church of St. Austell** (restd. 1870) is one of the best in the county, with a fine tower and containing very good Dec. work. It ranks among the few Cornish churches which are richly ornamented, such as St. Mary at Truro, Probus, and Launceston. The chancel is early Dec. (*circa* 1290); the nave and tower Perp.

The **Stained-glass Windows** are very fine. The S. windows are all *en suite*: 4 represent (like the carvings both in wood and stone of the church) the Passion of our Lord. The chancel has recently been richly decorated.

The font is of the Norm. type common in Cornwall, with 4 shafts at the angles, having masks for caps. The bowl is sculptured with grotesque birds and quadrupeds.

On the buttresses of the S. side

of the church are represented the ladder, spear, nails, and hammer, implements and emblems of the Crucifixion, but which pass with the vulgar for miners' tools. Over the porch appears a pelican carved in local stone (the old pelican, which used to stand here, is now in Truro Museum), also an inscription which has proved a sore puzzle to antiquaries, but is generally deciphered as the Cornish words *Ry-du* = Give to God.

The Perp. tower shows great skill in the use of granite, and is richly ornamented with figures in niches representing the Almighty Father supporting the crucified Saviour, Joseph and Mary, 3 saints or bishops, and the 12 apostles. With Probus this tower divides the honours of the extreme West, and is particularly noticeable for its groups of niches and the small elaborate decorations of its belfry-story and parapet.

Harte (author of the *Life of Gustavus Adolphus*) died Vicar of St. Austell in 1774.

The *Market-house* and *Town-hall*, adjoining the church, are of granite, and spacious. By the entrance to the town-hall is a paving-stone on which proclamations are read, and (the story runs) a witch was burnt. But the handsomest modern building is the

*Devon and Cornwall Bank*, opposite the White Hart. It is of granite and marble.

Another structure of some interest, but of a very different date, may be found in the valley, to the l. of the Truro road. This is

**Menacuddle Well**—i.e. *maen-a-coedl*, the hawk's stone—and the remains of its little chapel or baptistery, in the grounds of Mr. Richards, who allows the pilgrim to visit it. It is in a pretty spot, where the river tumbles in a fall (the wood which surrounded it was cut down 1862).  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S., on the road to Pentewan, is *Penrice* (Sir C. B. Graves-Sawle, Bart.), and near Mevagissey, at a distance of



5 m., **Heligan** (John C. L. Tremayne, Esq.) Heligan—*i.e.* “the willow-trees”—is one of the finest seats in the West country. The house, though extremely ugly, is commodious. In the *gardens* are some of the finest Benthamias and Embotriums in the kingdom, and many subtropical plants and trees.

At *Lanshadron*, near Heligan, is the base of a Cornish cross, with an inscription read thus: “ALSUE Curavit h[anc] crucem p'anima sua.” This is the only known instance of a cross-base bearing inscription.

(Mevagissey and Veryan Bay are best reached from St. Austell. See this part of the coast described in Rte. 14.)

J. W. Colenso, Bp. of Natal, was born at St. Austell, 1814.

#### EXCURSIONS TO CHARLESTOWN, PENTEWAN, CARCLAZE, ROCHE ROCKS, NEWQUAY.

(See also St. Blazey, Rte. 9.)

(a) *Charlestown*; (b) *Pentewan*;  
(c) *Carclaze*; (d) *Roche Rocks*.

(a) **Charlestown**, once one of the largest tin-mines in the county. Near the harbour of Charlestown is **Duporth** (Henry Hodge, Esq.), of which the garden is “a little paradise.” At **Polmear** (2 m.), the port of St. Austell, are also large tin-mines—the Polmear Blende Mine and others.

(b) **Pentewan**—*i.e.* head of the sand-hills or “towans”—4 m. S., has a small harbour for ore and china-clay. The tin stream-works (formerly worked up the valley) have in some places been carried on at a depth of 50 ft. below the level of the sea. In the tin-bed were found the roots and stumps of oak-trees in their natural position, showing clearly that a considerable change in the relative level of land and water must have here occurred. Here also the horns of the so-called Irish elk have been found, rendered entirely metallic by tin ore which had taken the place of

the lime. Some canoes of oak, chained together, also found here, were destroyed for firewood by the streamers. Pentewan gives its name to an excellent building-stone quarried in a fine-grained elvan, composed of felspar, quartz, and crystals of mica, and remarkable for containing fragments of the slate-rock which it traverses. The harbour here is connected with St. Austell by a *rly.*, which conveys the china-clay.

To the l. of the road from Mount Charles to Pentewan, in a field directly N. of the woods of Duporth, is an upright block of granite called the *Giant's Staff*, or *Longstone*. It is about 12 ft. high, and, tapering toward the top, is said to have been so fashioned by a giant that he might grasp it with ease.

(c) **Carclaze** (2 m.), however, is the greatest curiosity—an immense tin-quarry, which from time immemorial has been worked open to the day. Ancient implements—of course *said* to be Phœnician—have been found here. The stranger will find Carclaze by proceeding along the road to Menacuddle Farm, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond which, shortly after entering on the open common, the pit will be found l.

The view of the mine (now worked for china-clay—*kaolin*—as well as for tin) is truly astonishing. The traveller suddenly discovers an enormous excavation, about 1 m. in circumf., and over 130 ft. deep, containing streams and stamping-mills, and many miners and labourers extracting and dressing the ore. But the circumstance which renders Carclaze (the *grey rock*) so eminently imposing is the whiteness of the cliffs, contrasting with the brown surface of the moor and the black coast in its vicinity. The country here consisting of a disintegrated schorlaceous granite, of the consistence of mortar, the mine has been necessarily worked open to the day; but at a certain depth the granite becomes more compact, and allows of *mining*. The white sides of the quarry are marked by black strings

of schorl, oxide of tin, and quartz, which, filling the joints of the granite, appear to separate the cliffs into rectangular divisions. By the decomposition of the felspar the ancient granite rock has been reduced to a pasty consistence and crumbled to pieces, while the original fissures have been filled with mineral matter, which stands out in prominent relief. From the works a cottage, the blacksmith's shop of Carclaze, will be seen at the summit of a solitary moor (alt. 665 ft.), commanding a view of the distant bay and intervening wooded hills which is exceedingly beautiful, and would alone repay a walk from St. Austell.

The view is enjoyed to perfection from the remains of a tor, Carnarea, at the eastern end of the height. From that point are seen also Dartmoor in the far E., to the N.E. the Bodmin moors, with Roughtor and Brown Willy, and N.W. Hensbarrow crowned by its tumulus.

2 m. N. of Carclaze, on the E. flank of Hensbarrow, is *Beam Mine* (tin), which was originally quarried, like Carclaze, but is now mined.

Before the stranger leaves this neighbourhood he should visit the *China-clay works*. The granite which he has seen in Carclaze is locally known as *soft growan*, and abounds in the parishes of St. Stephen in Branwel, St. Dennis, and St. Austell. It often contains talc in the place of mica, and is characterised by the partial decomposition of the felspar. In some localities this *growan* is tolerably firm, when it resembles the Chinese *petuntze*, and, quarried under the name of *china-stone*, is extensively employed in the potteries. It was first found in Cornwall (at Tregonan, near Helston) in 1768, by W. Cookworthy, a quaker of Plymouth, and in some years has been exported to an amount of about 80,000 tons, valued at 240,000*l.*; but the demand has greatly fallen off. This is ready for the market when cut into blocks of a size convenient

for transport; but the softer material, which is dug out of *pits* and called *china-clay*, *porcelain-earth*, or *kaolin*, requires a more elaborate preparation, for the purpose of separating the quartz, schorl, or mica from the finer particles of the decomposed felspar. This clay is dug up in *stopes*, or layers, which resemble a flight of irregular stairs. A heap of it is then placed upon an inclined platform, under a small fall of water, and repeatedly stirred with a *piggle* and shovel, by which means the whole is gradually carried down by the water in a state of suspension. The heavy and useless parts collect in a trench below the platform, while the china-clay, carried forward through a series of *catchpits*, or tanks, in which the grosser particles are deposited, is ultimately accumulated in larger pits, called *ponds*, from which the clear supernatant water is from time to time withdrawn. As soon as these ponds are filled with clay they are drained, and the porcelain-earth is removed to the *pans*, in which it remains undisturbed until sufficiently consolidated to be cut into oblong masses. These are carried to a roofed building, through which the air can freely pass, and are dried completely for the market. When dry they are scraped perfectly clean, packed in casks, and carried to one of the adjacent ports to be shipped for the potteries. Such until recently was the universal mode of preparing the clay; but the process is now accelerated by 2 important improvements. These are—the construction of the cisterns as filters, and the introduction of a machine by which 2 tons of the earth can be dried in 5 min. By these means a saving of time, estimated at 4 months, is effected. China-clay is largely used to bleach paper and calico, and to give them weight and body, as well as in the manufacture of china and the finer kinds of earthenware. It is also extensively employed by Lancashire manufacturers in adding weight to inferior cotton goods.



(d) The **Roche Rocks** (Rte. 10) are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m., and **Hensbarrow** about 4 m., N. of St. Austell. The summit of Hensbarrow is 1034 ft. above the level of the sea, and therefore commands a view which will well reward for its ascent.

(For **Mevagissey** and the coast W., see Rte. 14.)

### *St. Austell to Truro.*

The rly. quits St. Austell upon a long and lofty *Viaduct*. Several of the streams in this district run as white as milk, being impregnated with china-clay.

The rly. from St. Austell passes farther inland than the turnpike-road, and reaches

$41\frac{3}{4}$  m. **Burngullow**, a small *stat.*, to which a mineral rly. brings down china-clay and other minerals.

$46\frac{1}{4}$  m. **Grampound Road Stat.** ✱ **Probus Church** may be also visited from here,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. (see below).

[Omnibus and flies to

2 m. **Grampound** (Grand Pont : several of the old granite milestones have Gram Pont on them still), a village of great antiquity, supposed to have been the *Voliba* of Ptolemy, is situated upon the River Fal, here only a small stream. Notice the buttresses of the old bridge in the stream below the present structure. It has been chiefly known in our times as a "rotten borough," so notorious for venality that it lost its right of returning 2 M.P.'s before the Reform Bill—1824. In 1620 *John Hampden* was first returned to Parliament as its member. A good granite *Cross* is the only curiosity. The present *Church* stands where, in 1860, the ruins of the old Chapel of St. Nunns were still visible. The ancient borough of Grampound is in the parish of Creed, the church belonging to which is 1 m. off, and only used for baptisms and marriages. The very ancient *Town Hall*, now a reading-room, is interesting. Tanning is the great industry ; and there are 3 tanneries which employ the

greater part of the male population.

In the neighbourhood of the village there are no less than 6 **Camps** on the Fal. First, one of an irregular shape, on *Golden farm*, 1 m. S., on the rt. bank. Observe the ancient gatehouse and other buildings. **Cuthbert Mayne**, a R. C. seminary priest, was seized here in Eliz.'s reign and executed at Bodmin. As the first "Martyr of the Eliz. Persecution" he was beatified by Leo XII. Mayne's host, **Francis Tregian**, squire of Golden, was imprisoned for harbouring him, and all his property confiscated. He died at Lisbon, where his grave is still shown and his memory venerated. A second, on the St. Austell road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. ; a third on the Truro road, 1 m. W. ; a fourth, of a quadrangular form, 1 m. N. and close to the l. bank ; a fifth, called *Resugga Castle*, on the same side of the river, a little farther N. ; a sixth, circular, on *Barrow Down*, 1 m. W. of Resugga.

### EXCURSIONS.

(a) *Giant Tregeagle's Quoits* ; (b) *Cuby Church* ; (c) *Ruan Lanihorne*.

Grampound is the nearest point on the high road to

(a) **Giant Tregeagle's Quoits**, on the shore, about 9 m. distant. (For them and for **Veryan Beacon**, see Rte. 14.)

(b) In **Cuby Church** at **Tregony**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. from Grampound, is a Norm. font of the Cornish type. Cuby and Tregony were once separate parishes, but the old Church of St. James Tregony was pulled down long ago, and Cuby Ch. now does duty as Tregony Ch. This frequently causes confusion to visitors. At the S.W. corner of the parish church is a celebrated Roman stone 4 ft. 6 in.  $\times$  2 ft., inscribed as follows : "NONNITA. ERCILI. VI. RICATI. TRIS. FILI. ERCILI. HCI." = "Nonnita Ercilius viricatus—three children of Ercilius lie here." Ercilius was probably a

Romanised Celt, and the date of the inscription may be A.D. 450, though some antiquarians place it as late as A.D. 700. Nonnita is the Latin form of the name of St. Nunn, a relation of St. Cuby, and the person commemorated on the stone was probably named after her.<sup>1</sup> There is a tongue of land in S.W. district of Cuby, separated by a brook from Veryan, which is still called the "centry," i.e. sanctuary—probably the original site of Cuby's mission. At Tregony are some trifling remains of a *castle* said to have been built by Henry de Pomeroy when Richard I. was in the Holy Land. Tregony was an ancient borough sending members to Parliament in the reign of Edw. I.

About 2 m. distant is *Probus Church* (see *post*). *Trewarthenick* (F. G. Gregor, Esq.) is a handsome seat on the neighbouring hills.

(c) 3 m. W. of Tregony is **Ruan Lanihorne**, of which *Whitaker the antiquary* was for 30 years rector, his remains being interred here; and 5 m. S.W. **Lamorran**, with a church and ivied tower of a priory, washed by the waters of *Lamorran Creek*, and opposite the church an ancient granite cross.]

Beyond Grampound Road the rly. passes l.,

*Trewithen* (the place of trees), the seat of J. D. G. Moore, Esq. This old house stands on high ground, and commands an extensive panorama of wild hills. It contains, among other pictures, a genuine sketch of Charles I. on horseback by Vandyke, of which there is a duplicate in Buckingham Palace.

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond Trewithen,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Grampound Road Stat., is

1. **Probus**, ☆ a village (pop. of parish 1323) situated on high ground. It is well known for its *Church* (date 1470, but restd. 1851, except the tower).

<sup>1</sup> For further information about this stone, see *Journal of Royal Institution of Cornwall*, April 1866.

The *Tower* (1530) is the loftiest (125 ft.) and the most beautiful in the county, and bears a close resemblance to that of Magdalen College, Oxford. Its rival for height is Fowey (100 ft.) It is a very perfect specimen of late Perp., though built when Gothic architecture had well nigh perished out of the land. It is faced entirely with wrought granite, and in every part covered with sculptured devices. The angles are supported by buttresses which, as they ascend, diminish in size, and terminate in clusters of foliated pinnacles. There are also intermediate pinnacles, which give extreme lightness and elegance to the structure.

This church is dedicated to SS. Probus and Grace, 2 saints of whom nothing is known; and the front of the channel-screen, constructed of panels taken in 1723 from the old rood-screen, bears the following legend, which has, no doubt, a reference to the names of these founders of the building: "Jesus hear us, Thy people, and send us *Grace* and *Good* for ever." The 5th of July was probably dedicated to these saints, as from time immemorial a fair called *Probus and Grace* has been annually held here on the first Monday after this day, and the following Sunday has been celebrated as a feast Sunday. During the rebuilding of the church, 1850, 2 skulls were found together, built up in an oblong cavity in the N. wall of the sanctuary (ecclesiologists say that none but local saints' relics were ever placed in such a spot: cf. St. Eanswith's relics at Folkestone). The vicar has replaced the skulls in the cavity, and added a door with lock and key.

The antiquary will find the brasses of John Wulvedon (1514) and wife, with an inscription, in good preservation, in the Golden Aisle. In 1886 a beautiful reredos of *opus sectile* was erected, and the chancel roof decorated, in memory of Preb. Barnes, late vicar. There



is a fine altar window—subject, “The Ascension.” The altar has ancient stone *mensa*, with 5 crosses and a spear. There are 6 bells, among the finest-toned and heaviest in the W. of England. Athelstan founded, at the time of his conquest of Cornwall, a collegiate church here, with a dean and several canons. The deanery ceased 1283, the Treasurer of Exeter Cath. getting the endowment. The canons went on till the chapter was abolished by Hen. VIII. Merther and Cornelly were daughter churches, and there were several mission chapels in Probus.

[Proceeding from Probus by *road*—to the rt. is *Trehane*, seat of Capt. W. S. C. Pinwill. The road descends a long hill, and then traverses a picturesque valley, resembling those of Devonshire, to

3½ m. **Tresilian Bridge**, where the gatehouse of *Tregothnan* (Viscount Falmouth, see *post*) is passed on the l. Tresilian Bridge is historically interesting as the place where the struggle between Charles and his Parliament was brought to a close in Cornwall by the surrender of the Royal army, under Sir Ralph Hopton, to Fairfax, 1646. We here enter the long straggling village of Tresilian, and for a mile skirt the shore of St. Clement’s Creek. At one point we obtain an extremely pretty view down the vista of the creek, and of the woods of Tregothnan rising from the margin. To the S. lies **Merther**, an ancient parish church of little interest; windows of the Dec. style of architecture, with a slender tower capped by a wooden structure holding 3 bells. The registers are old, and contain records of the family of Hals, the historian of Cornwall, who was born in the parish. We then leave the valley, and climb the last hill towards Truro, shaded by the venerable trees of *Pencalenick* (M. H. Williams, Esq.) *Penair* (Addis Archer, Esq.) is also l. of the road;

and *Polwhele* (T. R. Polwhele, Esq.), the seat of the old family of that name.]

The rly., crossing several tributaries of the Falmouth River, reaches 53¾ m. **TRURO** ✧ (*Junct. Stat.*), on a height above the town.

Rlys. to Falmouth (Rte. 12); to Penzance (Rte. 13); to Gwinear Road for Helston and Lizard (Rte. 13).

*Omnibus* to Perranzabuloe (Rte. 11).

*Steamer* to Falmouth by the River Fal (see p. 65), a pleasant sail.

Truro (pop. 11,131) is pleasantly situated, and is considered the metropolis of Cornwall, though Bodmin is the county town. The episcopal see of Cornwall was established here in 1876, and the town was formally made a city in 1877.

It is a cheerful town, lying at the head of the navigable Truro Creek, which, along with the Fal River, opens into Falmouth Harbour. Originally occupying a hollow where 2 streams meet, across which strides a tall rly. viaduct, its modern streets have climbed the steep and sunny slopes on either side, extending specially up to the rly. stat. The name Truro is probably from Tre-uru—“the town on the river.” The Earls of Cornwall had a castle here. This building is mentioned by Leland (*temp.* Hen. VIII.) as “now clene down.” Its site is marked by a circular wall near the top of Pydar Street. Truro was formerly one of the coinage towns for tin.

**The Cathedral Church of St. Mary** stands in a square called High Cross, and is as yet incomplete. The choir transepts, great transepts, and 2 bays of the nave, with a baptistery (the latter a memorial to Henry Martyn the missionary, a native of Truro), are the portions at present erected.

The complete design includes a nave, central tower and spire, and western towers.

The foundation-stone was laid May 20, 1880, by the Prince of Wales, and the present portion consecrated

Nov. 3, 1887, by Bp. Wilkinson. Mr. J. L. Pearson was the architect, and the style adopted E. E. of the first half of the 13th cent. The material used is chiefly Cornish granite, with Bath stone for the carved work. The cost, including 10,000*l.* for the enlarged site, was (with all the costly and requisite ornaments for which the women of Cornwall raised a fund of 16,000*l.*) not far short of 120,000*l.*

The richly sculptured S. porch was the gift of the late Canon J. Phillpotts, of Porthgidden. The N. transept was erected as a memorial of the work of Dr. Benson (now Archbp. of Canterbury) in Cornwall. The tracery of the N. rose window is the gift of Wellington College. The choir pavement of rich marble, the elaborate reredos, the stalls, and throne deserve close inspection. The crypt, which is well arranged, should also be visited. The organ, by Willis, is the finest in the W. of England, and cost 2,800*l.* There is a very rich set of altar-plate, shown to the public on certain days.

With the new work has been incorporated a portion of the old parish Church of St. Mary's, which forms an additional south aisle to the cath. This part of the building dates from the first days of the 16th cent., and is Perp. in style, with rich external ornaments, including a niche at the E. end. The ancient monuments, including that of John Robartes and his wife (a good Jacobean example, 1614, with semi-recumbent effigies and figures of Death and Time), are placed in the N. transept of the new cath.; and in the crypt a monument, dated 1636, records the singular adventures of "Owen Fitz-Pen, alias Phippen," a native of Dorsetshire, who captured an Algerine ship, on board which he was a slave, and carried it into Carthagen, where he sold it for 6,000*l.*, and settled in Cornwall with the money.

The Vice-warden of the Stannaries

now adjudicates on mining matters in the *Town Hall*, a handsome modern Italian building in Boscawen Street. The *Cornish Bank* adjoining it, an edifice in the Pointed English style, has been erected on the site of the Coinage Hall.

The very valuable *Library* of the Bp. of Exeter (Phillpotts), given by him for the use of the clergy of Cornwall, placed in a modern Gothic building near the Bridge, was opened in 1871. It now contains 4 or 5 times the number of books originally given.

The **Museum of the Royal Institution** of Cornwall, in Pydar Street, is well worth seeing; open on Wed., from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., free; on other days, before 2 o'clock, admission 6*d.* Amongst other things, it contains on the staircase a fine collection of photographs of the Yellowstone region and the original portrait of the Cornish giant, Anthony Payne, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the room devoted to *antiquities* will be found a pictorial inscribed stone from Pozo Almonte, Peru, the incisions being descriptive of a journey made by one of the tribes; a mummy and mummy case of the priest of the god Ammanon; Tefnekt or Stephinates of the Greek authors B.C. 600; an *ingot of tin* dredged up near St. Marves, in Falmouth Harbour, illustrating the mode of preparing the metal for transit described by Diodorus. It is in the shape of an astragalus or knuckle-bone, the prolongations being about 1 ft. long. Its form and weight admirably adapt it for being carried by 2 men, or slung for lifting on or off a horse, or into and from a boat, or for passage by land by an easy adjustment of straps on a horse's back. A block of so-called "*Jew's house tin*," in the shape of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a sugar-loaf cut through vertically, dug up at Carnanton, St. Columb; on it are stamped impressions of a Roman emperor's head, probably Constantinus. Bronze amulets from a barrow



near Peninnis Head, St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly.

A bronze bull, found at St. Just-in-Penwith, over which much learned controversy has raged, and which in all probability is of Phœnician origin.

Two gold ornaments, *gorgets* or *lunula* as they have been called, and a bronze celt, found at Harlyn, near Padstow, in 1863. These ornaments are of great rarity. One, now in the British Museum, is figured in Lysons' *Cornwall*; another was found at St. Juliet. There seem to be 1 or 2 more instances of such a discovery in Cornwall, where alone in this country they have been found, though many have occurred in Ireland; others in Brittany. They are of very pure gold, with linear ornaments, and lozenge-shaped. Their use, or the manner in which they were worn, is altogether conjectural.

Portions of the Church of St. Piran of the Sands (see Rte. 11), kistvaens, cinerary urns, the wooden tools of ancient miners.

In the adjoining room, devoted to *Zoology*, are collections of British butterflies, birds' eggs, Cornish and foreign shells, Cornish crustacea, Cornish and foreign birds.

In another room, devoted to *Geology and Mineralogy*, will be found, in addition to the fossils, which include in the Cornish series many of those discovered by Peach at Gersans, an interesting collection of minerals, and a special case of Cornish minerals of great value, as many of the specimens are quite unique.

This is the headquarters of the *Royal Institution of Cornwall*, established 1818—a scientific society which is doing good work. It has an extensive library, and publishes a journal yearly of papers read at its meetings. In its rooms the Truro Science School classes are held.

In the **Public Rooms** is an old county library (1792), containing some 12,000 vols.

In the old house in Boscawen Street,

or the **Market-place**, with unaltered front (now the Red Lion), was born *Foote*, the comedian. *Polwhele*, author of a history of Cornwall and Devon, and *Richard* and *John Landder*, the explorers of the Niger, were natives of this town. To commemorate the exploits of the Landers, a granite Doric column, surmounted by a statue by Burnard, a Cornish sculptor, has been erected in Lemon Street. *Henry Martyn*, the missionary (b. 1781), and *Henry Bone*, R.A., the miniature-painter (b. 1755), were natives of Truro.

A very clear rivulet flows through the town, and is led in streamlets through almost every street and alley.

**St. Paul's**, on the l. bank of the Truro River, is a handsome church, practically modern. The painted glass is good.

In the neighbourhood are several seats. On the London road, *Tregolls*, *Penair* (Addis Archer, Esq.); *Pencalenick* (M. H. Williams, Esq.), and *Tregothnan* (Viscount Falmouth). On the road to Helston, *Killiw* (J. C. Daubuz, Esq.); *Killiganoon* (J. Messer Bennetts, Esq.); and *Carclew* (Col. Tremayne), one of the finest gardens in Cornwall (see Rte. 12). *Polwhele*, seat of the old county historian, is situated 1½ m. N., on the road to St. Erme and Mitchell.

In the town or its immediate vicinity are *iron-foundries*; and at Garas Wharf, at *Carvedras*, on the Redruth road, and at *Calernick*, on the old Falmouth road, *tin smelting-houses*.

#### WALKS AND EXCURSIONS.

The stranger can hardly choose a prettier walk than that to **Kenwyn**, ¾ m. up the hill N. on the road to Newlyn, where is Lis Escop, the residence of the Bp. of Truro, where the neat Gothic *Church* (an old foundation restored and partly rebuilt) and quiet churchyard and distant view

amply compensate the toil of the ascent.

There is a good view of Truro also from *Trennick Lane*.

**St. Clement's Church**, 2 m. S.E. of Truro (restd. 1866), is beautifully situated on the shore of the Tresilian Creek. At the restoration, on the removal of the whitewash, a series of frescoes were discovered—one a recumbent figure of St. Christopher on the N. wall, and others on the splays of the aisle-windows more or less complete. The Polwhele aisle (or transept) is of the 13th cent., and contains a monument to the county historian, Polwhele. At the vicarage is one of the oldest of the Cornish crosses. The following inscription is engraved upon it in an abbreviated form: "*Isnioi Vitalis Fili Torrici.*" (This pillar is a memorial of a Romano-British Christian of the 4th or 5th cent., but the cross is probably later.) It is a pleasant walk to St. Clement's Ch. by Malpas and the shore of St. Clement's Creek.

*Excursion* for a drive or walk by Probus Road to Tresilian Bridge, Falmouth Lodge to Tregothnan and Church of St. Michael Penkivel, to Malpas Ferry (for carriages), back to Truro.

**Descent of the Fal or Truro River.** *Truro to Falmouth* by steamers, from the quay below the bridge, daily in summer—a voyage of about an hour, very pleasant when the tide is up.

The *Truro River* presents some beautiful scenery. Queen Victoria describes it (1846) as "something like the Rhine, but almost finer, winding between woods of stunted oaks and full of numberless creeks." One of the prettiest parts is at King Harry's Passage (steam-ferry) across to the district of Roseland, *i.e.* Rhosland—moorland—consisting of the parishes of Veryan Gerrans, Philleigh, St. Just, St. Anthony, and Ruan Lanihorne (see Rte. 14), Below Malpas—"smooth passage"

[*Cornwall.*]

—a very common name in Wales, pron. *Mopus* (2 m.), the l. bank is enriched (l. E.) with the woods of *Tregothnan* (Viscount Falmouth). The house, built by Wilkins in the Tudor style, contains, among other pictures, some works by *Opie*, and portraits of the great Duke of Marlborough, George, Prince of Denmark, Queen Anne, and their son the young Duke of Gloucester. The mansion is well situated on a height commanding the many windings and creeks of the River Fal, and is surrounded by grounds whose beauty is enhanced by the rich growth of camellias, rhododendrons, flowers and conifers, favoured by the sunny climate. The road from the Tresilian Bridge lodge-gate runs for 4 m. up to the mansion of Tregothnan, while a fine park, which is enlivened by herds of deer, occupies a range of hills to the S.W. of the house, bounded by the Rivers Truro and Fal. The *rookery* at Tregothnan is of great extent; and the birds come here from long distances—even from the Land's End.

Below Tregothnan the Fal River joins the main stream, and both shores are clothed with wood, that on the rt. forming the grounds of **Trelissic**, residence of C. D. Gilbert, Esq. Below Trelissic, the river expands and loses its name in the **Roadstead of Carrick**, the main branch of Falmouth Harbour (see p. 91).

The **Church of St. Michael Penkivel** (*Pen-kevil* = Headland of the Horse, to distinguish this from many other St. Michaels in the county), near the l. bank of the Truro River, a fine structure of the 14th cent., having fallen into decay, was (1862) rebuilt by Lord Falmouth, under the direction of Mr. Street. In the tower is a curious oratory with stone altar. It was probably a sacristy, and is now used as a priest's vestry. The church was a collegiate foundation in 1326, and had 4 priests, and there are, therefore, the remains of 4 altars. The chancel is unusually small, being only one-fourth the length of the whole church. Inside the church



several altar-tombs have been preserved; brasses to Trenowyth (in armour) and Trembras (a priest), also of some Boscawens, including that of Admiral B. by *Rysbrach*.

There is a ferry across the creek from Malpas to Penkivel. On the way a fine old carved *Cross* is passed. **Lamorran Rectory** has beautiful gardens.

rt. opens out **Restronguet Creek**, into which the waters from Gwennap Mines flow; it runs inland 3 m. to Perran Wharf, where it is bordered by the woods of Carclew (see Rte. 12).

Here on the shore stands the modern town and port of **Devoran**, connected by rly. with Redruth.

rt., opposite Falmouth, the harbour expands to a width of 2 m., while inland it extends to the mouth of the Truro River, with a width of 2 m.

Below the town, on the E. side of the harbour, the hills are penetrated by **St. Just's Creek**.

(For further particulars about Falmouth Harbour, see Rte. 12.)

## ROUTE 8.

BODMIN ROAD JUNCT. STAT. TO BODMIN,  
WADEBRIDGE, AND PADSTOW.

Rail.	Places.
	<b>Bodmin Junct.</b>
2 m.	<b>Bodmin</b>
9 m.	<b>Wadebridge</b>
12 m.	<b>Padstow</b>

Rly. to Bodmin, 2 m. The trains are arranged to meet those on the main line.

2 m. **BODMIN** ✱ (pop. in 1891, 5479) is situated nearly in the centre of the county, about 12 m. from the Bristol and English Channels, and is a military depôt. Here are held the sessions and assizes. The borough returned 2 members to Parliament from 1294 until 1868, when it lost 1. It is now associated with Liskeard, &c. by the last Reform Bill, 1886.

Bodmin (the name is usually explained to be *Bod-manach*, the abode of the monks), which now consists chiefly of 1 street, about 1 m. long, was in early times the largest town in Cornwall, although it seems always to have been regarded as somewhat remote and difficult of approach; and an old saw runs, "Out of the world and into Bodmin." It was famous for its *Priory*, which before the Conquest was a house of Benedictine monks, and is said to have been founded by Athelstan. The *Church* possessed the body of its patron, St. Petrock, who is said to have been a native of Wales educated in Ireland, to have crossed to Padstow in 518, and to have settled in Bodmin, where he died in 564. 7 churches in Devonshire and 4 in Cornwall are ded. in his honour. It was usual to make manumissions of serfs before the altar of St. Petrock; and the priory possessed a copy of the Gospels written in the 9th cent., at the end of which are 46 entries of such manumissions, all before the Conquest—between 941 and 1043. (This MS. is now in the Brit. Mus.) Bodmin, called in the *A.-S. Chron.* St. Petroc's stowe, was ravaged by the Northmen in 981; and it has been asserted that in consequence of this destruction the place of the see was removed to St. Germans. It would seem at any rate that, from that time until the establishment of the united sees of Devon and Cornwall at Exeter, the place of the Cornish see was indifferently St. Germans and Bodmin. The priory was re-founded by William Warelwast, Bp. of Exeter (1107–1136), for Augustinian canons. This house flourished until the Dissolu-

tion, when its income was 289*l*. The site of the priory was then sold for 100*l*. to Thomas Sternhold, the well-known versifier of the Psalms. It has since passed through many hands. The site of the domestic buildings (S. of the parish church) is marked by the present *Priory-house* (Col. W. Raleigh Gilbert, C.B.), in the garden of which are many fragments of capitals and columns dating from the 13th cent., and a few of early Trans. character, the remains of the destroyed church of the priory.

The existing parish **Church** (though not the old priory) is the largest church in Cornwall, and was rebuilt in late Perp. style between 1469 and 1472, except the tower and some part of the choir, which are slightly earlier. There is a S. porch and parvise. The large transition Norm. font should be noticed, and the tomb of Prior Vivian (d. 1533) in the N. chancel aisle, where it was placed in 1819. The effigy represents him fully vested as Bp. of Megara. In the S.E. corner there is a pillar piscina. The stonework of the E. window is new, the church having been restored in 1882, when some good modern windows were put in—one to the memory of Mrs. W. R. Gilbert (married Aug. 1884, and died the following Oct.) The W. window was filled with stained glass in 1868, as a memorial of the late vicar, the Rev. J. Wallis. Cemented into a shallow framework are the fragments of a curiously inscribed stone slab, which has been considered to be of great antiquity, but is now shown to be not earlier than 1557. Remark also, in the N. chancel arch, a slab with figures of the 2 wives of Richard Durant, d. 1632, with their 20 children. The verses begin—

“During their lives had Durant wives,  
Lowdy<sup>1</sup> and Kathren namde,  
Both feared God and eke his rodd, so well  
their lifes they framde.”

The church has an excellent peal of bells and chimes, which play various airs at the hours of 4, 8, and 12.

In the keeping of the mayor (to whom application to see it must be made) is a very remarkable **Ivory Casket**, which there is reason to believe served for some time as a reliquary, in which the bones of St. Petrock were enclosed. In the year 1177 one of the canons of the priory stole the relics, and fled with them to the abbey of St. Meen (Mevenni) in Brittany. The prior of Bodmin appealed in person to Hen. II., who ordered Roland of Dinan, justiciar of Brittany, to obtain restitution of the relics. He threatened to storm the abbey. The bones of St. Petrock were restored; and Prior Roger brought back his treasure in an ivory shrine. This is probably the “*theca eburnea*” which is still preserved at Bodmin. It is a casket composed of thin slabs of polished ivory, enriched with gold and colour, the devices being birds, foliage, and geometrical combinations within circles. The length is 1 ft. 6 in.; height 1 ft. The work is of Moorish type; and the casket may well have been made either in southern Spain or in Sicily. It is the finest and largest reliquary of this class which exists in this country.

In the churchyard, E. of the chancel, stands the ivy-clad ruined *Chapel of St. Thomas* the Martyr, Dec., with good 3-light window, sedilia, and piscina. Under it is a crypt. In the churchyard there is a fragment of a cross. There are no less than 7 crosses, or their remains, in the parish.

**Berry Tower**, on the Cemetery hill to the N., is a relic of the Chapel of the Guild of the Holy Rood, and was built in the reign of Hen. VIII. The *Franciscans*, or Grey Friars, were established in Bodmin about 1239. Their church—a plain building, dating from 1837—in which the assizes were formerly held, was pulled down to make way for the Assize Courts and for the new Public Rooms.

<sup>1</sup> The word “Lowdy” is the old Cornish name Loveday.



The W. end of the Franciscan building remains, and is used as a corn-market. The gate-house of the convent has been converted into a dwelling-house.

The **Town-hall** is old, and has an ancient stone pillared doorway in the street.

The leaders of the rising in 1496, for resisting the collection of a subsidy by Hen. VII., were both men of Bodmin—Flamank and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith. (For a relic left by the latter at Horwood, in Devonshire, as the insurgents pressed onward to Blackheath, see *Handbook for Devon*.) They were hanged at Tyburn. In the same year Perkin Warbeck, after landing in Whitesand Bay, advanced to Bodmin, and there was proclaimed as Rich. IV. 3000 men flocked to his standard here, and marched on Exeter (see *Handbook for Devon*).

In 1549 Bodmin was the scene of a singular execution. The Cornish rebels having encamped in the neighbourhood, the inhab. of this town obliged Boyer, their mayor, to allow them the necessary supplies. Shortly afterwards the insurgents were defeated near Exeter by Lord Russell, and the provost-marshal, Sir Anthony Kingston, was despatched into Cornwall to bring the fugitives to justice. Upon entering the county, Kingston informed Boyer by letter that he would dine with him on a certain day, and at the appointed time arrived accompanied by a train of followers. The mayor received him with hospitality; but a little before dinner Kingston took his host aside and, whispering in his ear that one of the townspeople was to be executed, requested that a gallows might be erected. The mayor ordered it to be prepared, and as soon as dinner was ended Sir Anthony asked whether the work was finished. The mayor answered that all was ready. "I pray you," said the provost, "bring me to the place;" and he took the mayor by the arm, and, beholding the gallows, asked whether he thought that it was strong enough. "Yes,"

said the mayor, "doubtless it is." "Well, then," said the provost, "get thee up speedily, for it is prepared for you!" "I hope," answered the poor mayor, "you mean not as you speak." "In faith!" said the provost, "there is no remedy, for thou hast been a busy rebel." Accordingly the mayor was strung up without further ceremony. Another of the mayors of Bodmin, named Bray, was also hanged.

Bodmin has a **Literary Institution**; and on its outskirts **H.M. Prison**, divided into 2 departments—namely, one for Cornwall prisoners and one for naval prisoners. There is no admission to visitors.

Here is also the County Lunatic Asylum, which now contains 850 inmates.

At **St. Lawrence**, 1 m. N.W., are some very scanty remains of a *hospital for lepers*. This hospital was in existence as early as the 13th cent., and was perhaps founded by the Franciscans, to whom the care of lepers was an especial object. It was incorporated by Queen Eliz., 1582. St. Lawrence is now only celebrated for its horse and cattle fairs (Aug. 22, Oct. 30).

A good view of Bodmin and of the neighbouring country—it is said that a circum. of 28 parishes may be traced—is obtained from the *Beacon Hill*, S. of the town. The *Obelisk*, 144 ft. high, on the hill is a monument to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, of Indian celebrity, a native of the town, who died 1853. At *Tregear*, about 2½ m. from Bodmin Ch., is a Roman camp, from which coins of Vespasian, Samian ware, &c., have been dug. It is a parallelogram, of which 2 sides remain. It commands a ford across the Alan River. *Castle Canyke*, about 2½ m. in the opposite direction from Bodmin Ch., is a British camp.

The rly. now extends between Bodmin and Bodmin Road, the town stat. being situate in St. Nicholas st.; a branch also runs to Wadebridge.

## EXCURSIONS.

(a) *Glynn Bridge*; (b) *Pencarrow*; (c) *Lostwithiel*; (d) *Helmén Tor and Lanlivery*; (e) *Ruins of St. Bennet's Monastery and Roche Rocks*; (f) *Blisland and Hanter-Gantick*; (g) *Four-hole Cross, Brown Willy and Roughtor*; (h) *St. Neot's and Treveddoe*.

The chief *Excursions* are to the *Glynn Valley* and the *Pencarrow Woods*. The Bodmin Road Junct. Stat. (on the Cornwall Rly.) is at

(a) *Glynn Bridge*, 4 m. on the road to Liskeard. Above it is *Glynn* (Lord Vivian) (see Rte. 11), below it *Lanhydrock* (Lord Robartes) (see Rte. 11), both beautiful seats on the banks of the Fowey. Glynn was the old family seat of the Glynnns until bought by the first Lord Vivian. The house had been nearly destroyed by fire, but was renovated and much improved by him. Among the pictures is a portrait by *Reynolds* of Mr. Craunch of Plympton, by whose advice the young artist was sent to London to be placed under Hudson. On the road to Glynn Bridge the old entrenchment of *Castle Canyke* is passed on the rt. The site commands a wide view.

(b) *Pencarrow* (the seat of Mrs. Ford, sister of the late Sir William Molesworth, Bart.) lies  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Bodmin. The house was rebuilt by Sir John Molesworth (d. 1775) (the Molesworths first settled here *temp.* Eliz.) It contains some family pictures by *Reynolds*, *Northcote*, and *Raeburn*. The gardens and grounds were much improved by the late Sir William Molesworth. The collection of rare and well-grown conifers is one of the finest in the country. On the highest ground in the park is a circular camp, with 3 ramparts and ditches (only 2 at the N.W.) A curious external work of defence, consisting of a high bank and ditch, with a strongly protected entrance, bends round the W. side. The sides

of the entrenchment are covered with old and stunted oaks. The house commands a wide view, seaward, of the N. cliffs, and of the grounds of *Pencarrow* below. S. of the park are *Dunmeer Wood* and *Dunmeer Castle*, a mere earthwork. A walk of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. by the side of the Wadebridge rly. leads to *Dunmeer Bridge*. *Dunmeer Castle* is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the N. of it. This is an irregular oval, with a single vallum and ditch. Farther N. 1 m. is a smaller entrenchment called *Penhargate Castle*, overhanging the rly. and the l. bank of the river. *Boscarne*, a farmhouse 1 m. W. of *Dunmeer Bridge*, was formerly a seat of the Flamanks (the hall, *temp.* Hen. VII., now serves as a kitchen); and *Park*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of the N. entrance to *Pencarrow*, of the Peverells and Bottreaux.

Several longer excursions can be made from Bodmin, viz. to *Wadebridge* (Rte. 8), by rly.; (c) to *Lostwithiel* (post); (d) a circuitous ramble over Halgaver to *Helmén Tor* and *Lanlivery*, returning by road; (e) to the *Ruins of St. Bennet's Monastery*, near Lanivet, 3 m., and the *Roche Rocks*, 8 m.; (f) to *Blisland*, on the border of the moors, and the rocky valley of *Hanter-Gantick*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Wenford Bridge; (g) to the *Fourhole Cross, Brown Willy*, and *Roughtor*, sleeping a night at the Jamaica Inn\* (Rte. 10); and, lastly, (h) to *St. Neot's* by *Cardinham Bury*, and the old tin stream-work of *Treveddoe* (see Rte. 10).

**Brynn** (a round hill, i.e. hillock), W. of Bodmin, in the parish of *Withiel*, was the birthplace of *Sir Beville Grenville*, the Royalist leader, victorious in the fight of Stamford Hill, near Stratton (Rte. 4), and killed in the battle of Lansdown.

**Withiel** (Corn. elevated) Ch. has a good Perp. tower, which, together with the old parsonage, is said to have been built by Prior Vivian of Bodmin. The tower of *St. Wenn Ch.* (2 m. W.) is very fine Perp.



It is 7 m. from Bodmin to Wadebridge by rly. This line extends also to **Wenford Bridge**, 7 m. up the course of the Camel. It was opened in 1834 for the transport of ore and sea-sand, and in 1846 was purchased by the L. & S. W. Co. The G. W. Rly. Co. now holds the Cornwall and Bodmin lines.

In the *Delank* granite Quarries, the new Eddystone lighthouse masonry was hewn out and fashioned.

7 m. **Wadebridge** } (see Rte. 6).  
9 m. **Padstow**

## ROUTE 9.

FOWEY TO NEWQUAY (G. W. RLY.), BY  
PAR AND ST. BLAZEY.

Rail.	Places.
	<b>Fowey</b>
3 m.	<b>Par</b>
5 m.	<b>St. Blaze</b>
24 m.	<b>Newquay</b>

**Fowey Stat.** ✧ (pop. 1897), delightfully situated near the mouth of a broad estuary navigable for 6 m. towards Lostwithiel. It extends along the rt. bank nearly a mile, under its sheltering hills, and opposite and connected by Bodeneck Ferry with the village of **Polruan**. *Fowey Haven* is one of the most commodious harbours in the county, and admits vessels of large size at all times of the tide. On each shore are the ruins of square forts, built in the reign of

Edw. IV., from which a chain was formerly stretched across the water as a protection to the town. The schistose cliffs of **Polruan** are included among the red and variegated slates of *De la Beche*, and are mingled with calcareous beds containing zoophytes, associated with encrinites and shells.

Fowey, in the early days of English history, was one of the principal seaports of the kingdom, and during the Crusades many vessels were here fitted out for the Holy Land. An old windmill, situated on the heights above the town, is mentioned in 1296 as a well-known sea-mark. "The glorie of Fowey," says *Leland*, "rose by the warres in K. Edw. I. and III. and Hen. V.'s day, partly by feats of warre, partly by pyracie, and so waxing rich fell all to marchaundize." In the reign of Edw. III. Fowey contributed to the fleet intended for the blockade of Calais no less than 47 ships and 770 men—a larger armament than was provided by any other town in the kingdom except Yarmouth. In subsequent reigns the *Fowey gallants*, as the seamen of this place were termed (the name is said to have been given them after a successful fight with the seamen of Rye and Winchelsea; the Fowey ships sailing by those places would "vail no bonnet, being required"—and after the Cornishmen had fought and won, they "bare their arms mixed with the arms" of the Sussex seaports), carried out a system of plunder upon the coast of Normandy, and committed such havoc that the French several times fitted out an expedition against the town. In the reign of Hen. VI. they effected a landing under cover of night, and, having set fire to the town, killed a number of the inhab. Those who had time to escape hastily took shelter in *Treffry House* (the original of *Place House*), and so stoutly assailed the Frenchmen in their turn as to compel them to retreat to their ships. In the reign of Edw. IV., the seamen of Fowey having

been accused of piracy, their vessels were taken from them and given to their rivals of Dartmouth—a reverse of fortune from which the town never recovered. The inhab., however, on various subsequent occasions sustained their character for bravery, and in the reign of Charles II. preserved a fleet of merchantmen from capture by assailing a Dutch line-of-battle ship with the guns of their little towers. The principal defence of Fowey in those times was *St. Catherine's Fort*, erected by the townspeople in the reign of Hen. VIII., and crowning a magnificent pile of rocks at the mouth of the harbour. At the present day this ancient stronghold is much dilapidated, and better calculated to take a place in a traveller's sketch than in the repulse of an enemy. In the Civil war Fowey was the scene of an important event. The army of the Earl of Essex here surrendered to the king, their commander escaping by sea to Plymouth (1644). In 1846 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert landed at Fowey when cruising on the Cornish coast. The visit is commemorated by an obelisk of Luxulion granite, 23 ft. in height, erected 1858.

The shores of the estuary for a long distance above the town are well wooded, and a trip by water to Lostwithiel is deservedly a favourite excursion. One branch flows to *St. Veep* (3 m. from Fowey; the church, Dec. and Perp., has been well restored), near which is *St. Cadoc*, the seat of the Wymonds. Farther up the river, on the W. bank, is *Penquite*, corruption from *Pen coed*, i.e. head of the wood (J. W. Peard, Esq.); and on the E. bank the *Church of St. Winnow*, remarkable for the beauty of its position. A window in this building, after a design by the artist H. Stacey Marks, represents the Angel and the Marys at the Tomb. There is also a very excellent window filled with glass of 15th cent., sadly in want of re-leading.

There are some houses in Fowey, excellent specimens of 14th cent.

work. The *Church* (restd.) is a fine edifice, chiefly of the 15th cent., with a handsome tower (the second highest in the county, 100 ft., Probus being 125 ft.), an ornamented oak ceiling, and a Perp. pulpit. The church is said to date from 1336, and the S. aisle from 1466. There were 2 rebuildings, one in 1336, when the church was ded. to St. Nicholas, and another in 1466. The older church was ded. to St. Finbar of Cork, who, according to William of Worcester, was buried at Fowey. A Rashleigh monument has a very curious inscription. The whole church has settled, and slopes to the south. The tower is fine, the font curious. The doorways of the S. porch seem to be late Norm.; over it is a priest's chambers. The E. and clerestory windows have been filled with stained glass, chiefly representing Cornish saints, as a memorial to the late Dr. Treffry. In the S. aisle is a monument to John Treffry, put up during his lifetime by his direction. He was a whimsical kind of man. He had his grave dug, and lay down and swore in it, to show the sexton a novelty.

*Place House*, the residence of C. E. Treffry, Esq. The Treffrys were settled here at an early period, and a Sir John Treffry distinguished himself at Crecy. The house stands immediately above Fowey, and is well known in the county for its antiquity; but no part of the building now standing is earlier than the reign of Hen. VII. Of that period there are 2 remarkably fine bay windows, covered with shallow panelling of the richest description, and in the finest preservation. The work is original, and contains several shields of arms, *temp.* Hen. VII. Another window in imitation of these is *temp.* Eliz. The old hall also exists, but is now turned into the kitchen; the original porch is preserved under the modern tower; but, being lined with polished porphyry (raised in a quarry belonging to the proprietor), is now called the "Porphyry hall." Some other parts are



*temp.* Eliz. (1575). Place is well worth seeing. Besides the Porphyry hall, the house is ornamented with granite and elvan, and contains a number of curiosities, among which is a fine original portrait of *Hugh Peters*, the Puritan chaplain of Cromwell, and a native of Fowey.

The late Mr. J. T. Treffry, by whom Place House was restored and enlarged, was the projector and author of magnificent works in this neighbourhood. Born in the parish of St. Germans, his paternal name was Austen; but in 1838, when sheriff of Cornwall, he assumed, by virtue of a royal warrant, the name of Treffry, having become the representative of that ancient family. Gifted with uncommon enterprise and talent, and with large means at command, he employed his energy and capital in advancing the interests of those around him by effecting improvements. He was a shipowner, a merchant, a farmer of upwards of 1000 acres, a silver-lead smelter, and the sole proprietor or principal shareholder of some of the largest and richest mines in the county. He diverted a river from its course to the use of machinery, and was the first to bring a canal to a mine for the purpose of conveying the ore to his own ports. He constructed from his own purse, and after his own designs, a breakwater, the harbours of Par and Pentowan, and the magnificent granite viaduct near St. Blazey; and at the period of his demise was engaged in connecting the north and south coasts of the county by this railway. Mr. Treffry died, at the age of 67, in 1850.

At Polruan, on the shore opposite Fowey, are some remains (a chapel and guardhouse) of *Hall House*, which was garrisoned in the Civil war; and the ruins of *St. Saviour's Chapel* or baptistery, and a stone cross—a group similar to the shrine and well of St. Cleer, near Liskeard. A delightful promenade, called *Hall Walk*, runs along the water-side.

The botanist in this neighbourhood may notice *Anchusa sempervirens*, or evergreen alkanet, in the lanes.

**Menabilly** (Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq.), the seat of the Rashleighs, celebrated for its grotto and collection of minerals, is situated upon the promontory of the *Greber Head*, about 2 m. W. of Fowey. The garden and grounds are remarkable for the number of select pines, cedars, and conifers. You may either walk to the grotto by the coast, or proceed by road to the E. entrance of the park, and there visit the *Longstone*, a monument of the Brito-Roman era, originally erected over the remains of *Cirusius*, the son of *Cunimorus*. It stands by the roadside, near the gate (at Castle Dour), and the inscription, "*Cirusius hic jacet Cunomori filius*," is still in part legible.

The cabinet of minerals at Menabilly is principally composed of Cornish specimens, and its chief excellence consists in the splendour and variety of the oxide of tin, fluors, malachite, and sulphuret of copper.

Before quitting Menabilly the strangers should visit the *Grotto* erected near the sea-shore. It is constructed in the form of an octagon, with the finest marbles and serpentine, interspersed with crystals, shells, and pebbles. 4 of the sides are filled with specimens of the Cornish ores, and 2 with fossils, polished agates, and jaspers; while the intermediate spaces are ornamented with shells, coralloids, and other curious substances. The roof is hung with stalactites of singular beauty. In this elegant grotto are preserved 2 links of a chain which were found by some fishermen in Fowey Haven in 1776, and are supposed to have formed a part of the chain which used to be stretched across the harbour from tower to tower in times of danger. In addition to the cabinet of minerals Menabilly contains a rich collection of drawings. On his return to Fowey the traveller may visit the village of *Polkerris*, a wild fishing cove situated to the N. of the park.

Other interesting *Excursions* may be made from Fowey, viz. to *Carclaze tin-mine* near St. Austell, the *Valley of Carmears*, the *Treffry Viaduct*, and the harbour of *Par* near St. Blazey (see Rte. 7). 2½ m. on the road to Lostwithiel is a small encampment called *Castle Dour* (the “castle by the water”—*dwr*).

5 m. **St. Blazey Stat.** ✧ (pop. 2674), a town seated under an amphitheatre of wooded heights, 1½ m. from the harbour of Par. It is named after St. Blaise, the patron of woolcombers, who was Bp. of Sebaste in Armenia, but has retained a place in the English calendar. His local legend asserts that he landed at Par (3rd cent.) on a visit to Britain. From the circumstances of his martyrdom (he was tortured with iron combs) he was regarded as the patron of woolcombers and clothiers, and his memory is to this day perpetuated at St. Blazey, and in the manufacturing districts in the N. of England. There is a figure of St. Blaise in the church. On the hills above the town is *Prideaux*, the seat of Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., C.B., an ancient quadrangular mansion with stairs of granite; and, on a height adjoining it, the remains of an earthwork known as *Prideaux Warren*. On the road to Par is a large iron-foundry.

There is much that is interesting within reach of St. Blazey and its neighbour St. Austell. There are the old mines of *Fowey Consols* (S.), the tin-mine of *Charlestown*, the open mine of *Carclaze* (tin and kaolin), the *china-clay works*, and *tin stream-works*, the romantic *Valley of Carmears*, the *Treffry Viaduct*, and the busy ports of *Par* and *Charlestown*; and, at greater distances, *Fowey*, *Restormel Castle*, *Hensbarrow*, *Roche Rocks*, and the picturesque fishing-towns of *Mevagissey* and *Gorran Haven* (see Rte. 14).

The valley of **Carmears** (or *Cairn-mens*) is more especially the “sight” of St. Blazey, from which it is a walk

of about a mile. It is a beautiful and romantic scene of wood and rock—one of the finest of the Cornish valleys. It leads towards Luxulion and the highlands of Hensbarrow, and derives its name from the granite tors which rise from its sides. The rly. from Par to Newquay, by the china-clay works of Hensbarrow and the quarries of Luxulion, may be used as a road to the valley, and is to be found at the entrance of St. Blazey from Lostwithiel. This rail and a stream—each of which is walled with granite—run side by side to the Carmears, which open beautifully to view on a turn to the l. From the gorge which forms the portal the rail ascends a long and steep incline, to the rt. of which a cascade sometimes thunders through a wood when its artificial stream is allowed to run. But you should here leave the rail, for you can return by it from the viaduct if desirous of viewing the scenery from the high ground. A walk of about 2 m. up the valley will bring you to the

**Treffry Viaduct**, a magnificent granite structure, erected at the sole cost of the late Mr. Treffry. It is elevated more than 100 ft., and was to carry (it is now a mere tramway) the *Cornwall Minerals Rly.*—also the work of Mr. Treffry—which has now been extended to the N. coast, terminating at Newquay on the N. and at Par on the S. Beyond the viaduct the valley grows bare and stony, its sides bristle with granite rocks, and at the distance of a mile rises the church tower of

**Luxulion**, N.E. of St. Austell (Bridges Stat. is the nearest). This parish is known chiefly for its granite, a very beautiful material, of which the lighthouse and beacon on Plymouth Breakwater were built. Boulders of porphyry are also found lying about the moors of Luxulion, St. Wenn, and Withiel; and it was from one of these (of a deep pink colour, blotched with black horn-



blende) that the sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington was made. The block (which was on the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly) weighed 70 tons, was wrought and polished by steam power, and converted into a sarcophagus at a cost of 1100*l*. The *Granite Quarries* are at present directly opposite Luxulion, but they are continually advancing along the valley side. The rail joins the branch from Hensbarrow at the viaduct. The *Church* of Luxulion, which stands high among the rocks of granite, is Perp. and its tower was for some cent. the depository of the Stannary records. These were kept here apparently from an early period; and when the fine Perp. tower was built a small room at the top was prepared for their reception. They were kept in a coffer "with 8 locks and 8 keys," and with them was the common seal of the Cornish stannary, "having the print in it of one working with a spade in a tin-work, and another with a pickaxe."—Pearce's *Stannaries*. The church belonged to the Benedictines of Tywardreth. In the village is a little *baptistery*, so common in Cornwall, projecting from the bank, with granite roof and sides. The moors in the neighbourhood are wild and rocky, and contain some of the most important of the tin stream-works. A walk over these hills will introduce the stranger to scenery characteristic of the Cornish highlands. He may visit the *Whispering Stone*, 1 m. N., on the estate of Tregarden, and there hear, as by magic, a gentle whisper breathed on the opposite side of the valley; and he may extend the excursion to the granite rocks of *Helmén Tor*, a bold carn, rising from Red Moor, about 2 m. farther N., and there search out the logan stone on its southern slope, and enjoy on its crest a view stretching from sea to sea.

**Bridges Stat.**, for Luxulion (see above).

**Bugle Stat.**

**Victoria Stat.** Near this are Roche Rocks, a pile of rude blocks Rte. 10),

surmounted by ruins of a small Chapel (Dec.) of St. Michael.

**St. Columb Road** (or *Haltown* = High Down) *Stat.*

**Newquay Terminus** (Rte. 6).

## ROUTE 10.

LAUNCESTON TO BODMIN AND TRURO  
[BROWN WILLY — ROUGHTOR, AND  
DOZMARE POOL].

Road.	Places.
	<b>Launceston</b>
4 m.	Holloway
7½ m.	Fivelanes Inn
11 m.	Jamaica Inn
	3 m. (N.) Brown Willy
	4 m. (N.) Roughtor
	1½ m. (S.) Dozmare Pool
16 m.	Temple
22 m.	Bodmin
25 m.	Lanivet
28 m.	Victoria Station
38 m.	Mitchell
44½ m.	Truro

This route leaves Launceston by the *Old Falmouth road*, which, passing for a long distance over elevated moors, the "backbone" and watershed of Cornwall, is one of the most bleak and lonely in the kingdom. It is, however, improving, and much changed since the days when a traveller could find on it "neither horse-meat nor man's meat, nor a chair to sit down."

3 m. rt. to Truro by Camelford (Rte. 1).

4 m. **Holloway** (Holy-way) *Cross*, where one of the ancient crosses stands near the turnpike. It displays the usual type of Cornish cross—a circular disk of granite, with a Greek cross on it in low relief, standing on a short flattened shaft.

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. The road passes the *Inny*, a tributary to the Tamar. On its wild granite-strewn banks in the parish of *St. Clether* are remains of a little chapel over *Basil's Well*, a spring which rises under the altar. *Basil*, now a farm, was the ancient seat of the Trevelyan, one of whom, says the tradition, fortified himself in his manor-house here against the sheriff seeking to arrest him for debt. The sheriff, having in vain tried gentler measures, ordered an attack on the house by his javelin-men. But Trevelyan, appearing above the court wall, intimated that he possessed javelin-men of his own, and caused half a dozen hives of bees to be flung among the assailants, who disappeared immediately. At Basil there was a large circular *oven*, with panelled sides and arched roof of granite. A similar oven (capable of enclosing conveniently, without any cramping, a full-grown man) may still be seen at Cotehele House (Rte. 5), and also at Tresneak, in Altarnon. The oven at the latter place was close to a secret chamber (unknown to successive tenants in modern times), which was entered by a trap-door in the wide chimney, about 10 ft. from the ground; behind the chimney is a passage down into the secret chamber. It is probable that such simple but clever methods of concealment were common in Cornish mansions where these granite ovens existed.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Fivelanes Inn**, \* in *Altarnon*, one of the most extensive but barren parishes in Cornwall. Its chief produce is said to be water. The annual rainfall is frequently double that at Bude; the heat too in summer is great, 96° Fahr. in shade being occasionally recorded.

The village of **Altarnon** is termed *Pen-pont* ("bridge-end"; Welsh, *Pen-a-bont*), and is situated a little distance N. of the main road on the Penpoint Water. It is worth visiting on account of the

**Church**, containing some very fine 16th cent. woodwork (see *Introd.*), and ded. to St. Non or Nonna, the mother of St. David (who also had a small chapel here, licensed by Bp. Stafford in 1400); it is fine, chiefly Perp., but with Norm. and later portions. The tower, 110 ft. high, of 3 stages, is perhaps Trans.-Norm. to the second stage; the rest of the 15th cent. There is a very fine W. arch. The **Seat-ends** (the finest series in the county, except perhaps that at Kilkhampton, Rte. 2) bear the inscription: "Robert Daye, maker of this worke," and the date 15 . . , but cannot be earlier than after Bp. Oldham's time, who died 1520. The screen is complete, 50 ft. long; it was restored in 1888 as a memento of the Jubilee. A railing, date 1684, extends across both aisles and chancel.

St. Non's Well here was once of great repute as a cure for madness. The water running from it, says Carew (*Survey of Cornwall*, written temp. Eliz.), fell into a square walled plot, which might be filled to any depth desired. "Upon this wall was the frantic person put to stand, his back towards the pool, and from thence, with a sudden blow in the breast, tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow, provided for the nonce, took him and tossed him up and down, amongst and athwart the water, till the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury. Then he was conveyed to the church and certain masses said over him." (The well of St. Cleer (Rte. 7) was used in a similar manner.) There is another St. Non's well in the parish of Pelynt (Rte. 14). Trelawne, in the parish of Altarnon, was the cradle of the Trelawnys, who afterwards became the owners of another Trelawne, in the parish of Pelynt, now the family



seat (see Rte. 14). It is possible that the second St. Non's well may have been due to this migration.

2 m. N. of Altarnon is the **Church of Laneast**, standing under the ridge of Laneast Down. It has E. E. portions (nave and transept), with a lofty W. tower. There is a "holy well" at Laneast, called the Jordan. On a small farm in the vicinity, in the occupation of his father, was born the astronomer *Adams* (d. 1892), so justly celebrated for his discovery of the planet Neptune.

3 m. S.E. of Fivelanes is **Upton Castle**, a relic of antiquity which has puzzled, and is likely to puzzle, antiquarians. It is a circular rampart, apparently British, with a rectangular enclosure within. The castle stands on an eminence in Upton Wood, but by no means (comparatively) on high ground.

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. *Trewint* (Corn. "white place"). 1 m. beyond this village the traveller rises into the **Bodmin Moors**—highlands of granite, which extend to within 4 m. of the county town. Considerable portions of this district, and especially the valleys, are now cultivated, yet much remains to interest those who are fond of wild scenery. For many miles the waste stretches forth its tinted hills in one expanded scene of sterility, whilst in various directions rise solitary tors, which, heaped with granite, show apparently all that the moor possesses of value. A mineral treasure is, however, extracted from the valleys, which, during the course of ages, have been silted up by disintegrated granite, throughout which is disseminated a considerable quantity of tin. The traveller will find every *bottom*, as the Cornish term their valleys, furrowed by stream-works, most of which have long since been abandoned: few are now in activity. The road crosses the Fowey River (here a mere streamlet), descending from its source on Brown Willy about 1 m. before reaching

11 m. The **Jamaica Inn**,\* once a solitary halfway house, now a Temperance Inn, and centred in a village, including a church, a parsonage, numerous cottages, and a school erected here by Mr. Rodd of Trebartha Hall, the proprietor of the land—establishments hailed with much satisfaction by the moor-men, who declare that their children "are quite mountainerers, wildings, wild asses, and transgress."

The district all round Jamaica Inn is very rich in *flint chips*; prehistoric weapons are not seldom found, including arrow-heads, knives, scrapers, &c.

#### EXCURSIONS.

- (a) *Brown Willy and Roughtor*; (b) *Hanter-Gantick, St. Breward*; (c) *Hannon Valley*; (d) *Dozmare Pool*.

[From this place the tourist may conveniently visit the hills of Brown Willy and Roughtor; the romantic valleys of Hanter-Gantick and Hannon; and Dozmare Pool, among the wild hills to the S. (which may also be reached from Camelford. See Rte. 1).

About 3 m. N. of the Jamaica Inn are—

(a) The 2 Cornish mountains, **Brown Willy** and **Roughtor** (pron. *Rowtor*). On an excursion to their summits a pocket compass should be taken, as these elevated moors are frequently enveloped in mists, which give no warning of their approach and limit the view to a circle of a few yards. Deep bogs—of which there is a formidable specimen N.W. of Roughtor—may be entered under such circumstances, from which the traveller will find a difficulty in extricating himself. Cattle frequently lose their lives in these bogs, which are of a peculiarly treacherous nature. Curlew and snipe breed in these bogs; ringousels breed on the higher ground.

**Brown Willy**, properly Brown Willey, 1380 ft. (*Brea bryn* = a hill; *Uhella* = highest), separated from the Jamaica Inn by a hill

called *Tober* or *Two Barrows* (alt. 1122 ft.), is a ridge lying a few points E. of N. and W. of S., parallel with Roughtor, and marked by 4 distinct hummocks. Both hills rise from a granite district, and are themselves of granite; but the granite of Brown Willy is almost surrounded by green stone, and is the more beautiful of the two; though Roughtor is more imposing, being literally covered by a mass of shattered rocks. Brown Willy is the highest hill in Cornwall. Till the time of the Ordnance Survey, Yestor was supposed to be the highest in Devon, but High Will-hayse is the highest. It is curious to find from the derivations of Brown Willy and Will-hayse, both compounded with *Uhellas* (=high exalted), that the ancient Britons knew perfectly which were their highest hills. The crest of Brown Willy is roughened by masses of granite, which, fashioned in squarer forms than those on Roughtor, give an appearance of less irregularity to the outline. The summit, crowned by a cairn, commands a view extending into Somerset and to remote parts of Devon and Cornwall. The superb height of Roughtor rises close at hand out of the solitary waste which stretches northwards. Under the E. side of the hill lies a small pool of water, called *Fowey Ferton*, or Well, as the source of the River Fowey, and S.W. the rocky eminence of

Garrah ("rough") (1060 ft.) On the slopes of this hill are numerous hut-circles, with small oblong enclosures marked out by rude stone fences. The hill is ribbed by these fences, the plots within which are too small for pasturage, and may have been used as folds (compare the settlements on Yestor, *Handbook for Devon*). Just below Fern-acre, is a *modern* beehive, formed of unhewn blocks of granite, rising to about 5 ft. The roof consists of overlapping stones, and is covered externally by turves. The wooden door is square-headed, and the whole very curious as an illustration of

what may possibly be a long-continued architectural tradition.

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. from Garrah, on boggy ground, near the foot of Roughtor, is a circle, sometimes known as **Fern-acre Circle**, the largest but one in Cornwall (140 ft. in diam.) It consists of 55 stones (45 still standing), most of which appear of small dimensions, but many are deeply sunk in peaty soil. Doubtless the missing ones will be found on investigation to be below the surface. On the slope of Lendon may be seen a great number of barrows of various sizes. Two *kists* lie side by side, one large and the other small, as though of parent and child.

1 m. S.W. from Garrah is the quadrangular enclosure, 50 yds. by 20, known as **Arthur's Hall**, near which the headless shaft of an old cross forms a conspicuous object. It consists of an earthen embankment (154 ft. by 66 ft.), inside which is a row of large unhewn stones set on end. Many of the stones lie prostrate, apparently pressed inward by the embankment, which is now 9 or 10 ft. above the inner level. The area was probably a level space; now it is a shallow sheet of water. The purpose of this curious enclosure is quite uncertain, but it may perhaps have been sepulchral, or a great cattle pound. [Compare this with the "Crow Pound" at St. Neot's (Rte. 7).] There is a local tradition that it was in early times a Christian church.

An ancient road or trackway passes close by Arthur's Hall, and by the foot of Roughtor, and by "Trevillian's Gate," to Warbstow, where are large entrenchments (see Rte. 1).

A valley, now partly cultivated, separates Brown Willy from Roughtor, 1296 ft. (*Rudh* = red; *tor* = bulge mtn.) Note that the word "tor" is used in N. and E. Cornwall, and "earn" in W. Cornwall. This summit should certainly be ascended for a nearer view of the enormous blocks of granite, which, covering it on all sides, give a ruggedness



to its outline even when viewed at a distance of 30 m. They consist of some of the largest blocks in Cornwall, lodged one upon the other in very singular and critical positions, and at the summit weathered into spheroidal masses, which strikingly illustrate the decomposition of granite, and exhibit on their upper surfaces a network of those irregular cavities called *rock basins*. The extreme peak, towards the S., will be found at its highest point to be quite honey-combed by rock basins. No hill in Devon or Cornwall can be matched for magnificence with Roughtor, which ought surely to be preserved from the quarryman, as the grand feature of the county. The red lichen *Lecanora perella* is found in the caverns and crevices, and collected for the purposes of a dye.

On the most easterly of the 2 peaks of the hill (which is in the parish of Simonward) are traces of a chapel ded. to St. Michael (1371). A pillar and 2 small windows, purloined from this chapel, are now at Trevillian's Gate.

In the barren valley under the N.W. side of the hill, and elsewhere on the slopes of this hill, are a number of those circular enclosures, or *hut-circles*, so common on Dartmoor; and near the bank of the stream an inscribed monument of unhewn granite, which marks the scene of a sanguinary murder. Not far from this monument, and W. of Roughtor, a china-clay mine is in operation.

Upon a low eminence, immediately W. of Roughtor, lies a *logan stone*, about 2 ft. in thickness, 10 in length, and 6 in breadth. The upper surface is flat, and the ponderous mass is moved by a push, the oscillation continuing for some seconds after the stone has been set in motion.

(b) The traveller may hence extend his excursion to Hanter-Gantick, St. Breward, and Hannon Valley.

**Hanter-Gantick** (i.e. "*Hender*," ancient; "*Gantic*," opening), sometimes designated the Cornish Valley

of Rocks, is situated some 5 m. down the Lank Du (or Black Lank), a stream which flows S.W. between Roughtor and Brown Willy, and is a tributary of the Camel.

It is a deep romantic valley, desolated by rocks of granite, which, shaped by the elements into cubes, cover the slopes and lie heaped together by hundreds on the adjacent heights. It *was* once as solitary as it is wild, but it is now the site of granite-works, which are gradually spoiling the scene, and its finest features have already disappeared. The declivity of the higher part of the valley is abrupt, and here the stream thunders through the obstruction in a series of cascades. A descent to its banks even now will repay the labour, although a ladder is almost required in the passage from stone to stone, and a thick growth of brake offers additional impediments.

Between here and Wenford Bridge is the hamlet of *Lank* ("*Lank*," a young place); and on *Lank Down* the *Lank Rocks*, 2 carns of granite, are called by the country people *the King's and Queen's Houses*.

About 1 m. N. of Hanter-Gantick is the church-town of **St. Breward**, or Simonward as it is locally called, in which parish are both Roughtor and Brown Willy. Of St. Breward, or Bruered, to whom the church is ded., nothing is known. The name Simonward is perhaps a relic of the Saxon *Sigmund* (see *Handbook for Devon*), whose name is found in similar wild districts. Simonward may have been the "mark" or boundary of some early Saxon settlement. It has also been suggested that it is a corruption of "St. Bruered." The parish is not mentioned in *Domesday*, but was included in the great manor of Hamatathy, one of the lords of which (probably a Peverell) founded

The **Church of St. Breward**, which, in the 13th cent., was transferred to the Bp. of Exeter. It is Norm. (walls of nave and chancel, low massive piers, N. side, and font, which is of

very peculiar form), Dec. (transept), and Perp. (tower, S. porch, and S. aisle). The whole was restored (St. Aubyn, architect) in 1864. The E. window of the chancel is modern.

In the churchyard is set up the head of a very fine *Cross* of the usual Cornish type, showing interlaced knots. The sculptured figure of a deacon is built into the wall over the doorway.

(c) **Hannon** ("old down") **Valley** is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. down a tributary of the Camel, on the N.W. side of Roughtor, and about 1 m. W. of the Church of *Advent*, ded. to St. Athawenna, or Adwen (see Ludgvan, Rte. 13), (*St. Tane* locally, see Rte. 1); and through it the streams rising N. of Roughtor discharge their waters into the Camel. A violent thunderstorm in the summer of 1847 occasioned a flood in the Camel, which swept away many of the bridges, and destroyed a large amount of property on its banks. The bed of this valley was ripped open by the accumulated waters, and the stream now flows between white banks of granite and quartz, varied by the intrusion of rocks of a different character.

From the sides of the lower part of the valley rise 2 isolated crags known as the *Devil's Jump*. That on the l. bank, when seen from beneath, resembles a tower about 50 ft. in height. In the bed of the stream, immediately below this rock, lies a block of a white crystalline stone, 24 ft. by 8, abutting upon a deep and clear pool. At the extremity of this valley a solitary tree will be seen standing amid ruins occasioned by the flood.

Between "Devil's Jump" and Roughtor there is a very good *stone-circle* on Stannon Down, 134 ft. in diam. It consists of 76 small stones, 19 of which are fallen.

Nothing in Cornwall exceeds in beauty the walk (though rather a rough one) between the Devil's Jump and Wenford Bridge (Rte. 8). It is a great treat for a botanist, a

fisherman, or an artist, who will meet with asphodels, bog pimpernels, sundew, sphagnum, ferns of many sorts, with trout and peal, and some very pretty scenery.

From Wenford Bridge there is a rly. passing by Bodmin to Wadebridge; but passengers are conveyed only between the 2 last-named places.

(d)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of the Jamaica Inn lies **Dozmare Pool** (pron. *Dosmery*)—i.e. *Dos*, a drop; *Mor* and *Mari*, the sea; from the old tradition that it was tidal—890 ft. above the sea, a melancholy sheet of water, about 1 m. in circumf., and not very deep at any point. The lofty hill called *Brown Gilly*, capped by 2 enormous cairns and 3 barrows (N.B.: not to be confounded with Brown Willy), is the mark by which the traveller can direct his course. On the N. side of the hill are the remains of an ancient village, probably of tanners, or *streamers*, as they are locally called. Below this the pool is situated, on a tableland which borders the deep vale of the Fowey.

A trench cut through the morass has now partially drained the lake, and gives the water a free passage to more inclined ground, where it soon joins a branch of the Fowey, rising near the high road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of the Jamaica Inn. (Another tributary to this river has its source under *Hawk's Tor* (alt. 900 ft.), 1 m. W. of the Four-hole Cross; see below.)

Some ice-works were started on the shore of the pool, but did not succeed. There are some fine trout, but little sport can be obtained without the aid of a boat.

The pool is the theme of many a marvellous tale, in which the peasants most implicitly believe. It is said to be unfathomable, and the resort of evil spirits. Begirt by dreary hills, it presents an aspect of utter gloom and desolation; and is said to have supplied some features for the "middle meer" in Tennyson's *Morte d'Arthur*, into



which. Sir Bedivere at last flung Excalibur, having twice before concealed the "great brand"

"There in the many-knotted waterflags  
That whistled stiff and dry about the marge."

The country-people represent the pool as haunted by an unearthly visitant, a grim giant of the name of Tregeagle, who, it is said, may be heard howling here when wintry storms sweep the moors. He is condemned to the melancholy task of emptying the pool with a limpet-shell, and is continually howling in despair at the hopelessness of his labour. Occasionally, too, it is said this miserable monster is hunted by the devil round and about the tarn, when he flies to the Roche Rocks, some 15 m. distant, and, by thrusting his head in at the chapel window, finds a respite from his torments. (Other versions of the legend place Tregeagle, amongst other places, on the coast near Padstow, where he is condemned to make trusses of sand and ropes of sand to bind them; or at the mouth of the estuary at Helston, across which he is condemned to carry sacks of sand until the beach shall be clean to the rocks.)

The story of Tregeagle, however, with his endless labour, has been connected in Cornwall with a real person, the dishonest steward of Lord Robartes, at Lanhydrock (where a room in the house is still called Tregeagle's), who maltreated the tenants under his charge, and amassed money sufficient to purchase the estate of *Trevorder*, in St. Breock, where he distinguished himself as a harsh and arbitrary magistrate. The name is pronounced Tre-gāgle, and is said to signify "dirty dwelling."

From Dozmare Pool the pedestrian can cross the moor direct to St. Neot, about 5 m. (Rte. 7); or by a circuitous route include Treveddoe, in the parish of Warleggan, a most ancient tin stream-work still in activity, and having, in addition to the excavations of the streamers, shafts

60 fath. deep, which are said to have been sunk by the "old men." (Treveddoe has also a curious old manor-house, now a farm; the church of Warleggan is Perp., of little interest. The tower was split by lightning from top to bottom in 1818.) Or the traveller can proceed to *Liskeard* by a road from the Jamaica Inn, 9 m.; or, by a longer route on foot over the moor, visit on his way *Kilmarth Tor*, the *Cheesewring*, the *Hurlers*, the *Trevethy Stone*, the *Well of St. Cleer*, and the interesting memorial known as the *Half Stone* (all described in Rte. 7); and in the latter route, as the Kilmarth Tor and the Cheesewring are plainly seen from the vicinity of Dozmare Pool, the stranger will have no difficulty in directing his course.]

#### PROCEEDING FROM THE JAMAICA INN TOWARDS BODMIN.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Here, leaning towards the road, is the **Four-hole Cross** (whence the ascent of Brown Willy can also be made), a lonely impressive monument, bearing every mark of extreme antiquity, and situated in a wild and elevated part of the moor. The top is mutilated, having been shot away by some thoughtless Volunteers, and of the 4 holes which once stamped the figure of the cross, 2 only are now remaining. The pillar is ornamented with scroll-work, which can be made out in favourable lights. The cross is of an ordinary Cornish type—a shaft with a rounded head—which in this instance was pierced, so as to form a cross and circle. On it are beautifully interlaced designs. There is another "four-hole cross" between Camelford and Boscastle (Rte. 1), and a very fine one at Cardinham (see below). The four-hole crosses described above are similar in form and ornamentation to some others in which letters of the A.-S. or pre-Norm. period are incised.

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. on either side of the road are large settlements of British hut-

circles. That rt. of the road to Bodmin will be found on the slope leading down to the stream over which the road passes; that l. of the road will be found, following a S.E. course, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from the road, on ground rising from the water to the hill-top. Both these settlements are within easy reach of the main road, and in such good preservation that they will repay a visit.

16 m. **Temple** lies a little S. of the present main road. (Take the disused grass-grown road to the l., the second turning after leaving Four-hole Cross; it rejoins the other road after passing by Temple.) This is a miserable hamlet on a manor which belonged to the Knights Templars. They had a church here, of late Norm. period, which long lay in ruins, but is now restored and dedicated to St. Catharine. Previously the nave, chancel, N. transept, and S. porch could alone be distinguished; and the lower portion of the tower, with eastern arch, tolerably perfect, overshadowed by an ash-tree growing within the ruins. The bowl of the font is old. The building is near the road, and is most easily found by turning down a green lane on the l., just after passing the first farmhouse. The parish of Temple is the centre round which 12 parishes, collectively known as "the Moors," are ranged. At one time marriages could be celebrated here without previous publication of the banns. Adjoining the village are the rugged rocks of *Temple Tor*.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. rt. **Peverell's Cross** (noticeable), close to the roadside; l. **St. Bellarmine's Tor**; and adjoining is another small tor called "Colvanic," near the hamlet of Ponds-Conse, or Ponds-Couse (*i.e.* "causeway by the pools"), a correct description of the place (Couse-Bridge and Bodmin-Couse are on the other side of Bodmin), on the Bodmin and Launceston turnpike road; and at a distance of about 2 m. *Cardinham* [*Cornwall.*]

*Bury*, an entrenchment of a circular form, the "bury" of *Caer dinas* (?), or Cardinham, possibly giving its name to the parish, and also formerly to the resident family.

[1 m. rt. a road branches to **Blisland** (so named from the manor—anciently Bliston or Blaston), 2 m., where is a *Church* of some interest. It is ded. to St. Protus (locally St. Pratt), and was at first a cruciform Norm. building. Of this the walls of nave and chancel remain. The font is Perp., but the Norm. bowl is preserved. The rest of the church, including the tower opening from the N. transept, is Perp. On the S. side of the nave is the Lavethan Chapel, built 1638 for the Reynolds family. There is a *Brass* for John Balsam, rector 1410, in a chasuble. The parish was known as "Blisland juxta Montem," from the neighbourhood of Roughtor. The head of a cross (a cross within a circle) is placed near the holy well of St. Pratt. It was once above it. There is a cross also on the village green.

On Pendrift Common, near the village, is the *Jubilee Rock*, so called from certain shields of arms, figures, and date designed on it in incised lines by Lieut. Rogers in 1810—the year of George's III.'s jubilee. There are, besides, sundry verses, in which "Great George" is duly honoured.

There are some curious stone enclosures and circles at **Carwen**, in the parish of Blisland (on a rising ground a short distance E. of the farmhouse), and others on *Kerowe Down*, 1 m. N. of Carwen.

On a moor near Carbilly are the **Trippet Stones**, a circle 105 ft. in diam.—9 stones in place, 4 on the ground. There were probably 26 in all, originally. The central stone, with G on it, appears modern. The whole monument has been much maltreated by stone-breakers.

At **Hawkstor**, 1 m., over wet and boggy ground, E. of the Trippet Stones, is a fine circle called the



**Stripple Stones.** It is 148 ft. in diam. and stands on a level platform 175 ft. in diam. 5 stones are still erect and 11 fallen; in all probability it consisted originally of 37. It is "the most interesting and remarkable monument in the county," but it has recently been much mutilated. The stones were all of large size, and the great fallen centre pillar measured 12 ft. × 6 ft. This circle was surrounded by a trench or fosse, 11 ft. wide, containing water, and also a vallum, in part obliterated, 10 ft. wide. A *kistvaen* may be seen in the field, which is separated from the circle by a modern hedge.]

2 m. *Council Barrow*, rt. of the road.

2 m. l. an old *Cross* in a field near the old turnpike named Callywith.

22 m. **BODMIN.** \* (See Rte. 8.)

The *Bodmin Road Junct. Stat.*, on the branch line G. W. Rly., is at Glynn (Rte. 8), whence there is a branch line to the town.

Proceeding again on our route—

25 m. l. **Lanivet.** The *Perp. Church* was restored (St. Aubyn, architect) in 1864, when some curious mural paintings were brought to light, as also a piscina of Dec. work. The church possesses a remarkable 14th cent. "forcer" (*i.e.* portable case for sacramental plate) made of cuir-bouilli. The churchyard contains 2 ancient stone crosses, one 10, the other about 11 ft. high, also an early inscribed stone, and a pre-Norm. ledger tomb.

To the l.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant, are the remains of what is known as *St. Bennet's Monastery*, a small religious foundation, of which the history is very uncertain. (It seems to have been a house of Benedictine nuns, attached to some foreign monastery.) The domestic portion of the building (15th cent.) had been the residence of Henry Courtenay, an officer of Essex's army in the West, in 1644; with its shafted

windows and ivied tower, it was very interesting until mutilated and cockneyfied in 1859. The mine-works have also contributed to spoil the scene.

[A road here branches S. to *St. Austell*, 8 m. (Rte. 7).]

Beyond Lanivet the traveller enters a barren country, which, rising to the *Tregoss Moors* (still celebrated for the ponies bred on them), extends many miles (see below).

28 m. There is a stat. at *Victoria* (for Roche) on the Newquay branch line G. W. Rly.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. A road on the l. leads to the village of **Roche** (1 m.), which is distant about 2 m. from the bleak hill of *Hensbarrow* (*Hên-barrow*, *i.e.* old tumulus) (alt. 1034 ft.) *Roche Church* has been restored. It contains a font which is a good specimen of Norm. work, ornamented with foliage, interlaced with cordage, and pillars surmounted by human heads. Tradition says that in Cromwell's time the churchwardens covered over this ornamental work with plaster, to prevent its destruction. In the churchyard is a fine four-holed cross, of the kind (*i.e.* with 4 plain holes) usually found in Cornish churchyards, which forms a nice foreground to a picture of which the background is Roche Rocks.

**Roche Rocks**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of the church, and 680 ft. above the sea, consist of several great masses, rising in rude and picturesque confusion to a height of 100 ft.; and on the central point of the group are the remains of a little Dec. chapel ded. to St. Michael. The cell below is said to have been once tenanted by a hermit, and later, the people will tell you, by a leper, but St. Roche is depicted with a "plague-spot on thigh," hence the confusion of traditions. The spot is lonely, and well suited to the wild tales attached to it, such as that of Giant Tregeagle, who is said to fly over the moors, on stormy nights, to seek a shelter here from

his unearthly pursuer. Close at hand rises a spring which is said to ebb and flow, and at some little distance is the "wishing-well," to which village maidens still repair on Holy Thursday, to throw in pins and pebbles, and predict coming events by the sparkling of the bubbles. The Roche Rocks are volcanic, and consist of quartz and schorl, constituting trap rock, which is in a friable state.

30 m. The traveller is now passing over the **Tregoss Moors**, the fabled hunting-ground of King Arthur, and may see to the rt. the granite eminences of *Belovely* or *Belouda Beacon* (alt. 765 ft.), and *Castel-an-Dinas* (alt. 729 ft.), the latter crowned with an encampment, and interesting to the geologist for a variety of altered slate (see Rte. 22). "Castel an Dinas," the castle of the "fortress" — *Dinas* signifies a strong earthwork. The name combines the Norman and British terms for a stronghold; but a stone "castle" and an earthen "dinas" were of very different character. Some extremely primitive pumping and washing appliances for tin may be observed here.

33 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. The *Indian Queens*, a lonely inn in a wild unsheltered situation on the moor, halfway between Bodmin and Truro. Near "Indian Queens" is an inscribed stone, mentioned by Dr. Borlase, and read by him, RUANI. HIC. JACET.

34 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. *Fraddon*. About 2 m. N. is St. Columb Stat. To the l. of this hamlet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., lies *Calliquoiter Rock*, containing variable mixtures of schorl with granite. The summit of the hill is 690 ft. above the level of the sea.

[Beyond Blue Anchor the new road to Truro branches off on the l. It runs by the church-town of **Ladock**, and through one of the prettiest valleys in the county. The parish of Ladock is well known for its *stream-works*. They have produced a quantity of tin, and some of the

largest pieces of gold which have been found in Cornwall.]

35 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. The church-town of **St. Enoder** (pop. 1114). The small church has an early Dec. nave. St. Enoder is said to have died in Cornwall early in the 5th cent. l. the village of *Summercourt*, noted for its annual cattle and sheep fair on Sept. 26, at which 3000 head of stock commonly change hands.

38 m. **Mitchell**, or *St. Michael*, before the Reform Act a borough town returning 2 M.P.'s, is now a mere village, with so small a pop. that it is not separately returned in the census.

[A cross road leads to *Newlyn*, 2 m.; and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Newlyn is the manor-house of *Trerice*, the old seat of the Arundells (see Lanherne), now belonging to the Aclands, and which has been restored. It has carvings in panel representing many of the old houses in the county, and is well worth seeing (Rte. 6).]

44 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Truro**. \* (See Rte. 7.)



## ROUTE 11.

TRURO TO PERRAN PORTH, AND PERRANZABULOE—ST. PIRAN'S CHURCH  
IN THE SANDS—ST. AGNES BEACON.

Road.	Places.
•	Truro
8 m.	Perran Round
10 m.	St. Piran's Church
12 m.	Perran Porth
16½ m.	St. Agnes Beacon

8 m. N.W. of Truro is Perran Porth.\*

Several omnibuses run to Perran Porth from Truro.

From here are visited the ruins of the lost *Church* or *Oratory* of *St. Piran*, in the parish of *Perranzabuloe*, on the N. coast.

[St. Piran may also be reached as follows:

(a) On foot from Truro (10 m.) by Kenwyn, Caer Dane, and Perran Round.

(b) From Redruth. Train to Scorrier Gate stat., and thence (6 m.) over the Mingoose Downs to St. Agnes, and (4 m.) on to Perran Porth.

(c) From Newquay (6½ m.) See Rte. 6.]

**Perran Round** (which may be visited on the road to Perran Porth) is situated by the side of the Truro road about 1½ m. N. of the church-town of *Perranzabuloe*, and, with the exception of the amphitheatre at Dorchester, is the most perfect earth-work relic of the kind in England. It consists of an area 130 ft. in diam., enclosed by a circular earthen bank about 10 ft. high and 7 broad at the top, surrounded by a ditch 6 ft. deep. On the inner slope may be discovered traces of 7 rows of steps for a standing audience. This "Round," it is conjectured, was used by the Britons of "West Wales" either as a court of justice or a theatre for the exhibition of feats of agility and strength, such as wrestling, and was certainly employed by the Cornish of later days for the performance of *Miracle Plays*,

a species of composition of which the 3 most remarkable specimens remaining in the Cornish language were edited and translated by Mr. Edwin Norris in 1859 (see *Introd.*, p. [46]). The Round is capable of containing about 2000 spectators.

**Perran Porth**,\* a small bathing-place in a sandy cove or creek of the sea formed by the confluence of 2 brooks. For many miles in this quarter the coast has been desolated by sand, which, from time to time blown inland from the shore, has been slowly accumulated. Camden, Norden, Carew, and Borlase bear witness to its encroachment in different years, and the name of the parish—*Perranzabuloe*, or *Perran in sabulo*—is presumptive evidence as to the character of the district at a remote period. All this sand is blown in through a narrow crevice in the rocky cliff; and it would appear that a few yards of strong stone wall filling up this crevice would have saved hundreds of acres from destruction. The *Arundo arenaria*, planted to bind and fix the mass, occasionally a specimen of *Convolvulus Soldanella*, a thin, mossy vegetation in the hollows, and rabbits countless as the sands themselves, are the only living objects that enliven it.

The ruins of **St. Piran's Oratory** are about 2 m. N. from the Porth Inn, in the heart of these sandy dunes, and were exposed to view in 1835 by the shifting of the sand which had been blown over them. They are still interesting—indeed the site alone is so;—but since 1835 they have suffered terribly at the hands of explorers and tourists. The remains of another church of less ancient date, and a four-hole cross, are in their immediate vicinity.

A direct scramble across the sands will be found laborious; the better plan is to skirt them; but the stranger will experience difficulty in finding the ruins of the first church or Oratory without a guide, who can be obtained

in the Porth. The following directions may, however, be given: If coming from the S., enter on the sands by a road near a farm called *Gear*, which leads northward to Penhalemine. In little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. the road strikes a stream coming from a mine just on the l., and, following it for a very short distance, the road turns to the l., up the sandhills, the stream presently bending rt. and escaping from the sands near Ellenglaze. Halfway along the united course of the road and stream is a small green plain, terminated W. by a low ridge. The ruins of the church lie just over the S. end of this ridge. If approaching from the N., follow the stream up from Ellenglaze, and almost at once after it strikes the road you enter the plain just mentioned.

**History.**—The following legend is supposed to explain the origin of this curious little shrine. At the end of the 4th cent. St. Patrick visited Cornwall on a crusade against Druidism, and sent over 12 bishops from Ireland to complete the good work. St. Piran was one of these, and is said to have crossed the sea on a millstone, and, landing at St. Ives, proceeded E. 18 m., where he settled, built his cell, and began his ministry. He is now considered the especial guardian of tinners, and has from time immemorial been annually feted by these people on the 5th of March. St. Piran—whose name may be derived from a Cymric root *par*=to raise, to dig—is perhaps, as Professor Max Müller suggests, a personification or “apotheosis” of the miner (see *Chips*, vol. iii.)

The saint is said to have died in the 5th cent., and then, it is concluded, a church, according to the custom of the Celtic Christians, was built over his remains. This building was probably used for about 200 years, and either in the 8th or 9th cent., but many years before the complete subjection of Cornwall by the English, was submerged by sand. Then the second church was in all probability erected near the spot consecrated as

the burial-place of the saint, but protected from the sand by a stream of water, which arrested its progress for ages. In 1420 the church was rebuilt on a larger scale. But later, the stream having been diverted by some mining operations, the sands soon menaced the building with destruction. Borlase, in the middle of the last cent., briefly remarks, “The second church is in no small danger;” and the danger at length appeared so imminent that in 1803 the tower, windows, and porch were taken down, and the church re-erected at a distance of 2 m.

The tradition of the old church was still preserved when in 1835 the shifting sand disclosed the long-lost relic; human efforts aided the exhumation, and at length the little edifice stood forth perfect as on the day on which it was overwhelmed, only, however, to be destroyed within a fortnight.

The *present condition* of the original structure is deplorable. Though now precautions are taken to preserve the ruins from spoliators, the hand of curiosity has proved more ruthless than the sand. The remains of the oratory consist only of 2 gable-ends and some heaps of stone rubbish. The round-headed doorway is gone; the N.E. and S. walls are nearly level with the ground, and the sand is again gathering round the ruin. In the winter the spring of St. Piran, its course being choked with sand, forms a small lake. The remains of a cell, in front of which were discovered the shells of mussels and limpets with fragments of pottery, are barely to be discerned about 100 yds. to the S.E.

The church lies nearly E. and W., its extreme length being 29 ft. and breadth  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The principal entrance was on the S. side, a small arched doorway of primitive construction, surrounded by a cable-moulding, and ornamented with 3 heads rudely chiselled in a soft stone. The heads and a few stones of the moulding are now in the museum at



Truro. (It has been questioned by competent authority whether these heads, 2 of which terminated a drip-stone over the door, are earlier than the 12th cent.) The steps by which the doorway was entered are much worn. On the same side of the church was a rude window, within the head of which a stone was laid across as a tie to prevent the voussoirs expanding. The N. and W. sides of the church were dead walls; that on the E. was pierced with an altar window and priest's door, which fell during the removal of the sand. The masonry is of the rudest description. No lime has been used by the builder; china-clay and sand are employed in its stead, and in this the stones are embedded without much regard to arrangement. They consist of blocks of granite, elvan, and slate, many smooth and rounded as if taken from the beach or the channel of a stream. The floor of the church consists of a hard and level concrete. The altar was removed in 1835, and 3 skeletons were found, headless, but with the detached skulls not far off. One of these was supposed to be that of St. Piran. The altar was afterwards rebuilt with the same stones and capped by a block of granite, upon which the name of St. Piran has been cut in early Roman characters. The head of the saint was probably enshrined in the second church, since the will of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, dated about the time when that edifice was rebuilt, contains a bequest for providing the relic with a handsome niche.

The *proofs of the high antiquity* of St. Piran's *Oratory* are the absence of a font, the baptistery being at a little distance from the church; the character of the masonry, and the substitution of china-clay for lime; the diminutive size of the edifice; the scarcity of windows, and the form of their construction; the insertion of the heads over the doorway, a peculiarity observable in many of the Celtic buildings in Ireland; and, lastly, tradition, which has always pointed

to the spot in which the lost Church of St. Piran was ultimately found.

To the S. of this ruin a solitary Cross and a few stones mark the site of the *second church*, pulled down 1803. The surface is here thinly spread with turf, and the sand is fixed, but it covers the floor of the building to a depth of 19 ft. In the N. and E. it may still be seen in its naked desolation, shifting with the wind, and traversing the hills in cloud-like masses. Around both churches the soil is whitened by human bones, their sacred precincts having been long used as a burial-ground.

About 2 m. from the second church stands the existing **Church of Perranzabuloe**, being the third in succession. It consists, in great part, of the materials of the second, removed stone by stone. It was consecrated 1805 and restored 1878. It contains the old font, a hexagon standing on 4 legs, but certainly not Norman.

The *cliff-scenery* between Perran Porth and St. Agnes' Beacon (4 or 5 m.) is highly interesting. Guarded by immense rocks of *killas*—the local term for clay-slate—the coast seems to defy the impetuosity of the sea itself. There is, however, no part of Cornwall where the destructive influence of the waves is so well illustrated. The slate is in a ruinous condition, and presents a perfect chaos of crags and chasms. At the **Cligga Head**, 1 m. W. of Perran Porth, bands of a hard and decomposed granite alternate. An elvan issues from them, and may be seen on the cliff at several points until it strikes inland a short distance W. of Trevaunance Porth.

**Trevaunance Porth** (3 m.), the opening of the valley, is a wild cove under the E. side of St. Agnes' Beacon. Repeated attempts having been made to construct a pier at this exposed place, a company of gentlemen (1794) erected the present structure, which is of granite, and cost

10,000*l.* 2 m. from the shore are *the Man and his Men*, a couple of the most conspicuous rocks on the N. coast of Cornwall. The name is doubtless a corruption of *maen* or *mên*, a stone.

1 m. S. up the valley from the Porth, and 4 m. by road from Perran Porth through Perran Coombe, passing (2 m.) **Harmony Cot** (see below), is the little village of

**St. Agnes**, in a tin-mining district, and distinguished as the birthplace of the painter *Opie* (his real name was *Hoppie*), who was the son of the village carpenter. *Harmony Cot*, the house in which he was born, 1761, is still standing, 2 m. from the church-town, on the road to Perran Porth. *Opie's* genius was first noticed by Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), when residing at Truro; and many of his productions may be found in the mansions of the Cornish gentry. *St. Agnes' Church* has been rebuilt (architect, Mr. Wm. White), and is worth a visit. It contains an ancient font of Cataclew stone.

About 1 m. from the village rises **St. Agnes' Beacon** (called locally *St. Ann's Beacon*), alt. 621 ft. (4 m. W. of Perranzabuloe). It is remarkable for a deposit of sands and clays, in some places 40 ft. in thickness, occurring at an elevation of from 300 to 400 ft. above the present sea-level. Sir H. De la Beche was inclined to consider it a remnant of some super-cretaceous deposit. The clay is extensively employed by the miners, who throughout Cornwall use a lump of it for a candle-stick. During the French war a signal guard was stationed at the summit of this hill, on the look-out for invaders, and ready to arouse the country by a bonfire. Tin-lodes may be traced along the sea-front.

A walk of about 7 m. from *St. Agnes* brings us to Portreath (Rte. 13).

## ROUTE 12.

TRURO TO FALMOUTH, BY PENRYN—  
FALMOUTH HARBOUR.

G. W. Rly.

Rail. Places.

**Truro**

4 m. **Perranwell**

7 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Penryn**

11 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Falmouth Harbour**

*Rly.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  m.— $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from Truro is the Penwether Viaduct, 173 yds. long and 84 high, and at Sparnick a tunnel in the slate, 484 yds. Viaduct at Ring-wall; also at Carnon, 264 yds. long.

2 m. from Truro, l., is **Killiw** (place of celli = groves), seat of C. J. Daubuz, Esq., containing a collection of pictures. The adjoining *Church of Kea*, in appearance more like a riding-school than a church, contains a very fine *Font* of the Norm. character so common in Cornwall, and also a chalice and paten which belonged to René d'Amboise. The mineral ochre used in the preparation of paint and in staining paper is procured in this parish. Near here, on the old Falmouth road, is the village of *Calernik*, and an earthwork called *Kea Playing Ground*.

2 m. rt. is **Carnon**. In this valley are extensive works for the preparation of sulphate of copper and of arsenic from arsenical pyrites. The valley is everywhere furrowed by mining operations. The abandoned *Carnon Tin Stream-works* were once conducted on a large scale and in a very spirited manner, the water having been actually banked from the works, which were carried on for a



distance over 1 m. in length in the bed of the estuary. In this the tin stratum was found from 40 to 50 ft. below the surface, under accumulations of marine and river detritus. One of these beds contained the trunks of trees and the horns and bones of deer; and in the tin-ground grains of gold and pieces of wood-tin were occasionally discovered.

Rt. 4 m. is **Gwennap**, the centre of a once flourishing mining district, now deserted, including Tresa-vean, Consols, United Mines, &c.

The *Great Adit*, which, passing from mine to mine through the Redruth and Gwennap districts, is calculated, with its branches, to pursue a subterranean course of nearly 30 m., discharges its waters, sometimes to the amount of 2000 cub. ft. in a minute, through Carnon Valley into Restronguet Creek.

4 m. **Perranwell Stat.** (stat. for Devoran and Perran Wharf). *Perran Arworthal* (i.e. Perran, or St. Piran? *ar worth hey!*—on upper river) is a village romantically situated in a deep bottom or dell, at the head of **Restronguet Creek**, which is here joined by the *Kennal*, a small stream rising near *Carmenellis*, and working 39 water-wheels in its course of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. The Kennal Vale Powder Mills higher up the valley are situated in the centre of a most picturesque scene. This dell presents a delightful contrast to the rough hills in the neighbourhood. It is densely clothed with trees, through which protrude the harsh features of the county, rugged rocks, but here mantled with mosses and creepers. The *Church* is a small building dedicated to St. Piran (see p. 84), the patron of tanners. The shaft of a cross, now in the vicarage garden, was taken from under the foundations of the church at its restoration in 1881; the shaft contains apparently a *Labarum* incised.

*St. Piran's Well* is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the church, under the road, in the village of Perranwell, but can no longer be

seen (see Rte. 11). The woods above this valley belong to

**Carclew**—i.e. "grey rock"—(Col. Tremayne), late the seat of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., many years M.P. for West Cornwall. The park is of great extent, full of deer, and quite a forest of fine timber. The botanist may notice growing under the trees *Erica ciliaris*, which is found wild nowhere but in this neighbourhood. The *Gardens* are richly stored with fine trees and plants. For many years Sir Charles Lemon cultivated most successfully, owing to the favourable climate, a collection of exotic trees and shrubs. The magnificent collection of rhododendrons is alone worth a visit. Here are fine specimens of the *Lucombe oak* (Lucombe was gardener at Carclew), an accidental hybrid between the cork-tree (*Q. ruber*) and the Turkey oak. Of the genus *Pinus* the most remarkable are *P. morinda*, 80 ft. high; *P. patula*, 4 ft. in girth; *Taxodium sempervirens* *Salisburia*, 100 ft., well showing how favourable the Cornish climate is to the growth of coniferæ. (See Loudon's *Encyclopædia* on Carclew.) The view from Treleever Viaduct is remarkably fine. Immediately after we enter

$7\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Penryn Stat.** ✧ (Collegewood Viaduct, near the stat., is 100 ft. high, and 320 yds. long). This industrious and rather dirty old borough and market-town (pop. 3463) is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a steep hill, at the head of a branch of Falmouth Harbour, Penryn meaning "head of the stream." It unites with Falmouth and Flushing in sending 1 member to Parliament. The *Church of St. Gluvias*, an old foundation, almost rebuilt 1883, is prettily embosomed in trees, in a warm sheltered valley, richly fertile, and particularly productive in early vegetables. From the Penryn quays is shipped the granite obtained from the neighbouring quarries (see below), the working and polishing of which employ many of the inhab. There are also a chemical-manure manufactory and some paper mills.

The borough was incorporated by James I. The corporation possess a silver cup and cover, given by a Lady Killigrew, with this inscription—"From maior to maior to the towne of Permarin when they received me that was in great miserie, J. K. (Jane Killigrew), 1633." The history of this lady is doubtful. Hals declares that her "misery" was brought about by her having, with a party of ruffians, boarded certain Dutch ships, killed their owners, and carried off 2 barrels of Spanish "pieces of eight." Lady Killigrew was pardoned by great interest; the others were hanged. The lady was certainly divorced, and was protected by the inhab. of Penryn. She was a dau. of Sir George Fermor, of Easton-Neston. There are at Penryn a few remains of Glasney College, once a centre of literary activity, where most of the old Cornish miracle-plays were either composed or transcribed.

#### EXCURSIONS.

(a) *Granite Quarries*; (b) *Treleeve Hill*; (c) *Enys*.

(a) The *Granite Quarries*, which yield the chief employment to the inhab. of Penryn, are situated in the parishes of *Mabe*, *Constantine*, a very pretty village, and *Stithians*. The most important of these works are 2 m. from Penryn on the old road leading to Helston. Penryn granite has been long known for its fine grain, and Waterloo Bridge and the Docks at Chatham are constructed of it. Nearly 20,000 tons have been shipped here in the course of one year. Before export the stone is approximately valued at 1s. 9d. per cub. ft. From the quarries of Messrs. Freeman came the pedestal of the monument to Carlo Alberto at Turin, and they can occasionally show monoliths of several thousand cub. ft. without a single defect.

The geologist may observe slate altered by the proximity of granite in the cutting of the road on the ascent from Penryn towards Con-

stantine; and the botanist, *Antirrhinum repens* (or creeping snapdragon), a very rare plant, in the neighbouring hedges.

Some small streams descend from the high land W. of the town, and one, falling in a cascade, turns a great water-wheel.

(b) A very beautiful view of Falmouth Harbour, and St. Gluvias Ch. is commanded from *Treleeve Hill*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. on the Roscrow road.

(c) **Enys** (F. G. Enys, Esq.), the seat of the Enys family (from the reign of Edw. I.), is rt. of the road to Carclew and Perran Wharf. Its grounds contain a wych-elm of enormous size. In the Cornish miracle-play of the *Creation* (ed. by Davies Gilbert), Enys and some adjoining lands are given as rewards to the angels who "build" the universe.

The rly. runs in a tunnel through the hill at the back of Falmouth.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **FALMOUTH** ✱ Terminus, S. of the town, beside the harbour and pier, and under the walls of Pendennis Castle.

There are hotels near the stat. as well as in the town, and many lodging-houses, for Falmouth is yearly increasing in reputation as a winter health-resort (pop. 4373 in 1881, 5294 in 1871, 4275 in 1891). Falmouth is a comparatively modern town, non-existent at the beginning of the 17th cent., and owes its existence and attractions to its situation on the shore of one of the most capacious harbours in England, lying conveniently near the entrance of the Channel. The *Harbour* (see below, *Excursions*) consists of the creeks or estuaries of several rivers, of which the Fal is one, ramifying like the fingers of a hand, affording a depth of 12 to 18 fath., and opening into *Falmouth Bay* (where is a couple of miles of outer anchorage) between the heights of *Pendennis* and *St. Mawes*, each crowned by a fort, 1 m. apart.



The mildness of its climate, the beauty of its situation, and the variety of the views and excursions have led to its increasing reputation as a watering-place, and as a winter and spring residence for invalids (see *Introd.*); and the heights above the old main street, which is a narrow lane stretching 1 m. by the water-side, are crowned with rows of houses and handsome detached villas with gardens.

The first thing a stranger should do is to walk or drive, by the excellent terraced road, to the end of Pendennis Point under the fortress, for the sake of the views over the harbour and along the coast. He will only partially extend his prospect by mounting the hill to

**Pendennis** (Pen *Dinas*, head of the fort?) Castle, 198 ft. above the sea; open to the public. The *ramparts* command a *view* of extreme beauty, in which the stranger may contrast the rugged coast of Falmouth Bay, bounded on the W. by *Rosemullion Head* and the *Manacles* (i.e. “maen-eglos,” “church-stone”), with the clustering houses of Falmouth and tranquil scene of the harbour. The rather antiquated defences, mounting some 20 or 30 old guns, are garrisoned by the Royal Artillery, aided at times by the Cornish Artillery Volunteers; but the isthmus is further protected by outlying batteries, well furnished with barracks and magazines.

A circular *tower*, erected in the reign of Hen. VIII., and now the residence of the lieut.-governor, is the most ancient part of this fortress, with the building of which commences the

**History of Falmouth.**<sup>1</sup> Before 1660 the whole district was known as Pendennis. Falmouth Harbour is alluded to by Leland in 1520, but there was only one house on the site of the present town about 100 years later. Pendennis Castle was strengthened

<sup>1</sup> See *Pendennis and St. Mawes*, Capt. Oliver, R.A. (*Lake Truro*).

and enlarged in the reign of Eliz., and in 1644 afforded shelter to Queen Henrietta Maria, when embarking for France; and in 1646 to Prince Charles, who sailed hence to Scilly. Soon after the place was invested by the Parliament, and its gallant governor, John Arundell of Trerice (commonly called “John-for-the-King”), began that stubborn defence by which he so highly distinguished himself. Although in his 87th year, he held the castle for 6 months; and when at length hunger had compelled him to capitulate (Aug. 16) to Fairfax, he had the satisfaction of knowing that the Royal standard had floated longer on Pendennis than on any other fort in England, except Raglan.

The peninsula (until 1795) belonged to the Killigrew family, to whom the manor (of Arwenack) came by marriage; to them also for long pertained the governorship of the castle, and it was Sir Peter Killigrew who obtained from the Parliament (1652) the removal of the custom-house to it from Penryn, when it became the centre of a busy trade. In 1660 the name was changed, by royal proclamation, from Pendennis to *Falmouth*; and in 1661, by the influence of Sir Peter Killigrew, it was invested by charter with all the dignities of a corporate town, having previously been under the jurisdiction of Truro. In 1688 Falmouth was selected for the Government Mail-Packet Station to all parts of the world. From 18 to 20 fine vessels performed this service, till in 1850 the extension of rlys. caused its transference to Southampton.

### General Description.

There is not much to be seen in Falmouth itself. At the entrance of the town from the rly. stat. is an *Obelisk*, erected to commemorate the extinct family of Killigrew, whose mansion (opposite side of the road) called *Arwenack*, dating from 1571, probably, though considerably altered, the oldest building in the town, serves

as the manor-office of Lord Kimberley, who has succeeded to the Killigrew estates in this neighbourhood.

Near the middle of the main street, close to the *Post-office*, stands the

**Parish Church**, dedicated by Bp. Seth Ward, 1663, to Charles I., king and martyr, a low, dark building, with a stumpy tower and deep galleries inside. Not far off is the

**Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Institute**, founded 1843, chiefly by Miss A. M. Fox, of Grove Hill. In its Hall are portraits of Cornish worthies—Sir H. de la Beche, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir Humphry Davy, Adams the astronomer, &c. The Society holds meetings here every year.

The *Cornwall Yacht Club* has its headquarters at Falmouth; and the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, presents a cup for the annual regatta.

Near the N. end the main street expands into a market-place, on "the Moor," where stands the modern *Town Hall*, in which may be seen the old maces. The **Public Garden** is the best of its kind in Cornwall.

**Churches.**—*Parish Church* (see above). *All Saints'*, Killigrew Street; *Penweris Ch.* at N. of the town; and *Chapel of Ease* "on the Moor." There is a *R. C. Chapel* in Killigrew Street, and the Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Quakers, and other sects have fine chapels in various parts of the town.

Amongst other charitable institutions, the *Sailors' Home and Infirmary* near the quay well deserves inspection and support.

#### EXCURSIONS.

(a) *Falmouth Harbour*; (b) *The Swan Pool*; (c) *Pengerrick*; (d) *Rose Hill*; (e) *Grove Hill*; (f) *Penryn*; (g) *Port Scatho*; (h) *Helford Passage*; (i) (j) *The Lizard*.

The first made will naturally be that to

#### (a) FALMOUTH HARBOUR, ☆

which is the principal attraction here to the traveller searching for scenes of natural beauty or to the yachtsman. Its winding shores (measuring in all 70 m.), everywhere penetrated by deep and wooded inlets, afford many a subject for the exercise of the pencil. It has been celebrated from a remote period for its extent and commodiousness. Leland speaks of it as "a haven very notable and famous, and in a manner the most principal of all Britayne;" and Carew observes that "a hundred sail of vessels may anchor in it, and not one see the mast of another."

Its entrance, about 1 m. wide, is defended by the castles of Pendennis and Mawes. In the middle of the passage lies the *Black Rock* (200 ft. × 110 ft.), an obstruction of little import, as, though covered by the tide, its situation is marked by a beacon, and there is on either side of it a broad and deep channel. The sea, having entered through this opening, immediately expands into a basin, so capacious (it covers about 10 sq. m.) that, during the French war, buoys were laid down in it for 16 sail of the line, and in 1815 a fleet of 300 vessels, including several of large size, took shelter within it.

The centre of this basin is called the **Carrick Roadstead**, and extends as far as the entrance of the Truro River, a distance of 4 m., and is a sheet of water 1 m. in its average breadth, but opposite Falmouth expanded to 2 m. Its shores are penetrated by the following inlets, which form supplementary harbours, completely land-locked.

(1) An arm of the sea, Falmouth **Inner Harbour** proper, within which are the *Docks*. Its entrance lies between *Bar Point* under Pendennis and *Trefusis Point*, and it runs about 1 m. N., where the harbour merges in *Penryn River*, and is crossed by a ferry from *Green Bank* at the N. end of Falmouth to the village



of **Flushing**, reputed the warmest place in Cornwall. This shore terminates in *Trefusis Point*, a pretty object from Falmouth, crowned as it is by trees, which embosom an ancient mansion belonging to Lord Clinton. This rocky point was the scene of the disastrous shipwreck of the *Queen* transport in 1814. A road crosses the hill to

(2) The next inlet, in proceeding N. up the harbour on the W. side, which is called **Mylor Creek**, a winding piece of water, extending to the woods of *Enys* (see above, p. 89). At its mouth is *Mylor Pool*, a favourite anchorage with vessels of small tonnage, where there is a small Government dockyard.

**Mylor Church**, near the water, and originally Norm., was altered in the Perp. period, but retains its Norm. character. The N. doorway (Norm.) is peculiar, and deserves notice. The building contains a handsome monument, with an effigy to one of the Trefusis family; and in the churchyard are 2 fine yew-trees and a fine cross. The modern castellated house above Mylor is *Greatwood* (S. Sampson, Esq.) To this inlet succeeds

(3) **Restronguet Creek**, affording at its mouth anchorage for large vessels, which runs into the land for 3 m. to *Perran Wharf*, where it is bordered by the woods and gardens of *Carclew* (see *ante*, p. 88). Upon the shore is the busy port and rising town of **Devoran**, from which a railroad has been carried to the mining district of Redruth; and near Devoran the Church of **St. Feock** (4 m. from Falmouth or Truro), interesting for its ancient cross, and as a church in which the Cornish language was retained in administering the Sacraments till 1740.

(4) **Pill Creek**, penetrating N.W. about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m., is the next in order, the body of Falmouth Harbour terminating a short distance beyond it, where the *River Fal* enters the estuary. Above this point the river commonly bears the name of the *Truro*

*River*; it has its source near the Roche Rocks (Rte. 10). Here the mansion and park of **Trelissic** (C. D. Gilbert, Esq.) bound the vista of promontories and bays which indent the shores of the estuary. (See Rte. 7, the Truro River.)

Crossing the mouth of the Truro River at King Harry's Passage (steam-ferry), and continuing along the E. side of the harbour, the shore is unbroken till the place is reached where the hills of Roseland (Rhosland = moorland) are penetrated by

(5) **St. Just's Creek**. In this shallow creek there is a secluded bay worth visiting, where the water washes the walls of the churchyard of *St. Just* (in Roseland). The Church will repay the trouble of obtaining the key. At the mouth of the creek is the stat. of the Lazaretto, and, in its vicinity, *St. Just's Pool*, in which vessels perform quarantine.

(6) The next inlet, although mentioned the last, is one of some importance, extending about 3 m., almost to the shore of Gerran's Bay and constituting, for a distance of  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from its mouth, the **Harbour of St. Mawes**. Upon the N. side of the entrance stands one of the largest circular Castles in England, but nevertheless a fortress of inferior size to Pendennis: it was erected about the same time (1542) by Hen. VIII., whose praises are commemorated in Latin inscriptions carved on the towers, said to have been composed by Leland. It has been very little altered since. It crosses fire with Pendennis; but its batteries are on a level with the water. It surrendered to Fairfax, 1646. The town of **St. Mawes**, inhabited principally by fishermen and pilots, and built along the N. shore, is named from a Welsh saint, variously styled St. Machutus, or Mauduit, and in Brittany, St. Malo. It is the chief seat of the pilchard-fishery and curing, the inhab. being employed during the summer months in cap-

turing these fish and despatching them to Italy. Before the Reform Bill it sent to Parliament 2 M.P.'s. Near St. Mawes was dredged up, about the year 1823, a remarkable ancient block of cast-tin, now in the Museum of Truro (see Rte. 7).

This creek is bounded on the S. by **St. Anthony's Head**, or the Zose Point, which, with its **Lighthouse**, projects into the sea at the mouth of Falmouth Harbour, and may be reached by a road turning l. beyond **Place House** (Spry family), on the site of a Priory founded 1124 by Bp. Warelwast of Exeter. In the vicinity of Place is the small \* **Church of St. Anthony** (E. E., with a Norm. S. doorway and low central tower), containing a monument by *Westmacott* to Admiral Sir Richard Spry. It is a beautiful little structure, the best and most complete example of E. E. in Cornwall (restd.)

(For the coast E. from St. Anthony's Head by Gerrans Bay, Mevagissey, to Fowey, see Rte. 14.)

(b) Walk by the shore (or cliff path) along Falmouth Bay, past the sandy bathing-place of **Gyllyngvase**, to the **Swan Pool** ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  m.)—a lake nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, which has an outlet under a sandy bar to the sea, and was used by the Killigrews as a swannery (a shorter way leads back to Falmouth from here).

By Pennance (near Pennance Chemical Works over 1000 Roman coins were discovered) to **Pennance Point** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m.), where the view is good. **Budoeh Church** (1 m. farther) contains brasses of the Killigrews. Thence a footpath through the fields, joining the old Penryn road above Flushing Ferry, may be taken back to Falmouth (2 m.)

(c) Walk by lanes and field-paths to **Pengerrick** ✱ (3 m.) (R. W. Fox, Esq.; admission on presentation of card), the cottage residence of the late Miss Caroline Fox, whose correspondence was published 1881. Her beautiful little

garden is worth going far to see, for its picturesque laying-out, and the unusual growth of rare conifers and other trees, favoured by this mild climate. The return may be made by the Swan Pool and seashore. Two other gardens in the neighbourhood worth a visit are

(d) **Rose Hill** (Howard Fox, Esq.), containing many kinds of exotic plants and a fine avenue of *drae-nas*.

(e) **Grove Hill** (C. Fox, Esq.), where may be seen fine specimens of *pelargoniums*, *mesembryanthemums*, *bamboos*, &c., growing in the open. The house contains some pictures, including—*Titian*, Portrait of Ignatius Loyola; *Ann. Carracci*, The Syro-phœnician Woman; *Bassano*, Jacob at the Well; and specimens of *L. da Vinci*, *Correggio*, *Claude*, and *G. Poussin*.

(f) To **Penryn** (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.) and **Roscrow View** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.) Either by footpath to Budoeh, or by the high road. Diverge l., to see the view from the **Beacon**, and then take the old high road to Penryn. **Roscrow View** is 2 m. beyond Penryn stat. Ask permission at the lodge to go through **Tremough** grounds; turn rt. from the upper gate to a toll-house; then, continuing rt., take the first turning l. after passing a toll-bar ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther a stile at the top of a hill is reached, and from this point a most extended view is obtained. The road leads direct back from Roscrow village to Penryn (see *ante*), but the longer detour l. through **Enys** (see p. 89) is recommended on account of the lovely views. For return to Falmouth take the rather shorter new road by Greenbank.

This walk might be extended considerably by taking the road behind Enys through **Carclew** (see *ante*) **Park** to Perran Wharf and **Perranwell Stat.**, and thence train to Falmouth.

(g) Crossing by the ferry to St. Mawes landing-place (under  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), a pleasant walk (6 to 7 m.) may be taken past



Place, St. Anthony Ch., to **Port Scatho**, in Gerrans Bay (see Rte. 14), returning, if desired, *viâ* Porthcuel Passage. (Inquire about the hours for crossing.)

(h) Walk beyond Swan Pool by the cliffs to Maenporth (Mawnan Smith, Mawnan Ch.; fine view) to **Helford Passage** (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m.) The return might be made by Glendurgan, Mawnan Smith, Tregeana, and Pengerrick; or a longer detour may be made up the Hel River to Constantine.

(i) The walk to the **Lizard** (18 m.) *viâ* Helford Ferry (by the coast path rather farther) is described the reverse way, Rte. 15. The ferry does not ply at all states of the tide, nor in bad weather can it be depended on.

(j) The *Excursion to the Lizard* may be conveniently made from Falmouth either in a public brake by Gweek, the direct and shortest road (Rte. 15), or by taking the omnibus *viâ* Helston, which is rather longer.

## ROUTE 13.

TRURO TO PENZANCE, BY REDRUTH  
(PORTREATH), CARN BREA, CAM-  
BORNE, AND HAYLE.

G. W. Rly.

Rail.	Places.
	<b>Truro</b>
5 m.	Chacewater
7 m.	Scorrier Gate
9 m.	Redruth
	$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. (rd.) Portreath
11 m.	Carn Brea
13 m.	Camborne
18 m.	Hayle
23 m.	Marazion Road
25 m.	Penzance

This last link of the iron road from London traverses the centre of the great mining-field, passing in a cutting through the busy scenes of *Carn*

*Brea*, *Tin Croft*, *Stray Park*, &c., and under their stages of timber. Within 1 m. of Truro Stat. the rly. to Falmouth (Rte. 12) branches l.

5 m. **Chacewater Stat.**, so named from a small mining-village in a treeless district—broken up by hundreds of miners' rubbish-heaps. Watts' first pumping steam-engine was erected in Chacewater mine, and astonished the Cornishmen, who flocked, incredulous, to behold it. A wooden viaduct carries the train across the valley.

7 m. **Scorrier Gate Stat.** 1. *Scorrier House*, a seat of George Williams, Esq. (2 m. from Redruth). In the grounds are remains of an encampment. From this the excursion to Perranzabuloe may be made (see Rte. 11).

This part of the great mining district of Cornwall, honeycombed by pits bristling with chimneys of steam-engines, scarred with rubbish-heaps of diggings and washings hideous to behold, once lively as an ant-hill, is now desolate from exhaustion of the ores and emigration of the miners.

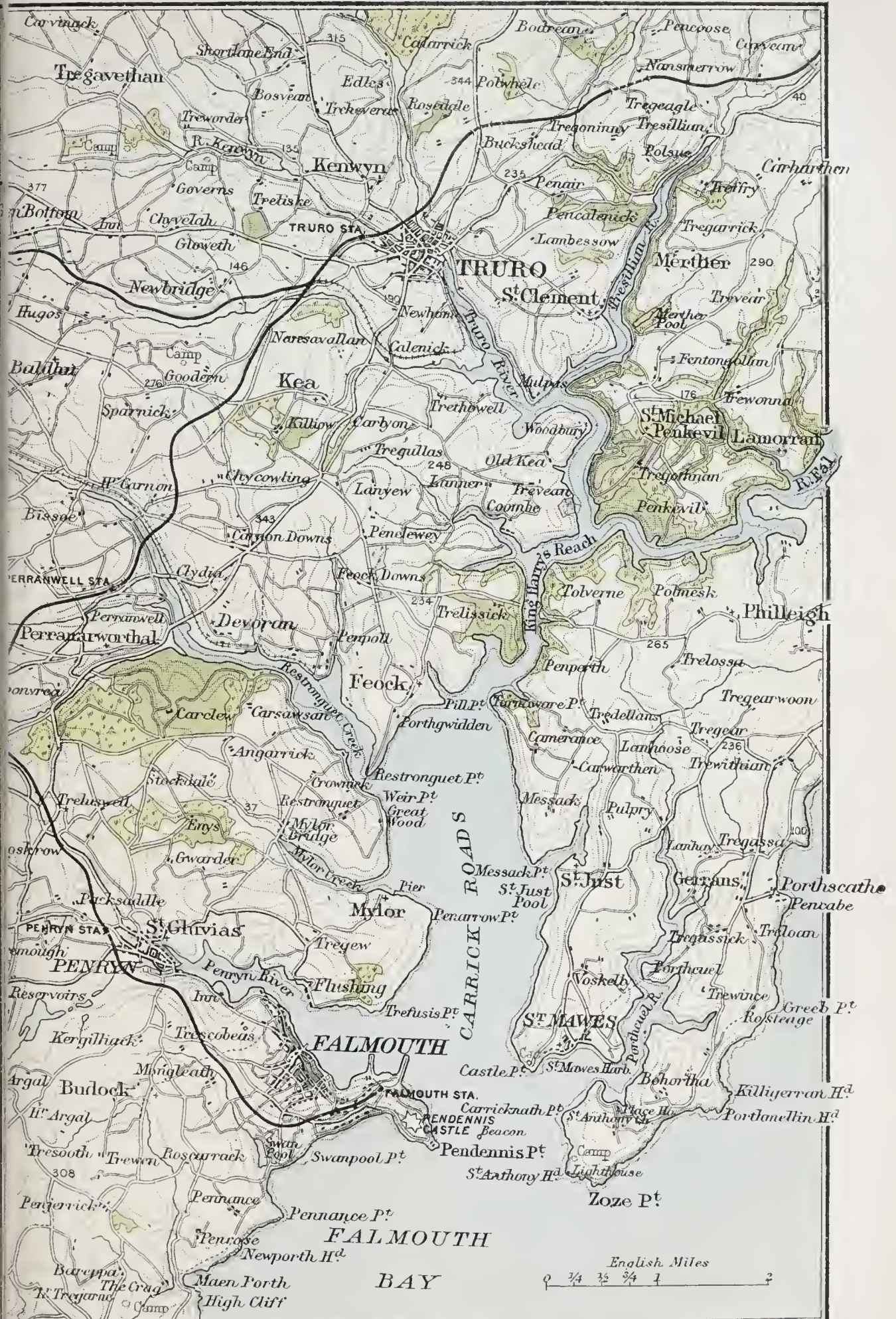
9 m. **Redruth Stat.** ✱ (pop. 10,324), (branch line to Devoran). The origin of the name is doubtful. Some derive it from Druid's Town; others assert the town was named in Cornish *Tretrot*, signifying *the house on the bed of the river*.

The stat. is on a hill, and the rly., on a lofty viaduct, looks down upon the dingy and now dull town below, with its main street running up one hill and down another. The chief buildings are Dissenting chapels. The *Parish church*, 2 m. apart, under Carn Brea (see p. 96), contains a monument by *Chantrey* to William Davey, Esq. There are iron-foundries, tin-smelting works, &c., in the town.

**The Mining Industry.**—Redruth, once the centre of the busiest mining district, has seen its best days. It is situated in the heart of that



# FALMOUTH AND TRURO







famous district comprised by the 5 parishes of *Illogan*, *Camborne*, *St. Agnes*, *Redruth*, and *Gwennap*. The country around is dreary, bare, and strewn with rubbish, and, now so many of the mines are abandoned, is doubly desolate. The weekly ticketings, or sales of ore, are generally held here, but *Camborne* is now a better centre for visiting mines. **Copper** was for long the chief produce of this great mining-field; but many of the mines—as *Carn Brea*, *Dolcoath* (see *Camborne*), and *W. Basset*—are now worked for tin, which underlies the copper. *Tresavean*, having produced considerably more than 1,000,000*l.* worth of copper, was pronounced completely exhausted of that metal. The following mines are worked in the great deposit of *tin* ore called the *Great Flat Lode*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of *Redruth*, and yield half the tin produced in *Cornwall*: *Wheal Uny*, *S. Carn Brea*, *W. Wheal Basset*, *S. and W. Wheal Frances*, *S. Condurrow*, and *Wheal Grenville*.

(a) The **Consolidated and United Mines**, 3 m. E. of *Redruth*, and just S. of *St. Day*, have been abandoned, the copper being exhausted. The church-town of *St. Day* (locally *St. Dye*; nothing is known of this saint), built upon an eminence, commands a view of this wonderful region. To the S. are the 2 iron tramroads, which serve as arteries to the mining district, the one for the conveyance of timber, &c., from *Devoran*, the other of coal from the little harbour of *Portreath*. The parish of *Gwennap*, over which the eye ranges from this height, is said to have yielded from a given space more mineral wealth than any other spot in the Old World.

(b) **Tresavean** ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. from *Redruth*, which has also been abandoned) was one of the richest and driest copper-mines in the county, more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  m. deep, and excavated in the granite.

**Trebowling Hill**, S.E., is crowned by a small Celtic Hill Castle.

(c) **Gwennap Pit** (about 1 m. from *Redruth*, and l. of the *Falmouth* road), originally a hollow out between 2 mine-heaps on the hill-side of *Carnmarth* (alt. 757 ft.), is a circular amphitheatre, consisting of 12 grades of terraces for spectators, turfed over. It was formed about 1803, on the site of *Wesley's* preaching to the miners, and is so shaped that the voice of a single speaker can be distinctly heard in it by an audience of some 2000 persons. It is called *The Pit*, and is still used by the *Wesleyans* in the celebration of their anniversary on *Whit-Monday*, when there have been from 20,000 to 30,000 persons present. *Wesley* deserves all honour for the good he effected among the miners and fishermen of *Cornwall*, who were not remarkable for sobriety or good conduct. His followers, however, are now decreasing in number.

On the E. slope of *Carnmarth* there is a village of more than 200 houses.

The church-town of *Gwennap* (3 m. from *Redruth*) is a small village of about 12 houses. The tower of *Gwennap Ch.* stands apart from the rest of the building. Near are *Pen-greep* (E. S. Ford, Esq.), a delightful place midway between *Redruth* and *Penryn*, *Burncoose* (E. Powys Rogers, Esq.), and *Trevince* (E. B. Beauchamp, Esq.) The gardens are well worthy of a visit. Here *camellias* flourish in the open air throughout the year.

(d) **Carn Mênelez** or **Carnmenellis**—i.e. "stony rocks," from the broken rocks scattered on the surface (alt. 822 ft.),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. from *Redruth*, and l. of the road to *Helston*—is the highest hill in the granitic district between *Redruth* and *Stithians*.

(e) The *Church of Stithians* (restd.), 2 m. S.E. of *Carnmenellis*, has a very elegant Perp. tower, the best in the district. This church was given



by the Black Prince to the Cistercians of Rewley, near Oxford.

(f) **Planguary**, a small village N. of Redruth, deserves notice for its name, which originated in an ancient *plân an guare*, i.e. *plain for play* or *round*, once in its vicinity, but now destroyed. Many villages and parishes have a spot so called, the old wrestling-place, &c., of the neighbourhood.

(g) **Portreath**, ✱ or *Basset's Cove*, is a picturesque little watering-place (3½ m. N.W. of Redruth), to which is imported a large proportion of the coal which supplies the mines, and a busy steamer trade goes on throughout the year. The harbour is connected with the mines by a rly. The cliffs here are huge and sombre, and the valley opening to the sea affords a good specimen of a Cornish *bottom*, the verdure of its woods agreeably contrasting with the desolation of the country about Redruth. During the summer Portreath is much frequented, and many lodging-houses have been built for the accommodation of visitors. There is a pleasant walk along the coast past **Tehidy** (A. Basset, Esq.) to *Hell's Mouth*, 4 m. (see p. 125) (observe a cliff castle *en route*); and excursions may be made past Godrevy Point and the Lighthouse to St. Gwithian (see below), 6½ m., and Hayle, 9 m. Beyond Godrevy Point the coast has been devastated by sand.

The rly., quitting Redruth stat., passes over the town on a *Viaduct* 63 ft. high.

11 m. **Carn Brea Stat.**

*Castle Carn Brea* (alt. 740 ft.), S.W., a rocky eminence of granite, surmounted by a castle and a monument. The ascent commences by a steep path opposite Redruth Ch., and the summit commands an extraordinary view from sea to sea, over the mining-field and the sites of the principal mines, as Dolcoath, East Pool, Pincroft, Cook's Kitchen, &c.

Borlase, author of the *Antiquities of Cornwall*, regarded Carn Brea as

the principal seat of Druidic worship in the West of England, and beheld in its weather-worn, fantastic rocks all the monuments of that worship. Here he discerned the sacred circle, the stone idol, the pool of lustration, and the seat of judgment. It is perhaps needless to say that these discoveries were mainly as fanciful as the marvellous tales told by the country-people of Satanic conflicts here between the saints and the giants buried beneath. The only remains existing are some circles of small stones, the foundations of primitive beehive huts, partly sunk in the ground and once thatched with branches, and a series of rock-basins opening into one another. The logan stone and rock basin are, however, found in every granitic country, and are the forms which granite will invariably assume when exposed for long periods to the abrading influence of the weather. At the E. end of the hill, in the midst of some rocks, is a small

**Castle**, occupying the site of one supposed to have been erected by the Britons. The castle is alluded to by William of Worcester, and in the time of Edw. IV. was in possession of a Basset; it has, however, been enlarged in modern times, and coated with plaster. It is built upon several masses of granite, which, lying apart, are connected by arches. The rooms are small, the floors uneven from being laid on sloping surfaces, and the walls pierced with small square apertures like those of Tintagel. A short distance to the W. are the remains of a circular fortification called the *Old Castle*, and on the summit of the hill is a *Cross*, erected 1836, to the memory of the late Lord de Dunstanville.

The chapel erected at the W. end of the village (2½ m.) of *Pool* (now Carn Brea) by the late Lady Basset, at a cost of 2000*l.*, is in the Norm. style, and of porphyry, with granite quoins.

13 m. **Camborne Stat.** ✱ is a town of nearly 8000 inhab. (the pop. of the

whole parish of Camborne being about 15,000), surrounded by mines. The mines of Dolcoath, N. Roskear, S. Frances, may be visited from this. The *Church* (ded. to St. Martin, restd. 1862, and enlarged 1879), a large low building of granite with nave and aisles of the same height, contains a pulpit, the panels of which, once part of the rood-screen, are carved with emblems of the Passion of our Lord. In the tower is a fine peal of 8 bells, 6 of which were cast in the last cent., the remaining 2 being added in 1882. On the wall of the tower is a copy of King Charles I.'s letter to the Cornish people, dated 1641. There are several monuments of the Pendarves family; and amongst others, one to the memory of the late rector, Hugh Rogers, by Barnard, the Cornish sculptor. But the most interesting object in the church is a very ancient stone altar *mensa*, on which is inscribed the following dedication: "Leinit jussit hec altare pro anima sua." In Camborne parish there are also 3 district churches, **Penponds**, **Treslothan**, and **Tuckingmill**, with ecclesiastical parishes assigned. The last-named contains an ancient font, once in a chapel at Menedarva.

The places worth notice near this town are—

(a) 3 m. N.W., in front of Carn Brea, stands **Tehidy** (Arthur F. Basset, Esq.) The park extends over 700 acres, and is mentioned by Leland as reaching, in his time, to the foot of Carn Brea. The mansion contains some fine pictures, notably 2 *Gainsboroughs*. There are also portraits by *Vandyke*, *Kneller*, *Lely*, and *Reynolds*. The monuments of the family are in the neighbouring church of **Illogan** (2 m. from Redruth). Illogan is the birthplace of the engineer **Trevethick**, and abounds in mines.

(b) **Pendarves**, 1 m. S. (W. C. Pendarves, Esq.), was the creation of the late E. W. Wynne Pendarves, who converted the moor into a park, planted  
[*Cornwall.*]

the woods, and built the mansion, which contains pictures by *Opie* and others, and a cabinet of minerals, including a nugget of native gold. On the W. side a charming terrace-walk commands the range of hills in the Land's-End district.

On open ground within the park is **Carwinen Cromlech**, or *Pendarves Quoit*. The table-stone rests on 3 supports, and measures 11 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 3 in. It was wantonly thrown down some years since by workmen employed at the house, but replaced with the capstone in slightly altered position.

On an eminence in the park is a handsome *Chapel* of granite and porphyry, erected 1842 by subscription. It contains an old font, formerly in Camborne Ch., and occupies the site of an ancient chapel. The *Silver Well*, in the vicinity, deserves mention for its poetical name.

(c) **Clowance** (*Clow-nans*, the "grey dingle"—*nan* is a small valley with water running through it), 3 m. W. of Pendarves, is the seat of the family of St. Aubyn, anciently St. Albyn, who were settled in Devonshire and Somersetshire soon after the Conquest. They acquired Clowance by marriage late in the 14th cent. It is a delightful seclusion, embowered in trees, among which may be observed a number of Cornish elms, remarkable for the small size of their leaves. The house, which was rebuilt in the first half of the 19th cent., contains some genuine pictures, including a fine cattle-piece by *Paul Potter*; specimens of *P. Wouvermans*, *Berghem*, *Ruysdael*, *Teniers*, *Sir Peter Lely*, and *Wilson*; and family portraits by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. This collection was made about 1782 by an ancestor of the Rev. H. Molesworth St. Aubyn. The park is 5 m. in circumf., and the gardens and hothouses richly stored with curious plants.

[*Crowan Beacon* (alt. 850 ft.) commands a fine view.]

(d) **Dolcoath** is close to the rly.,



and only separated from **Cook's Kitchen** (see below), another famous mine, by a ravine with tin-works in the stream. Dolcoath has long been celebrated for its rich copper-ores (now worked chiefly for tin), and is often visited by strangers, as the mine is so situated on a hill (alt. 370 ft.) that the spectator can obtain a panoramic view of the machinery by which it is worked. The bustle of the scene is truly surprising: steam-engines, horse-whims, and stamping-mills are everywhere in motion; labourers are employed in separating, dressing, and carrying the ore; and a stream of water hurries from one busy spot to another, giving an impetus to huge wheels and performing other duties on the surface, and then diving underground, where at a depth of 150 ft. it turns an overshoot wheel of 50 ft. diam. Dolcoath is 2226 ft. deep. It has yielded in the course of 80 years copper-ore of the value of 5 millions sterling, and is still profitably worked.

**Cook's Kitchen**, formerly a rich copper-mine, now worked for tin, 2040 ft. deep, is separated from Dolcoath by a cross-course, which has so *heaved* the lodes that many which have been worked with great profit in the former mine cannot be discovered in the latter.

(e) **Hell's Mouth** (about 3 m. N.W. of Camborne—a corruption of *heyle* = a river?), a gloomy gap in the cliffs, which are of considerable altitude, and as black as night. A walk along the coast to Portreath (see p. 96) (4 m.) is interesting, and the seal is often to be observed basking on the rocky shore. A *Cliff Castle* may be noticed near Tehidy.

#### *Camborne to Penzance.*

2 m. **Gwinear Road Junct. Stat.** is about 3 m. distant from *Pendarves* and from *Clowance*.

Branch rail to *Helston* stat., *viâ* Praze and Nancegollan. This is now the shortest rte. to the Lizard, and should be adopted by those pressed for time (see Rte. 15).

**St. Gwinear Church** is a conspicuous object on the hills, with its long unbroken roof in 4 parallel ridges, the fourth ridge being occasioned by the addition of an aisle-like chapel on the N. side, with an entrance effected direct from the porch. The chancel is good early Dec., and the E. window (mentioned by J. P. Blight) is of 5 lights, with intersecting mullions. The splay arch has detached shafts, with heads as capitals. Near the village are the farmhouses of *Lanyon* (in olden times the seat of the Lanyons, one of whom was the companion of Cook) and *Rosewarne*, once the property of the "Great Arundells," of Lanherne, who built the N. aisle of the church, containing the marble monument of Eliz. Arundell.

[Between 2 and 3 m. N.W. is **St. Gwithian** (or *St. Gothian*), long threatened with destruction by the sand which has desolated the coast between Godrevy Point and Hayle.

The *Parish Church*, N., originally E.E. and cruciform, has been partially rebuilt. The original transept remains, and its arch is of a kind unusual in W. Cornwall. There are also traces of a chancel-arch, a very rare feature in the county. The tower is good Perp., with angels at the angles. In the churchyard is a cross. The walls of buildings have been frequently exposed by the shifting of the hillocks, but the sand is now fixed by the growth of the *Arundo arenaria*, which was planted with that object. In 1828, in the sand  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from St. Gwithian Ch., were found the remains of

The **Oratory** of St. Gothian (48 ft. by 14 ft.), evidently buried for ages, and perhaps the oldest Christian building in England. They were of the rudest construction, and, from the absence of all mouldings, were apparently older than those of the Oratory of St. Piran at Perranzabuloe. Traces of stone benches (or of a rood-screen) were discovered in the chancel, also an altar of masonry (since destroyed), with traces of a

priest's doorway in the N. side of the E. wall. There was around the building a graveyard, where numerous human skeletons were disinterred. (St. Gwithian, one of the Irish preachers in Cornwall during the 5th cent., is said to have been martyred by Tewdor, the chief of this district.)

(*Trevarnon Rounds*, in the parish of St. Gwithian, is an extensive British(?) earthwork, which seems to have been occupied during the Civil war.)]

Beyond Gwinear Road Stat. the line crosses, on a viaduct, *Penpons* (i.e. Bridge-head) *Bottom*, a pretty scene, with the village l. and church rt. It descends to Hayle by an incline, about 3 m. long, of 1 in 70, which has superseded the formidable hill on which the trains were raised and lowered by a stationary engine.

The traveller here enters the *Land's-End district*, which, bounded by an imaginary line drawn from Hayle on the N. to Cuddan Point on the S. coast, extends 13 m. in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth. Nine-tenths of its surface consist of granite.

18 m. **Hayle Stat.** ✧ (Cornish, "the river").

**Hayle** (pop. 2153), one of the leading mercantile towns in the county, is situated on the shores of a wide estuary or creek at the S. end of St. Ives Bay, on the shores of which extensive quays form one of the most important harbours on the exposed N. coast. The entrance through a somewhat narrow channel, with sandbanks on either side, is kept scoured and free from drift by impounding the water in large reservoirs on the flowing tide, and sluicing it out again with considerable velocity at low-water. The quays have chiefly been erected during the early part of the present cent. by the late owner of Harvey & Co.'s engineering works, a firm whose immense foundries and workmen's houses occupy the greater portion of the town, and who employ continuously from 1000 to 1200 men, and have a world-wide reputation for pumping-engines, of which they

have made the largest known. They also build ships at their yards in Hayle Creek up to 4000 tons burthen. The quays afford every facility for general traders. Vessels of considerable tonnage use the harbour, and a very large coal trade, probably the largest in Cornwall, is carried on here. The large firm of millers (Hosken, Trevithick, Polkinghorne, & Co.), who have establishments at each end of Hayle, also employ many men, as do the old-established tin-smelting works of Williams, Harvey, & Co., and the breweries of Messrs. Ellis. The new and extensive dynamite works of the National Explosives Co. manufacture dynamite, and its kindred explosives, on a large scale, and ship direct from Hayle in their own steamers. The main line of the G.W.Rly. passing immediately over the town viaduct of wrought-iron and granite, affords every facility for the transport of merchandise and agricultural produce to the London markets.

From the visitor's point of view the town has few spots of interest, with the exception of the new *Church of St. Elwyn*, situated in the centre of the town. It forms a conspicuous and handsome object opposite to the entrance to the harbour, and was designed by Mr. J. D. Sedding, and cons. 1888.

Near the W. end of the Hayle Viaduct (on what is known as "the Plantations") is an inscribed Brito-Roman stone, 6 ft. long, found (1843) in the moat of a cliff castle at *Carnsew*. The inscription runs, "Ic cen—requievit—cu nat do—hic tumulo jacit—Vixit annos xxxiii." The first and third divisions are not easily interpreted. A grave, filled with sand, charcoal, and ashes, was found N. of it.

Though the towans of Phillack intercept the view of St. Ives Bay from the town, the neighbourhood of Hayle in places is very pretty, the bay on the Phillack side being skirted for miles with a hard white sandy beach, profusely covered with shells, and



above the beach the towans (or downs) consisting of long, undulating sand-dunes clothed with soft herbage and thickly growing rushes. It would be difficult to conceive a healthier or safer place for children in the summer time; and the golf-links of the West Cornish Club at Lelant are within reach.

Conspicuous to the N.E. of Hayle is the old *Parish Church* of **Phillack** (ded. to St. Felicitas, A.D. 150, whose figure—with her 7 sons, all martyrs—is placed in one of the windows), rebuilt 1857, save the tower, which exemplifies the encroachment of the sand from the shore, since it is overhung by *towans* (Cornish for sandhills) which seem to threaten it with destruction. In the churchyard is a granite *Cross*; and parts of other crosses, inscribed stones, &c., together with a portion of a Norm. pillar, are preserved in the vestry. Over the porch is a sculptured labarum found in the walls of the old church, which had some early Norm. work.

The view of **St. Ives Bay** from the mouth of Hayle River is exceedingly beautiful. The sandy shore, girded by cliffs, sweeps along the margin of the sea in a crescent of some miles, and terminates to the W. at Battery Point, and to the E. at the promontory opposite the island rock of **Godrevy**, on which a lighthouse was erected 1858 to warn the mariner of *The Stones*, a most dangerous reef of sunken rocks extending from the island a mile or more to sea, and on which hundreds of vessels have been wrecked. The beacon was first lighted March 1859. Its lantern is 120 ft. above the level of high-water, and the light revolves, exhibiting a flash every 10 sec. It is on the dioptric principle, and can be seen in fine weather at a distance of 16 m.

There are several ruined mines in the neighbourhood. *Wheal Alfred*, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E., was, when working, remarkable for the large size of its lodes, and yielded several rare minerals. (For St. Ives, see Rte. 22.)

### *Hayle to Penzance.*

Leaving Hayle, the train passes over the ironworks on a viaduct 34 ft. high, and traverses an embankment 1040 ft. long, completed in 1826, at a cost of 7200*l.* The Hayle River is here expanded to an inlet, formerly impassable at high-water (when the traveller had to go round by St. Erth), but now crossed by a causeway more than a mile long. To the l. are the mansion and grounds of *Carnsew*. On crossing the embankment the traveller will notice the pretty village of

**Lelant** ✧ on the western shore of Hayle Bay. The West Cornish Golf Club links here are, with the exception of those at Westward Ho, the best in the West of England. The fuchsia, hydrangea, and myrtle flourish in its cottage gardens all the year round. Near the sea the parish is covered with sand, which is continually being blown up the cliffs from the beach; and there is a tradition that beneath it lies the Castle of Tewdor, a “rough-and-ready” king of Cornwall, who decapitated many of those Irish saints who crossed the sea to preach the Gospel to the Cornish, and landed on the E. side of the Hayle River at Phillack.

In the *Church of St. Uny* (N. side of nave) are 2 bays of a Norm. arcade, resembling the work at St. Buryan, the only Norm. relic in the district. Adjoining it is a fine sharp-pointed arch of the 13th cent. The rest of the church is Perp. The tower “has the rare feature in Cornwall of angle buttresses. The great number of stages in which these are divided is also peculiar.”—*J. D. Sedding*. There is a round-headed *Cross*, with a St. Andrew’s cross in bold relief, in the churchyard. Also a 15th cent. cross in the new churchyard. The towans round the church belong to the golf club.

Between Lelant and St. Ives may be found the red, white, and blue varieties of *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

The granite *Pyramid* on the top of the hill above St. Ives was erected

in 1782 by a Mr. Knill, as a monument to himself (see Rte. 22).

**Trecroben Hill** (alt. 550 ft.; properly *Tre-crum-ben*, the *crooked hill*), a most picturesque eminence, rises behind Lelant from the woods of *Trevethoe*, a seat of the family of Praed. *Trecroben Castle* consists of a single wall (with gateways) of large stones and earth, enclosing the hill-top. It was, says the local legend, the work of giants, who dragged their victims up the winding road leading to one of the entrances, and killed them on the broad stones within the castle. On this estate are extensive plantations of the pineaster, which is found capable of sustaining the fury of westerly gales.

19 m. **St. Erth Junct. Stat.**

Branch rly. 5 m. to *St. Ives* (Rte. 22).

1 m. l. **St. Erth** (pron. *St. Eerth*), a village (pop. 2558) once known for its *copper-mills*, which are now used for rolling and hammering iron. *St. Erth Bridge* is evidently of very great age, and Leland (*temp.* Hen. VIII.) says that it was built 200 years before his time. The river is now in great part silted up. Facing the river stands the *Church*, which, though simple, is most effective in design, and contains good early Perp. windows, and a memorial to Davies Gilbert, P.R.S., who lived at *Tredrea* in this parish; the 14th cent. tower has sculptured lions and saints at the angles.

In the centre of the village, on the hill, is a cross rudely sculptured with a figure of the Saviour. S., on a pathway to Marazion, are the woods of *Trewinnard*, now a farmhouse, the property of Heywood Hawkins, Esq. Much tapestry still remains in this old house.

rt. of the rly. lies **Ludgvan** ("v" not sounded; pop. 2327). The churchyard commands a charming view, and

The *Church*, which was in a very dilapidated condition, but was restored 1887, is interesting to Cornishmen

since in it is buried *Dr. Borlase* (d. 1772), author of the *Antiquities and Natural History of Cornwall*, and for 52 years rector of this parish. He was a friend of Alexander Pope, and sent him, for his grotto at Twickenham, Cornish spars and crystals, and a beautiful Cornish diamond, which was placed where it resembled the donor, "in the shade, but shining."

The 14th cent. tower is very fine, but the body of the church presents no striking features, though it contains registers dating from 1563, a trans-Norm. font, and monuments (one dated 1635) to the ancestors of Sir H. Davy, who spent his early life at *Varfell*, an estate in this parish long in his family. The *Giant's Grave* at *Varfell* is all that remains of the fortifications thrown up by the Parliamentarians when besieging *St. Michael's Mount*.

*Ludgvan* is said to be named after an Irish saint whose stone effigy is built into the wall by the rectory, though some are of opinion it is merely *Lan-ádvenna* (Church of *Advenna*, the princess, dau. of the good Welsh king *Brychan*, to whom *St. Advent Ch.* is said to be ded.)

*Ludgvan* granite is well known in the district as an excellent material for fine sculpture. The last native wolf in England is said to have been captured at *Rospeath* in *Ludgvan*. A well at *Men-widden*, near by, has the property (says tradition) of preserving from the halter all who are baptized with its water. Hence a *Ludgvan* man has never been hanged.

Striking views l. of *St. Michael's Mount* and Bay.

23 m. **Marazion Road Stat.**, about 1 m. from the town and causeway leading to *St. Michael's Mount* (see Rte. 19).

The rly. now skirts the shore, crossing a level plain inside a high embankment, which hides the view of the sea to

25 m. **Penzance Terminus**, close to the harbour and pier, E. end of town.



*The Station*, a roomy granite structure, is chiefly used for passengers; the large export trade in fish, potatoes, broccoli, &c., being carried on from a platform nearer Marazion.

**PENZANCE** ☆ (pop. 12,448), a municipal borough and seaport, on the spacious bay of St. Michael, is a very convenient headquarters from which to explore the many objects of interest in the neighbourhood. It is also celebrated as a watering-place, on account of its mild climate, which makes it the resort of invalids suffering from lung complaints.

**Mount's Bay** is an expanse of sea contained within the headlands of Tol Pedn Penwith (W.) and the Lizard, which looms in the blue distance, 20 m. off, to the E., although the name more commonly attaches to that portion which is included between Mousehole (W.) and Cuddan Point (E.) Beneath the sand of the bay a deposit of black vegetable-mould, filled with the detritus of leaves, nuts, and branches, and containing the roots and trunks of large trees, and remains of the red-deer, elk, &c., may be traced seaward as far as the ebb will allow. This is of the same date and character as the submerged forests which occur at intervals all round the English coast from the great bight between Wales and Scotland, Bristol Channel, coast of Cornwall and Devon, Isle of Wight, and Selsea, to Holderness and Lindisfarne. Some specimens may be seen in the museum.

The **Old Town**, which spreads picturesquely round part of the bay, and, with its narrow streets, ascends the hill from the fine esplanade at the edge of the sea, is beautifully situated, and has among the lanes, alleys, and footpaths which intersect it many terraces and roads with snug houses let as lodgings. Since the seventies a **New Quarter** has sprung up to westward, with good streets for the accommodation of visitors, such

as Trewithen, Morrab, and Alexandra Roads—the latter a favourite promenade planted with limes, and leading from the Esplanade to Alverton. (For detailed description of the town, see p. 104.)

**Origin of the Name.**—The name Pen-Sans means in Cornish "Holy Headland," and is derived probably from the 2 chapels which, in the 14th cent., were conspicuous upon it. That said to have been ded. to *St. Anthony* near the pier has completely disappeared; *St. Mary's* stood on higher ground above it, on the site now occupied by the present *St. Mary's Ch.* (see below).

**History.**—Early notices of this town are few. In 1332 it was "granted a market and a fair," and in 1512 a charter.

In 1595 Penzance suffered severely from a predatory force of Spaniards, who landed near Mousehole, and, after destroying that village and Newlyn, advanced to this town and, meeting with no opposition, laid it in ashes. According to Carew, the inhabitants were paralysed by belief in an old Cornish prophecy that

"There shall land on the rock of Merlyn  
Those that shall burn Paul, Penzance, and  
Newlyn."

At length they found courage to advance from Marazion, knowing help had been sought from Plymouth, where Drake and Hawkins lay with their fleet bound to the West Indies. The 4 Spanish galleons accordingly spread their sails and withdrew from the coast, leaving behind, it was said, 22 chests of "bulls and pardons," burnt in Penzance market-place. In 1646 Penzance, again a sufferer by the chances of war, was sacked by Fairfax. In 1663 Penzance was made a *coinage* town (see Liskeard), and so continued, with Launceston, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, and Helston, till 1838, when the tin duties were abolished. Penzance is associated with the name of *Lord*

*Exmouth*, who spent his early years here, *Davies Gilbert, P.R.S.*, and *Sir Humphry Davy* (see below).

**Climate.**—Penzance is justly celebrated for a mild and equable climate. It is said to have the winter of Constantinople and the summer of St. Petersburg. Its winters are sometimes milder than those of Florence, and summer is never oppressive; consequently a residence at Penzance is often prescribed for pulmonary complaints.

The following is a comparison of the mean temperature of the seasons in Penzance and London :

Seasons.	Penzance.	London.	Degrees of Fahr.
Spring ...	49·66	48·76	
Summer ...	60·50	62·32	
Autumn ...	53·83	51·35	
Winter ...	44·66	39·12	

The mean range of daily temperature for the year at Penzance is  $6\cdot7^{\circ}$ ; in London  $11^{\circ}$ . There are many winters during which frost is unknown, and the lowest temperature ever recorded was  $21^{\circ}$ . During the last 30 years skating has only been possible 3 times. Thus, for equability and warmth, the climate is far superior to that of London, and its peculiarity in this respect is strikingly shown by its effect on

**Vegetation.**—*Dracænas*, some species of palms, mesembryanthemums, camellias, and other semi-tropical plants grow in the open air.

No fewer than 58 plants in full blossom have been observed in mid-winter: *e.g.* among garden-flowers—geranium, pansy, violet, hollyhock, sweet-pea, mignonette, carnation, auricula, anemone, narcissus, primrose, polyanthus, cowslip, wallflower, lupine, rose, verbena, magnolia, fuchsia, and campanula; and in the hedges—dandelion, periwinkle, hawkweed, herb-robert, dog-violet, all-heal, nettle, knapweed, buttercup, daisy, ox-eye, red-robin.

**Market Gardens.**—One result of

the mild climate, the rarity of severe frost, and the fertility of the soil has been the cultivation of flowers, potatoes, broccoli, and early vegetables, to supply the markets of London and other inland towns, which has assumed considerable commercial importance.

From Nov. to Mar. daily trains containing broccoli leave the stats. of Penzance and Marazion; and in the spring, flowers, literally by the ton, are dispatched to Manchester, Birmingham, and London. In May and June the same vigorous trade goes on, only now potatoes are the chief load of the trucks; while throughout the year enormous quantities of fish are sent up country. The value of the land round the town is immense, and 8*l.* to 12*l.* per acre is readily given for cultivated ground in the parish of Gulval and Ludgvan. The high cultivation and the dense growth of crops remind one of the luxurious produce of the fertile plains of Lombardy. The Scilly Isles compete in the growth of vegetables and flowers.

**Pilchard-Fishery.**—Mount's Bay is interesting as one of the principal stats. of the pilchard-fishery, affording accommodation to over 200 boats, of which nine-tenths are for drift-net fishing, and average from 20 to 22 tons burden (see *Introd.*, p. [42]). Few spectacles are more pleasing than that which is so often presented by this beautiful bay when its fishing fleet depart in the evening, equipped and ready for sea, with hull and sail illumined by a setting sun, and leaving the shore in a line extending seaward as far as the eye can reach. The neighbouring villages of Newlyn and Mousehole (see *Excursions*, *f*) maintain a fleet of the finest and fastest *fishing-boats*, which, when not busy with the pilchard and herring fisheries along the S.W. coast, repair to the N. seas, and may be found in the harbours of Aberdeen and Whitby. Their nets spread out to dry extend for miles round Mount's



Bay. One boat's nets measure a mile in length.

### Principal Buildings in the Town.

Entering Market Jew St. from the rly., immediately in front is *Market House*, a domed building with an Ionic portico (in the wall of the W. front is inserted an old granite *Cross*). At the E. end of the Market House stands the statue, in Sicilian marble, of *Sir Humphry Davy*, the philosopher-chemist and inventor of the safety-lamp, who was born, 1778, in a house which stood near. Some of his first experiments were performed in the house which actually occupied this site.

At the W. end of the town, approached by the road which skirts the harbour and new dock, and passes over Ross' Bridge, is the

**Esplanade**, a broad asphalted walk along the shore, with the baths at the W. end, and at the other what are called the *Battery Rocks* of greenstone. The occurrence of these trappean rocks here is very interesting, on account of their contemporary association with argillaceous slate.

The Esplanade commands a fine view over the wide expanse of Mount's Bay, margined by a semicircle of low hills, in front of which stands out the pyramid of St. Michael's Mount, the striking feature of the view, which is also frequently enlivened by the entering or departure of a fleet of the fishing-boats, for which the district is famed.

The handsomest building in Penzance is the

**Penzance Public Buildings** in Alverton St., erected 1867, at a cost of about 15,000*l.*; it is of good Italian architecture in white granite, designed by J. Mathews. In the centre is a Great Hall, capable of holding 1000 people, a *News Institute*, &c.

In the E. wing are the *Guildhall* and Town Council office, *Masonic Hall*, and the *Museum* of the Penzance Nat. Hist. and Antiquarian Society,

which has collections of birds and fish and insects, a herbarium, and models of Cornish antiquities.

The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, founded 1814 (Dr. Paris, P.R.C. of Phys.), occupies the W. wing. This *Museum* contains a valuable collection of *minerals*, principally Cornish. Several models and series of specimens illustrate the mining operations, and the rocks and veins of the county, including every variety of Cornish granite; also Mr. Peach's unique collection of Cornish *fossils*, including "ichthyolites" from Polperro (see Rte. 14); several interesting casts; the bones of a whale taken from the Pentewan stream-works, and a splendid slab of sandstone imprinted with the foot-marks of the chirotherium from Cheshire. Here are also some antiquities from the neighbourhood, and models of cliff castles, inscribed stones, &c.

**Penzance Library**, one of the best in the West, is in Morrab Gardens. It contains over 18,000 vols., amongst them a valuable collection of Cornish works. Visitors can open a monthly subscription. There is also a **School of Art** in Morrab Gardens.

**Churches, &c.**—The mother *Church* of *Penzance* at *Madron* on the hill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. out of the town, in part a Gothic edifice of 14th cent., with sedile, &c., belonged to the Knights of St. John; hence the arms of Penzance are a head on a charger (see p. 106). *St. Mary* on the hill, conspicuous with its tower, built 1834, has a good chime. *St. John the Baptist*, near the rly., cons. 1881. *St. Paul*, Clarence St., built, in 1835, wholly of granite, and Gothic. Service also at the neat little church of *St. Peter's Newlyn*, 1 m. along the shore. *Roman Catholic Church*, Rosevean Road. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and many other Dissenting bodies have chapels here.

**Eves of St. John and St. Peter.**—The curious old customs which used

to be observed in Penzance on the *Eves of St. John and St. Peter* (June 23 and 28) have almost died out except in the quay district, and amongst the children.

At sunset the people used to kindle tar-barrels in the streets and whirl torches round their heads, and the whole town was ablaze with light and excitement. Bonfires were also lighted at Mousehole, Newlyn, Marazion, and the Mount, and the bay glowed with a girdle of flame. Then followed the ancient game of *Thread-the-needle*. The following description from an old writer is, however, still more or less true of the surrounding country districts, though the ruthless march of civilisation is stamping out the fires, and traffic is no longer impeded as it used to be.

“Lads and lasses join hands, and run furiously through the streets and houses (both doors of the houses were left open for the ‘thread’ to run through), vociferating, ‘An eye—an eye—an eye!’ At length they suddenly stop, and the two last of the string, elevating their clasped hands, form an *eye* to this enormous *needle*, through which the *thread* of populace runs, and thus they continue to repeat the game until weariness ends the sport.”

With respect to the origin of this custom, the summer solstice has been celebrated throughout all ages by the lighting up of fires, and the Penzance festival on the 23rd is doubtless a remnant of sun worship. The same custom is kept up in France, Norway, and in many parts of Germany on Midsummer’s Eve.

**Walks.**—In the vicinity of Penzance charming *walks* lead over the hills in every direction, and surprise the stranger by the suddenness with which they unfold delightful views of the bay (particularly from Madron, Rose Hill, and the field beyond Castle Horneck), the effect of which is considerably heightened by the brilliancy and purity of the air, and the varied colouring of the sea, which receives

every tint from the clouds that float over it.

The vegetation in the neighbouring valleys has quite a southern luxuriance. On the higher ground, rocky carns and wild furze-crofts contrast with cultivation, and give a charm to the landscape. To the N. are extensive moors, where you may range at will over the hills; and along the shore of the Atlantic is one of the grandest coasts in the kingdom; whilst close round Penzance are many charming *Villas* and *Seats*, which bear old Cornish names, and have been long occupied by Cornish families. The walks, however, round Penzance are so numerous that we shall refer travellers to one of the local guides (*Short Walks round Penzance*, J. B. Cornish. Beare: Penzance), and content ourselves with giving 3, by taking which, however, nearly all the most interesting points will have been seen in the

#### ENVIRONS OF PENZANCE.

- 1st, to Trereife and Castle Horneck.
- 2nd, to Gulval (*Castel-an-Dinas*).
- 3rd, to Madron Ch. and Baptistery.

1. By the coast to Newlyn, 1 m. (see below, *f*), then up the charming Tolcarne (or Newlyn) valley. The Tolcarne rocks at Newlyn (see below, *f*) might be visited *en route*, passing the mills at the bridge to (1 m.) Trereife (pron. Treeve; C. D. N. Le Grice, Esq.) The 17th cent. house stands embowered in lofty elms, with 4 avenues, and partly covered by a yew-tree which has been trained against it. From the lawn through the trees there is a unique view of a block of Tolcarne and a blue patch of sea. On the opposite side of the road are the *Stable Hobba Tin-Smelting Works*, and on the hill beyond a wayside *cross*, known as *Trembath Cross*. The Land’s End road might be taken back to Penzance (1 m.), or the walk prolonged N. past Trereife ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) to the St. Just road, then rt. round by **Castle Horneck** (Misses Borlase). On an



eminence above is Resongy, or Losengy, Round, an ancient entrenchment, from which a footpath leads to the bridge at Alverton, and so home. On the slope above Western Green (now a bare sandy beach) lies *Laregan* (W. Borlase, Esq.)

2. A short distance E. of the rly. stat. is the suburb of **Chyandour**, above which, and reached by a road a little E. of the stat., is *Lescaddock* or **Lescudjack Castle**, the remains of a circular encampment, an excellent position for a view of the town and harbour. At Chyandour are the 2 Bolitho Villas, *Ponsandane* and *Pendrea*, where there are camellias on the lawn over 12 ft. high. 3 roads meet at Chyandour: (a) l. a lane leads to Treneere House and Hea (see 3); (b) also to Hea, Madron (see 3), and Zennor (see below); (c) rt. we follow to **Gulval** (2½ m. from Penzance), prettily situated in a deep wooded valley or dell. The church (restd. 1892 by P. St. Aubyn, Esq.), dedicated to St. Gudwall, or Gunwall (Bp. of Brittany about 500), lies rt. on high ground; it has Dec. portions, and figures of the Evangelists at the angles of the tower under the parapet. The bells bear dates below 1640 and 1675. In the churchyard, where a singular inscribed menhir was recently found, there is a curious old cross. To the N. are the rocks of *Gulval Carn*, a relic of the primæval moor, now islanded in fields, and overgrown with ivy and briars. It commands a beautiful prospect of Penzance and Mount's Bay.

[By a lane E. it is 2 m. to Ludgvan Ch., and about 2½ m. N. is **Castellan-Dinas** (Rte. 22), a moorland hill (alt. 735 ft.) in a position between the 2 Channels, commanding a superb panorama and crowned by an earthwork and ruined tower occupying the site of an ancient *hill-castle*. (The Beacon is modern.) **Chysoyster** is 1 m. farther.]

From the upper end of Gulval a lane leads through elm-shaded *Burlowens Bottom* by *Bleu Bridge* (see p. 109) to the (b) Madron road, and so back to Chyandour.

3. **St. Madron** (2½ m.) On leaving Penzance by Clarence St. the road passes, at the top of the hill, rt. an avenue to *Treneere*, and l. *York House*; rt. the cricket-ground and the new *Cemetery*, and l., in the valley, *Nancealverne* (Mrs. Armstrong). The lane to Nancealverne also leads to *Rosecadgel Hill* (Borlase family), *Rose Hill*, and ends in a field-path to Madron Ch., a pretty walk, with a wayside cross on the ascent of the hill.

¼ m. beyond the cemetery a turning rt. leads to **Hea** (pron. Hay), a growing suburb of Penzance, but an uncultivated moor when *John Wesley* first preached to the assembled fishermen from a boulder of granite, now covered by the *Wesley Rock Chapel*. (From Hea a road N. leads to the deserted Ding-Dong tin-mine, worth a visit by those who love wild scenery, and Zennor by Try Valley, passing *Trevaylor*.)

Continuing our walk, we ascend the steep hill to Madron (by a field-path), and open a most beautiful view of Mount's Bay. To the l. is *Poltair House* (Col. Bolitho).

**Madron Church** (330 ft. above the sea; restd.), the mother-church of Penzance, was given in the 13th cent. to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, but all that remains of this period is the square Norm. font. The lower part of the *Tower* is 14th cent., as is also the E. end of the *Chancel*, in the S. wall of which is a fine *sedile* and *piscina* (about 1330). The western portion of the S. aisle is probably early 15th cent.—observe a niche in the S. wall. The N. aisle is later. The statuettes in the roof are curious. There is a good deal of modern glass in the church, a good *Brass* for John Clies (1623) and wife, and in the churchyard an old cross which long stood in the centre of the village, and a mausoleum of the Price family, formerly of **Trengwainton**, lit. *Place of Wells* (T. S. Bolitho, Esq.), which stands on the high land beyond Madron in a fine position, and with fine woods.

About 1 m. N. of the church, in swampy ground some distance past Penzance Union (take a field-path to Trengwainton, on to a lane and clump of firs, turn rt. through a gate to a furze-croft), is **Madron Baptistery**, "one of the earliest examples of ecclesiastical architecture" in Cornwall.

It appears to have been the custom of the Irish saints to erect their cells by the side of some spring or well, and later piety honoured their memory by the erection of oratories or baptisteries on the spot of the holy wells of Cornwall. St. Madron's was the most celebrated, and is mentioned by Norden and Bp. Hall.

The Baptistery was reduced to its present condition by Major Cicely, a Cromwellian soldier. But, though roofless, it has still remaining the 4 walls, stone seats, and the little stone altar with a "socket, probably intended to hold a crucifix or image of the saint." In an angle of the walls is the little well or basin, rudely domed over, into which the water flowed through an aperture in the wall. A channel led the overflow to the other side of the cell, but there was apparently no further provision for carrying it away. The present drain is modern.

The small clear well which feeds the Baptistery is about 100 yds. farther on in the marsh. This is the true "**Wishing Well**" of Madron, once in great repute for its healing virtues, to which cripples resorted, and also love-sick lads and lasses, who dropped pins into the water and watched the bubbles for an omen of good or bad fortune. The bushes round were decorated with bits of rag fluttering in the wind, tied there as votive offerings, as is the case in similar instances in Ireland and Scotland, and in fact round "holy places" in countries so far distant as Algiers and India.

About the marsh may be found various cyperus, sphagnum, bog-asphodel, bog-pimpernel, and the Cornish moneywort.

Near Madron church-town is **Lan-dithy**, also once a possession of the Knights of St. John. In the collection of portraits of English kings from Will. I. to Charles II., those of the Tudors and Stuarts are worth attention.

#### EXCURSIONS.

(a) *Land's End*; (b) *St. Michael's Mount*; (c) *Lizard and Kynance Cove*; (d) *Lanyon*; (e) *St. Ives*; (f) *Newlyn, Mousehole, St. Paul, and Lamorna Cove*; (g) *Old Stone Monuments (drive)*; (h) *Ditto for Pedestrians*.

From Penzance many very pleasant excursions may be made.

(a) To the **Land's End**, ✧ taking the *Logan Stone en route*; this will occupy a day (see Rte. 20).

(b) To **St. Michael's Mount**, ✧ 4 m., starting an hour or two before low-water (see Rte. 19). The Mount may also be visited on the way to

(c) The **Lizard and Kynance Cove** ✧ by Helston. It is possible to return the same evening, but the excursion deserves longer time to be given to it (see Rte. 15).

(d) By *Madron* to **Lanyon** (Cromlech or Quoit, see *post*, Excursion g) and **Botallack Mine** (see Rte. 21).

(e) To **St. Ives** ✧ by Castel-an-Dinas and Zennor ✧ (Rte. 22).

(f) To *Newlyn, Mousehole, St. Paul, and Lamorna Cove*.

A walk or drive of 9 or 10 m.

The most prosperous industry of Mount's Bay is the fishery, chiefly carried on by the villages of Newlyn and Mousehole.

1 m. **Newlyn** stands on the shore, just where the Land's End road turns away from it. It is a fisher colony with narrow paved lanes, glistening with pilchard-scales in the season, with external staircases and picturesque interiors, of which glimpses are obtained through open doorway or window, exceedingly delightful to



artists, of whom a number have taken up their abode in the village, which is now thickly studded with studios. A great deal of good work has been sent out by what is known as the **Newlyn School**, some of whose members have attained considerable eminence.

*Newlyn Harbour.* The old pier in the centre of the town is picturesque, and was erected about the time of James I., to succeed one built in 1435, during the Wars of the Roses. The new pier, a fine work of massive engineering, is constructed on plans by Mr. Inglis, C.E., of Plymouth, and stretches into the sea 750 ft. E. When the northern arm is complete, Newlyn will have one of the best harbours for small craft in the West of England.

The neat modern Gothic *Church*, opposite which is an old granite cross found in a field, and set up by the late Mr. Le Grice, stands (with the school) apart from the shore, its nets and fish-houses, by the side of a clear stream, which here enters the sea, up whose shady vale runs the road to the Land's End, passing the *Tin-Smelting Works* at

**Stable Hobba.** These are well worth a visit. The effects when the tin is poured out of the furnace are very beautiful. Near is the Rock of Tolcarne, connected with which there is a curious legend that the Buccaboo, or Storm-god, transformed some fishermen's nets into stone (to account for the reticulated veins of the elvan of the carn).

In the Bay, off Newlyn, the waves roll over the site of the submarine Gwavas. Other mines have been driven from the shore under the sea, e.g. the Werry Mine off Laregan Rocks. This was sunk in the sea 720 ft. from the shore, and the workings carried 100 ft. below; but after 3000*l.* worth of tin had been extracted in one summer they were abandoned as too dangerous. No trace of them is now visible.

The pedestrian may make his way along the shore from Newlyn to

2 m. **Mousehole**, a similar fishing-village, piled up between the sea and the hillside at the mouth of 2 combes. This picturesque little town is now almost as clean as it is pretty, but had once an evil reputation for smells; even yet the oily odour of pilchards taints the air during the curing-season in the summer and autumn months. The tortuous lanes, winding amongst cottages which look as if dropped haphazard on the hillside, give a good idea of a typical Cornish village.

**History.**—Mousehole (the derivation of which name is uncertain) was at one time the most important town in the bay, when it was called Port Ennis (island Port), from St. Clement's Isle, a rock of slaty felspar, where once was a chapel, lying off the harbour. Here the Spaniards landed, 1595 (see *Penzance*).

In the last cent., when smuggling was rife along this coast, and tubs of spirit were netted in preference to pilchards, the Mousehole people were by no means regarded as models of excellence from a moral point of view; but John Wesley and his followers effected a great change by their preaching, and reclaimed the fishermen from their former reckless and disorderly habits. Since Wesley's time both church and chapel have been more attentive to the welfare of the people, and Mousehole is externally as respectable and Godfearing as most Cornish villages.

*Mousehole Harbour* has been much improved under the Harbour Act, though the entrance is narrow and dangerous when a S.E. gale is blowing. One of the piers was built by the fishermen themselves at a cost of 14,000*l.*, in great part raised on their joint bond, and paid off by a yearly contribution from each boat. Beyond the old granite pier, of singular construction, stands the

*Keigwin Arms*, part of a picturesque old manor-house of the Keigwins. The arms of the family are 3 white greyhounds (*Khei-gwin* = white dog). At the landing of the Spaniards this house escaped de-

struction, though the squire, Jenkin Keigwin, was killed by a cannon-ball, said to be still preserved. One of the family, John Keigwin (d. about 1712), who assisted Lhuyd in his Cornish grammar, was probably the last person thoroughly acquainted with the old language. Dolly Pentreath (see *Paul*) was born at Mousehole.

About 100 ft. beyond the pier the geologist will observe a junction of slate with granite, the veins of which become schorlaceous as they penetrate the slate. 300 ft. farther along the shore is a *Cavern* difficult of access, once literally draped with the rare *Asplenium marinum*, which the hand of the spoiler has now almost exterminated.

A path leads up the hill from Mousehole to Paul.

At Newlyn the carriage-road to **St. Paul**, or Paul, as it is usually called by the natives, at once ascends a long and very steep hill; fine views over Mount's Bay, also from the village of Paul, whose tall, stately

**Church Tower** is a landmark far and near; it seems to be of Dec. age, with a fine Perp. window inserted. The church (rebuilt) contains the tomb of Capt. Hitchens, with the only Cornish epitaph extant, meaning "Life without end be thine, whose love was shown to the poor people of Paul and our church;" and a monument to William Godolphin of Trewarreneth, date 1689 (with swords, armour, and helmet), is also to be found within the church walls. A monument to Dolly Pentreath, said to be the last person who spoke the Cornish language, was erected on the churchyard wall, 1860, by Prince L. L. Bonaparte, the philologist, and the vicar of St. Paul. Here also is a *Churchyard Cross*. A pleasant path over the fields leads down to Mousehole (see *ante*).

**Lamorna Cove** ✱ is about 3 m. from Paul by road, though under 2 m. direct. For the latter part of

the descent the road is very rough, and bad for a carriage. This quiet combe, opening to the sea in a small cove, is pretty, a small stream with water-mills and hazel and alder copses forming its chief feature, but the hillsides have been defaced by the once famous granite-quarries (now no longer worked) from which the granite for the Thames Embankment was brought. The cliffs on the shore are low and featureless.

About 1 m. up Lamorna Combe, on the opposite side of the road, is the farm (the old manor-house) of Trewoofe (see Rte. 20), and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther (1 m. from Lamorna) is Boleri, with the Fogoù, Pipers, and Merry Maidens (all described Rte. 20).

(g) *Excursion to the old Stone Monuments.*

*Penzance to the Gurnard's Head, returning by Morvah and Madron, visiting Chysoyster, Chûn Castle, the Holed Stone, Lanyon Quoit, and Trengwainton Cairn. (For pedestrians over Carn Galva, by the Mên Seryffen, Boskednan Circle, the Holed Stone, and Lanyon.)*

The **Gurnard's Head**, ✱ or *Treryn Dinas*, is a promontory on the N. coast, about 7 m. from Penzance.

The direct road leaves Penzance by the E., and turning immediately to the l. at Chyandour, ascends the hill towards Trevaylor, instead of turning rt. to Gulval village. A fine view of St. Michael's Mount immediately after the turning.

**Bleu** (*i.e.* parish) **Bridge**, at the bottom of the steep hill next turning on rt., is a picturesque spot, with some lofty elms. At the end of the bridge (a mere crossing-stone) is a granite block, 6 ft. high, which originally served as a stepping-stone, with the inscription (date about A.D. 600), "Quenatavus Iedinui filius." A lane (rt.) leads to Gulval Ch. (see *ante*).

**Trevaylor** (Mrs. R. Bolitho). From the terrace-walk here is a far-reaching



view; the road passes under a fine avenue of trees. We are now just on the junction of the granite and slate. In the bottom, on the rt. between this place and Chyandour, we have passed probably some of the most productive land in the neighbourhood of Penzance.

[Leaving the road rt., by a rough lane, after passing **New Mill**, Chysoyster (see below) and **Castel-and-Dinas** might be examined (Rte. 22), about 3 m.]

Passing a granite quarry on rt., we come to the turning rt. to *Zennor* (Rte. 22).

The high hill on l. is *Mulfra* (i.e. bald hill); the summit (whence the whole Land's End district is visible, as well as both Channels) is crowned with a remarkable cromlech called

**Mulfra Quoit**, which seems to have stood originally on 4 uprights, like the *Chûn* cromlech; the table-stone of this appears to have been pushed or to have slipped off, and 1 of the 4 supporters has disappeared.

[From **Mulfra Hill** **Nine Maidens** (see below) can be reached about 1 m., thence **Ding-Dong Mine** and **Lanyon**, 1 m., and so the return made to Penzance (between 4 and 5 m.) *viâ Madron*.]

About 1 m. beyond **Mulfra**, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. off the road, is a fallen **Cromlech**, which consisted of a complete *kistvaen*, 5 ft. by 3 ft., on 4 supporters  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high; 2 of these alone remain in their original position, 1 has been removed. The remarkable feature is a *circular* covering-stone, diam. 4 ft. 10 in., and 5 in. thick, now lying on the ground. This is a unique instance, and it appears quite possible that the covering-stone was originally oblong, and owes its circular shape to modern times.

500 yds. N. from this cromlech, and close to the village of **Bosphrennis** or **Bosporthennis**, is the most perfect specimen of a **Beehive Hut** remaining probably in England. The date of this hut is quite un-

certain. It consists of 2 chambers, one circular, 13 ft. diam.; the other rectangular, 9 ft. by 7 ft., with a doorway 3 ft. 10 in. high, communicating with the outer chamber. In the end wall (8 ft. 6 in. high) of the rectangular chamber is a window about 1 ft. high and 4 ft. from the ground. The principal entrance faces S.W.; and not far from it is an opening in the wall of the circular chamber, with lintel and jambs. Each course of stone was stepped over that beneath it. There are remains of other huts in the immediate vicinity, and traces of rude enclosures. More perfect examples may be seen in Ireland, where a square chamber adjoining a circular one is generally believed to indicate an oratory opening from a hermit's cell.

The direct road continues straight to the *Gurnard's Head*, or rather to the village of **Treryn**,\* where the carriage must be left, the headland itself being  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther across some fields, with 1 or 2 hedges to be climbed.

The **Gurnard's Head**, like the headland of the **Logan Rock**, has evidently, at an early time, been fortified as a cliff-castle, and, projecting far into the waves, commands an excellent view of the neighbouring coast. E. and W. this huge barrier dives sheer down into deep water, so that the heaviest seas roll in unchecked and burst upon it with terrific violence. The background of the shore is also most interesting. Hills of rock and heather, sweeping round in the form of a crescent, terminated on one side by **Carnminnis**, on the other by **Carn Galva**, enclose a great terrace extending to the cliffs. On the isthmus connecting the **Gurnard's Head** with the mainland are the remains of a small chapel, with the altar-stone entire. There was a holy well close by. The **Gurnard's Head** exhibits to those who scramble along the base of it (a feat practicable at low-water) a splendid section of the strata. Below

and close by are what are known by the name of the Wreckers' Caves, into which at high-water are drawn all the flotsam and jetsam from the sea. It is composed of slaty felspar, hornblende, and greenstone. In its vicinity the romantic cliffs of **Zennor** (E.) run for nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. on the junction-line of the granite and slate; and **Porthmear** (*i.e.* sea-port) Cove, 1 m. W., is well known to geologists for the large size of the granite veins which there penetrate the slate. Gurnard's Head and the caves and cliffs near were once beautiful with the fronds of the rare *Asplenium marinum*, but the ruthless visitor has destroyed the plant in all but the most inaccessible situations.

Returning to the carriage at Tre-ryn, a picturesque road leads between the high lands of Carn Galva (see below) and the sea, on rt., through Morvah and Zennor Mines to Morvah.

One of the most picturesque headlands passed on rt. is **Bosigran Castle**, once fortified, like so many of the points in the W. Within it is a flat logan rock, containing several rock basins, and measuring several yards in circumf.

Shortly before reaching **Morvah**, our road turns up a sharp hill to the l.; on reaching the top a fine view of both Channels is gained.

$\frac{3}{4}$  m. rt. across the down (only accessible for pedestrians; the carriage had better be left at this point) is

[**Chywoon** (pron. Chûn) Castle (the name means *house on the down*), the most easterly of 7 hill-castles between this place and the Land's End, between which signals might be interchanged. The circle of the walls may be easily made out crowning the summit of the second hill S. of the road, just before it begins to descend towards Lanyon Farm. It is somewhat similar in construction to Caer Bran Round (see Rte. 20), but is by far the best example of a hill-castle remaining in the West.

Three lines of wall exist, built of rough stones. The hand of the destroyer has been at work here too, and so many of the stones have been removed for building that the circles are far less perfect than in Borlase's time, 100 years ago. The interior diam., E. to W., is 125 ft., and N. to S., 110. Traces of divisions, or walls, exist in the interior, which Borlase supposes to have been huts or chambers for the shelter of the occupants of the castle. Within one of these is a well, with steps to go down to the water. The entrance, called "the iron gateway" (the walls crossing the ditches, and the arrangements for defending this gateway, should be noticed), faces W.S.W., pointing straight to

**Chûn Cromlech**, about 200 yds. distant: a picturesque object, but smaller and less striking than Lanyon Quoit (see *post*). Its table-stone is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in length, by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in width; a barrow of stones formerly surrounded it, as was the case with other cromlechs in Wales and Cornwall. The 3 parishes of Morvah, Madron, and St. Just meet here.

At **Old Bosulow**, N. of the castle, on the slope of the hill, are some remains of a British village, similar in construction, but perhaps less perfect, than those at Chysoyster. An ancient road leads from them to the castle. The side of the hill and the plain below are covered with small barrows.

At **Bodennar**, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.E. of Chûn Castle, is a single dwelling called the Crellâs (a corruption, it has been suggested, of *Cryglâs*, a "green hillock," from its appearance, covered with turf and furze), which is worth notice. It consists of 2 circles, formed by rough strong walls, the larger circle (40 ft. from N. to S.) opening into the smaller (21 ft. from N. to S.) by a passage, 6 ft. wide, between 2 large slabs. The larger circle has 2 concentric walls, the space between which has been



divided at intervals by traverse walls, one of which remains. Above the higher circle is a large green terrace.]

Returning to the carriage, we descend the hill eastwards, till we come to a small stream which crosses the road just W. of Lanyon Farm.

Here, those wishing to see Mên-an-tol, Mên Scryffen, and Boskednan Circle should leave their carriage, sending it on to the top of the hill E. of Lanyon. This will entail a walk of at least 2 or 3 m. over rough ground. A track to the l. across *Anguidal Down* leads to the

[**Mên-an-tol**, or *Holed Stone*, one of 3 stones disposed in a straight line, and easily found, as no other upright stones are in the same croft. They lie nearly in a straight line between Lanyon Farmhouse and the W. peak of Carn Galva, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of the stream, which crosses the road.

The Mên-an-tol is the middle stone of the 3, and is a granite block, rudely circular, 3 ft. 9 in. high, 3 ft. 10 in. broad, and 12 in. thick. The hole is 21 in.  $\times$  18 on the one side, and some inches less on the other. This bevelling may have been intentional, and the E. side would appear to be the front. There are 2 other stones, 1 fallen, between 30 and 40 ft. N.W.

It was perhaps connected with ancient rites of initiation, and is known locally as the "Crick Stone;" it being supposed that, if a person afflicted with a crick in the back, or a child with spine-disease, passed 9 times through the hole, and slept with a sixpence under his pillow, he would be cured.

Visible from Mên-an-tol, and about 1 m. N.E. of Lanyon, is

**Mên Scryffen**, or *Scryphys*, the *Written Stone*, in a croft under Carn Galva, and *Gwn mean Scrypha*, the *Down of the Written Stone*. It is one of the most ancient inscribed monuments in Cornwall, supposed to date from a period antecedent to the departure of the Romans from

the country. It bears the inscription "Rialobran Cynoval Fil," and is supposed to be the monument of a British chief, son of Cynoval, *i.e.* Cymbeline. The Mên Scryffen long lay prostrate on the moor, having been thrown down by a miner, who, digging for treasure, nearly lost his life by the fall of the huge mass. It has been raised, and is a conspicuous object nearly 7 ft. above ground.

Between Mên Scryffen and Ding-Dong Mine is **Boskednan Circle**, or the **Nine Maidens**, a ring of stones similar to those of Dawns Mên and Boscawen (see Rte. 20). The diam. is 72 ft. 6 stones stand erect, and one is nearly 8 ft. in height; 5 lie prostrate. The eye ranges over a vast extent of uncultivated country, and the blue expanse of ocean. Directly N. rise the magnificent rocks of Carn Galva; to the S. is the mine of Ding-Dong; to the E. is seen Mulfra Quoit on the crown of a barren height some 2 m. away.

Returning from Boskednan Circle, take Lanyon for a landmark, and come out at the top of the hill just E. of Lanyon, where the carriage should be waiting.]

Here on the moor of *Boswarvas* is the *Cromlech* called **Lanyon Quoit** (Lanyon is said to signify the "fuzzy enclosure"), a lonely old monument, the effect of which is much enhanced by the wildness of the country. It is sometimes called the *Giant's Quoit*, and consists of a large table-stone 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in length, by 9 in width, and supported by 3 rude pillars, which are inclined from the perpendicular. This stone, which is raised about 5 ft. from the ground, was upset in 1815, but it was re-erected by Lieut. Goldsmith, 1824 (with the machinery which replaced the Logan Rock), unfortunately not at all as it originally stood. There is another cromlech in a field  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Lanyon Farmhouse, nearly as large as the one described, and known as

**West Lanyon Quoit**. It had ap-

parently 4 supporters, only 1 of which remains; and the table-stone, which is 13 ft. 10 in. long, rests with one edge on this solitary supporter, and the other buried in the ground. This cromlech was found in 1790 within a great tumulus of earth and stones, after nearly 100 cartloads had been removed.

1 m. a cart-track to the l. leads to *Ding-Dong Mine*, which has now ceased to be worked, but is one of the oldest tin-mines in the county; from this corner there is a fine view over Mount's Bay. The road presently passes through the plantations belonging to

**Trengwainton** (T. S. Bolitho, Esq.) (see above). Observe the luxuriant undergrowth of rhododendrons. At the end of the plantation a gate rt. leads from the road to **Trengwainton Cairn**, a rough pile of rocks, from which there is a grand view of Mount's Bay. It is popularly known as "Bull's View," probably a corruption of "Belle Vue." Near the footpath, 100 yds. W. of the gate, there is an old cross.

$\frac{1}{4}$  m. a cart-track leads to **Madron Well** and *Baptistry*, in a croft  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of the road (see above).

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. **St. Madron Church-town** (see above).

$1\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Penzance.**

(h) *Alternative Route for Pedestrians.*

The above route may be varied by good walkers, so as to include the remains of the ancient British village of *Chysoyster*.

The distances would be approximately: Penzance to Gurnard's Head, *via* Chysoyster, about 10 m.; Gurnard's Head to Lanyon, over Carn Galva, 4 m.; Lanyon to Chûn,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.; Chûn to Penzance, 6 m.

Follow the old St. Ives road from Penzance (see Rte. 22) as far as a place marked "Badger's Cross" (3 m.) on the map, and take the turning l. (which comes out eventually on the direct road, a little to the S. of Mulfra Quoit).

$1\frac{1}{4}$  m. **Chysoyster**, or Chysawster (= "heap-shaped," or "beehive" houses), lies on the rt. of the road, near a farm of the same name, and has unfortunately suffered a great deal of late from the vandalism of its neighbours, who have abstracted many of the stones to repair hedges. It seems to have once been enclosed by a wall or fortification of some kind, 2 tolerably perfect slopes or embankments existing on the W. side. Within this embankment are about a dozen dwellings, each oval-shaped, with a very thick and strong wall of uncemented stone, surrounding an open central area, to which there is only one entrance. In the thickness of this wall 3 or more oval apartments are formed, each faced internally with a wall of rough masonry, and each having a doorway between 2 and 3 ft. wide, leading into the central area. The walls inclined inward towards the top, till they either met or left but a small space to be roofed over, which was probably done with a flat stone. The "pounds" or villages on Dartmoor, and especially Grimspound (see *Handbook for Devon*), should be compared; Chysoyster, however, more nearly resembles the Irish "cloghauns." Similar remains in Cornwall are Bodennar Crellas in Sancreed, Bosporthennis in Zennor, and Bosulow (see *post*; also *Introd.* p. [15]).

*Castel-an-Dinas* is about 1 m. from Chysoyster.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. brings us to the direct road, which will now be followed from S. of Mulfra Quoit to Gurnard's Head (4 m.) (The detour by Mulfra Quoit and Bosporthennis would add about 3 m. to the walk.)

Good walkers are strongly recommended, on leaving Gurnard's Head, to ascend **Carn Galva**, the finest hill in the Land's End district, being literally covered with granite, which crests it in a very beautiful manner. The botanist may find here *Poly-podium Phegopteris*, *Hymenophyllum*



*Wilsoni* and *tunbridgense*, and *Sticta crocata* (Blight). Then cross Carn Galva to visit the *Mên Scryffen*, *Boskednan Circle*, *Lanyon Quoit*, and the *Mên-an-tol*, or Holed Stone, all described in the first route. Coming out into the road followed above, near Lanyon, the return can be made either as described above (in which case the holed stone had better be visited before Lanyon Quoit), or, prolonging the walk, by *Chywoon Castle*. A farm marked on the map as *Great Bosulow* lies immediately at the E. foot of the hill, on which Chûn stands; hence a capital foot-path leads through various crofts, and across *Trengwainton Cairn* to Madron.

### ROUTE 14.

PLYMOUTH TO FALMOUTH, BY RAME HEAD, LOOE, FOWEY, AND ST. AUSTELL [MEVAGISSEY] (THE SOUTH COAST).

Road.	Places.
	<b>Plymouth</b>
	(Ferry to Torpoint)
4 m.	Rame Head
18 m.	Looe
21½ m.	Polperro
28½ m.	Fowey
<hr/>	
Rail.	Fowey
11 m.	St. Austell
<hr/>	
Road.	St. Austell
5½ m.	Mevagissey
7½ m.	Gorran
16 m.	St. Mawes
	(Ferry to Falmouth)

By *steamers* ✱ from Plymouth to Falmouth and Penzance the coast of

Cornwall is well seen, but they touch at Mevagissey only between Plymouth and Falmouth. The places of interest on the coast are best seen by following the *road* described in the present route, or by visiting them from the chief stats. on the rly.—Liskeard (for Looe), Par (for Fowey), St. Austell (for Mevagissey and Veryan Bay), and Truro (for the creeks of the Falmouth River).

The traveller crosses the *Hamoaze* by steam ferry to *Torpoint*. From Torpoint proceed to Looe either by (a) the very hilly carriage-road, 18 m., or by (b) a bridle-road, about 14 m., through *Antony* and *Lower Tregantle*, and near the cliffs of *Whitesand Bay*.

At Tregantle the most important of the western defences of Plymouth has been constructed (see "Plymouth," *Handbook for Devon*). A peninsula is formed by the Lynher River (which runs to the Hamoaze), the neck of which from the river to Whitesand Bay is about 2 m. in breadth. Here 2 forts have been completed—*Screasdon* on the river, and *Tregantle* by the sea. The latter (alt. 400 ft.) looks across the peninsula to Devonport Dockyard. The guns mounted here are of wide range, and command every approach to the harbour. The keep, an immense mass of masonry, stands between the battery and the barracks. The ground between the fort and the sea has been levelled so as to form a glacis, to be swept by guns in the recesses of the fort. Screasdon Fort, about 1½ m. distant, mounts 40 guns and mortars.

(a) The *carriage-road* is that to Liskeard as far as the head of the Lynher Estuary, which terminates at the picturesque hamlet of *Polbathick*, 8½ m. from Torpoint and 1 m. from *St. Germans*. From the pretty valley beyond Polbathick the Looe road branches off on the l., ascending through a wooded combe to very high ground, and then descending abruptly to the retired village of

**Hessenford**, ✱ delightfully situated in a deep and wooded *bottom*, on a stream (called the Seaton River—it enters the sea near a farm of that name) which flows from the Bodmin moors by St. Cleer. From this point the road again climbs a long fatiguing hill, and passes for some distance over elevated land to its junction with the road from Liskeard to Looe. There it turns toward the sea, commanding on the rt. a view of the woods of *Morval House* (see p. 117), and soon ascends to the Church of St. Martin, near the summit of the ridge which shelters the romantic town and inlet of Looe (see *post*).

(b) The *bridle-road* from Torpoint passes through *Antony* to **Lower Tregantle**, about 4 m. In the cliff near the hamlet of *Higher Tregantle*, a short distance E., is a cavern called *Lugger's Cave* or *Sharrow Grot*. It was excavated by a lieut. in the navy of the name of Lugger, who, during the American war, being stationed near the spot, and sorely troubled by the gout, undertook the work as a means of cure. The cavern in itself possesses no particular interest, but it commands a delightful view over the broken shore and outspread waters of the bay. About 3 m. from this cave is the well-known promontory of the

4 m. **Rame Head** (Ruim, Brit.), which, projecting into the Channel from **Maker Heights** (402 ft. above the sea), constitutes the S.E. point of the county, and the termination of a semicircular range of cliffs which sweep eastward from Looe along the margin of Whitesand Bay. These cliffs here bend to the N., girding the shore of Plymouth Sound. The headland is crowned with the ruin of a chapel (ded. to St. Michael—it is without architectural features), and commands a view of the Cornish coast as far W. as the Lizard. (About 100 yards W. of the extreme point of Rame Head, Mr. Pengelly

found in 1852 the "Polperro fossils" (see *post*), "confined to about 10 yds. in length, of one thin stratum." The lighthouse on the Eddystone (see *Handbook for Devon*) rises from the distant waves, and the woods of Mount Edgcumbe crown the adjoining hills. Inland, about 1 m. from Rame Head, is **Rame Church**, consecrated in 1259, and enlarged at the beginning of the 15th cent. The earlier portions—chancel, nave, tower with brooch spire—are E. E., the S. aisle Perp. A few years ago, in the restoration of the church, a carved tympanum of a semicircular headed Norm. doorway was discovered, showing that the building was erected upon the site of a still more ancient fabric. On the whole it is not unlike the church of Sheviok (Rte. 7), with W. tower and spire, and an ancient reredos. The tower of **Maker Church** is a conspicuous object in this neighbourhood, and the view *from* it is unrivalled. The church, in itself of no great interest, contains several monuments to the Edgcumbes and other families, and from its commanding position the tower was employed during the French war as a signal stat. communicating with Mount Wise at Devonport. It is 2 m. from Devonport. When *Dodman and Rame Head meet* is a West Country proverb denoting an impossibility. Dodman is the W. point of Verman Bay.

The desecrated *Chapel* of St. Juliet (St. Julitta, mother of St. Cyrus) at **Inceworth**, in Maker parish, has beautiful Dec. details. There is an undercroft used as a stable.

E. on the shore of the Sound lie the villages of **Kingsand** and **Cawsand**, separated by a gutter, and at one time noted places for smuggling. *Cawsand Bay*, being sheltered by the Rame Head from westerly gales, was used as the principal anchorage previous to the construction of the Breakwater. (A wide military road has been constructed from Cawsand along the cliffs as far as Tregantle



Fort. It commands very grand views over Whitesand Bay.) From these villages there ranges towards Redding Point a porphyritic rock, which Sir H. De la Beche was inclined to refer to the era of the lower part of the new red sandstone, a formation prevailing in the E. of Devon.

**Whitesand Bay** abounds in beautiful and romantic coast scenery, but is justly dreaded by sailors as the scene of many a fatal disaster. The abruptness of the shore and the prevalence of quicksands make it *dangerous* also for bathers. The beach and cliff afford abundant matter for the naturalist. From Lower Tregantle the distance to Looe is about 10 m., and the traveller can proceed for some way along the *Batten Cliffs* by a bridle-path. This neighbourhood will be for ever famous in English history as having witnessed the commencement of the encounter of Drake and Howard with the Spanish Armada.

18 m. from Torpoint.—**Looe.**✱ The terminus of the little narrow-gauge line from Liskeard (Moorswater stat.) (see Rte. 7). This fishing-town, divided by the estuary of the same name into E. and W. Looe (pop. together, 1924), is a small place romantically situated in a deep recess, the acclivities above it being hung with gardens, in which the myrtle, hydrangea, and geranium flourish all the year round in the open air. It is an old-fashioned town, which has descended to us, not very greatly changed, from the time of Edw. I. It is intersected by narrow lanes, and, before the road was made along the water-side, was approached from the eastward by so steep a path that travellers were in fear of being precipitated upon the roofs. Some of the little tenements have external wooden stairs leading to a doorway in the upper storey. The estuary, confined by lofty hills, was spanned by a bridge. The towns (ancient boroughs) of East and West Looe are

quite worth a visit from those in search of the picturesque. The streets remind one of the small towns on the shore of the Mediterranean, except that those of Looe are cleaner.

From the harbour of Looe there is a considerable export of copper-ore and granite, and during the season the pilchard-fishery is actively pursued.

Fixed up in the porch of the modern town-hall at E. Looe are the remains of the *Pillory*, one of the *very few* in England. The *Perp. Church tower* is picturesque, but the main building is modern, of the "pre-Gothic" period.

The little chapel of **West Looe**, ded. to St. Nicholas, was (1862) rescued from desecration and restored by the Buller family and the incumbent (Col. Somers Cocks, hon. architect). It has a pretty church-like aspect on a very humble scale. It served as the *town-hall* until another one was built, and has been used by strolling players.

The parish church, **St. Martin's**, stands on high ground above E. Looe, and for 34 yrs. was the living of the *Rev. Jonathan Toup*, editor of *Longinus*. There is a Norm. door in St. Martin's Ch., nearly buried by a modern porch. The font is curious, of Norm. character.

The view from the seaside presents a dark array of sombre cliffs, and a rocky islet 170 ft. high, which, once the haunt of numberless sea-birds, and crowned by a chapel of St. George, is now used as a stat. by the coast-guard. A battery of 3 guns has been raised to defend the mouth of the harbour. Some delightful **Excursions** can be made in the vicinity of Looe, such as a walk along the coast to *Talland* and *Polperro*, or in the opposite direction to the shore of *Whitesand Bay*.

An *Excursion* to the **Inlet of Trelawne Mill** may be easily accomplished in a boat. This inlet opens into the *Looe River* immediately above the bridge, and furnishes perhaps the most beautiful scene

of the kind in Cornwall—the shelving hills being steep and lofty, and literally covered with trees from the water's edge to the summit. The rt. bank belongs to *Trelawne* (that is, Fox's Place—Sir W. L. S. Trelawny, Bart., an ancient seat of this family), and the l. to *Trenant Park*, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Hope, the author of *Anastasius*, in whose time it commanded the borough of E. Looe, but now belongs to Wm. Peel, Esq.

**Trelawne** is a fine old house (permission to view given occasionally). The south wing, which was in complete disrepair, was rebuilt, 1862, in very good style, by Sir John Trelawny. "The chapel is of the 15th cent., with a good open timber roof, restored. The windows are plain late Perp., the rest all modern or modernised. The tower and 2 doorways of the hall are of the 15th or early 16th cent.; the hall itself is modernised: the passage through remains, with the doorways at each end. . . . This house is said by Lysons to have been built by Lord Bonville, *temp.* Hen. VI."—*J. H. P.* (This Lord Bonville—the last of the ancient family of the Bonvilles of Shute in Devonshire—acquired Trelawne by the will of Sir John Herle. He was beheaded, by order of Queen Margaret, after the second battle of St. Albans. His granddaughter, Lady Harington, had a large dower assigned to her by Edw. IV. out of Lord Bonville's Cornish estates. Her daughter brought Trelawne to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset; and on the attainder of his grandson, the Duke of Suffolk, it was seized by the Crown. In 1600 Sir Jonathan Trelawny bought this place from the Crown, and it has since been the chief seat of the family. It is not, however, the "Trelawne" from which the "Trelawnys" are named. That is in the parish of Altarnon (Rte. 10). Here are many valuable pictures, including 2 portraits of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bp. of Winchester (see *post*, Pelynt Ch.), one by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, also an original portrait of Bp. Atter-

bury, who was chaplain to Bp. Trelawny, and another of Queen Eliz. when young—a gift of that princess to Sir Jonathan Trelawny, who was related to the royal family, and purchased this estate from the Crown.

At the head of the inlet, on the wooded heights, are remains of a circular encampment connected with a rampart or raised bank, popularly called the **Giant's Hedge**, which extended from this point through Lanreath to the large earthwork on Bury Down, isolating a tract of country on the coast. Some suppose this line of defence to have been thrown up by the Danes, but it is more probably an ancient line of demarcation between Saxons and Britons. At Lanreath, in Borlase's time, it was 7 ft. high and 20 ft. wide. It proceeds in a straight line, up and down hill indifferently, for at least 7 miles. It is, of course, assigned to the devil, and the local saying runs—

"One day the devil, having nothing to do,  
Built a great hedge from Lerrin to Looe."

In a field called the Warren, on the estate of Kilmenorth, not far E. from Trelawne and near the Giant's Hedge, is a circular stone enclosure with 2 entrances. Another interesting relic in the valley of Trelawne is **St. Non's**, *St. Ninie's*, or *Piksies' Well*. It is on the rt. bank of the river, and has been restored. (St. Non was the mother of St. David of Wales. She has also a well at Altarnon, where the church is ded. to her—see Rte. 10).

The visitor to Looe should also proceed by boat or road up the course of the estuary, as far as the lock, to which point the winding shores present a waving sheet of foliage. He will notice in this excursion on the l. bank, about 1 m. from Looe, an inlet which is confined by a causeway: it has the appearance of a wood-encircled lake, and is bordered by the demesne of *Morval House*, an ancient mansion, seat of the late J. F. Buller, Esq. (but not, as is



generally asserted, the birthplace of *Judge Buller*, who was born at Downes, near Crediton, in 1746). In earlier times it had been a possession of the Glynns.

The ramble may be extended with advantage by the side of the canal to the village of **Sandplace**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Looe, where the scenery deserves particular notice. From this village a road ascends the opposite bank to the village of **Duloe**, near which are the remains of an ancient circle of stones (Rte. 7, Excursion b); and from Duloe **St. Keyne's Well** is not above 2 m. distant. If the traveller should wish to walk from Looe to Liskeard, the path by the canal, 9 m. (a common course), is to be preferred to the carriage-road. A rly. runs up the valley to the Moorswater stat.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Liskeard.

The remains of fossil trees have been found beneath the shore at a place called *Millendreath*, 1 m. E.

The church of **Pelynt**, 4 m. N.W., contains monuments and effigies of the Achyms, Bullers, and Trelawnys, and the pastoral staff of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, one of the 7 bishops committed to the Tower by James II., and in whose behalf the Cornish miners were ready to march to London to the ringing burden of their song—

“And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen?  
And shall Trelawny die?  
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men  
Will know the reason why.”

The staff is of wood, gilt. Its copper ornaments were struck by lightning some years since, and partially fused.

*Pelynt Church* was restored and beautified(?) by Sir Jonathan Trelawny so completely that it is one of the ugliest in Cornwall. The tower is Dec. Tregarriek in this parish, now a farmhouse, was the old seat of the Winslades, one of whom suffered death as a chief leader of the Cornishmen in the rising of 1549 (see *Handbook for Devon, Sampford Courtenay*). The Winslades, like the Coplestones in Devonshire, were

hereditary “Esquires of the White Spur” (see *Handbook for Devon*). The son of the Winslade who suffered in 1549, having lost his lands on his father's attainder, led, says Carew, “a walking life, with his harpe, to gentlemen's houses; wherethrough, and by his other active qualities, he was entitled Sir Tristram.”

Proceeding from Looe towards Fowey—

2 m. is **Talland**, in a little bay closely invested by hills. The *Church* (with an E.E. east end) stands detached from its tower, which is built on slightly higher ground. It contains the altar-tomb of Sir John Bevill (d. 1570), and above it is hung a helmet with the Bevill crest. The bench-ends in N. aisle contain the arms, coloured, of the Bevills and Grenvilles, with a scroll giving the name over each. Observe also the carved roof and stocks in the porch. The church, ded. to St. Tallan (Teilo?), has been restored, when 2 series of wall paintings were found on the N. wall, and contained among other subjects a large Crucifixion, and in the upper series a figure of the evil spirit, horned and hooped as usual. Unfortunately these paintings were destroyed. In the churchyard was a quaint tombstone to the pious memory of a smuggler who prayed that the Almighty would pardon those wicked preventive men who shed his innocent blood.

West of the church is the old manor-house of **Killigarth**, in which Sir William Beville, *temp.* Eliz., kept alive such true West Country hospitality as is not yet forgotten. The old house has recently been pulled down and a modern house erected on the site, one of the stones from the old building with a Greek and Latin inscription having been built into the wall. A charming path pursues a winding course along the cliffs to

$3\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Polperro**, ✱ a fishing-village in a situation eminently romantic,

nestling, as it were, on the rocky shore and ledges of an inlet, which enters among the hills through a fissure in a dark coast of transition slate. Jonathan Couch, F.L.S., author of a very pleasant *History of Polperro*—whose name is well known to all naturalists—was born here in 1789, and died 1870. His life was passed in his native place as a “country doctor.” Polperro is an ancient place, mentioned by Leland as “a fishar towne with a peere.” Some of the older houses (those on the S. side of Lansallos Street near the river) are worth notice. The lower floor is generally used as a fish-cellar, the second or dwelling room being reached by a flight of steps ending in a porch, locally called an “orrel” (oriel?). The views from Chapel Hill (where are some relics of a chapel ded. to St. Peter, patron of fishermen – it probably gave name to the place, Pol Peyre = Peter’s Pool) and from the top of Brent Hill are fine and interesting, looking far and wide over the sea, with the village of Polperro curiously nestling below. The rocks and beach are of great interest to the geologist. On the beach, inside the old quay, are remains of a submerged forest—part of that which is found at intervals all round the Cornish coast, from Plymouth to Padstow. The trees here occur in a stratum of blue clay, beneath coarse gravel. In the rocks what are known as the “Polperro fossils” were discovered by the late Mr. Jonathan Couch in 1842 (see *Introd.* p. [22]). They are especially abundant in a space of half a mile on either side of Polperro, and are found almost exclusively on the under-surface of the slate. They range between high-water mark and a line of 50 ft. above it, and are fragmentary and undefined, consisting mostly of “a jet or bluish enamelled surface, marked with minute furrowed striæ, and an internal surface irregularly cellular, sometimes half an inch thick, in other instances as thin as a wafer. Here and there are

spines tolerably distinct in outline.” These fossils are now shown, with tolerable certainty, to belong to a species of *Pteraspis*. They are found, as has been said, in rocks of the Devonian system, generally held to be of the same age as the Old Red Sandstone. The road from Polperro leads through a deep valley to high ground, where

*Lansallos Church*, a sea-mark, will be observed on the l. The church is Perp. with earlier portions; in it, according to William of Worcester, lies St. Hyldren, “episcopus,” of whom nothing is known.

A short distance farther rt. is the church of *Lanteglos*, mainly Dec. with a Perp. tower. The font is E.E. There are *Brasses* for Thomas Mohun, 1440; and John Mohun and wife, died 1508 of the “sweating sickness.” (It is recorded that St. Mancus, a “hermit,” is buried here.) The church, which is worth a visit, is falling into ruin from neglect.

The road then descends to Fowey Harbour at Bodinnick Ferry.

**Fowey** is described in Rte. 9.

Proceeding on our road from Fowey we skirt Tywardreth or St. Blazey Bay. At Tywardreth was a Benedictine Priory, founded as a cell to the monastery of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus at Angers, by a certain Richard, “dapifer,” or steward, who held the manor under the E. of Cornwall, at the time of the Domesday Survey. It was suppressed as alien in 1414, but was afterwards restored and naturalised. There are no remains of the conventual buildings. We soon reach

**St. Austell Stat.** (Rte. 7); here the road turns S., running nearly parallel with the Pentewan China-clay Rly. to

5½ m. **Mevagissey.** ✱ This fishing-town, noted for pilchards, derives its name from 2 saints, St. Meva and St. Issey (pop. 2200). It is situated



in a hilly district upon the shore of a beautiful bay, which, bounded on the N. by the *Black Head* (alt. 153 ft.), on the S. by *Chapel Point*, commands a view of the coast as far as the Rame Head. The harbour is capacious, with a depth of 26 ft. within the pier at high-water spring tides, and of 12 during the neaps. The manufactory of "Cornish sardines" is well worth a visit. The pilchards caught here are not only cured and dried in the usual way, but a large number of the smaller fish are sorted out and specially cured in oil at a factory. Thus cured, after the fashion of sardines, the pilchard can scarcely be distinguished from the genuine sardine, and the produce of the sardine factory is largely consumed both at home and abroad. About 3000 boxes are turned out in a day during the curing season. In the dull time mushrooms are casked for the London market, and mackerel are also cured. The fishing industry is shared by the neighbouring village of "Gorran Haven," 3 m. S. A new pier, built at a cost of 22,000*l.*, enclosing 10 acres of water, was destroyed by the blizzard of 1891; it will probably be restored as before. *Mevagissey Church* contains a very curious font of Norm. character and probable date, also several old monuments. It has, in common with most of the Cornish churches, been recently restored after designs by J. Piers St. Aubyn, Esq. In 1849 *Mevagissey* was so severely visited by the cholera that the fishermen, with their families, embarked in their boats and sought safety in *Fowey Haven*. One good resulted—a thorough cleansing of the town; the inhab. encamping on the neighbouring fields while the necessary operations were being effected. *Mevagissey* now holds a high place in the health scale, its death-rate being exceptionally low. The boating, sea-fishing, and bathing here are good and, moreover, safe owing to the absence of currents in the bay.

A delightful road runs near the cliffs from *Mevagissey* to

*Portmellin* (*i.e.* yellow port), a fishing-cove distant about 1 m. S. Here are remains of a double entrenchment, and a mound called *Castle Hill*; and in the neighbourhood a farmhouse, once part of a splendid mansion, which belonged to an old Cornish family named *Bodrigan*. It was pulled down about 1786. A great barn remains. A rock on the coast near *Chapel Point* (the S. horn of *Mevagissey Bay*) still bears the name. It is called *Bodrigan's Leap*, from a tradition that Sir Henry *Bodrigan*, having been convicted of treason in the reign of Hen. VII., here sprang down the cliff when flying from his neighbours *Edgcumbe* and *Trevanion*, who were endeavouring to take him. He is said to have been so little injured by the fall as to have gained a vessel sailing near the shore, and to have escaped into France.

In *Portmellin Bay* there is a submerged forest, the trees found being chiefly alders.

The mansion of the *Trevanions* stood in the parish of *St. Michael Caerhays*, N.W. of the *Dodman Head*. A Gothic building, by the architect of *Buckingham Palace*, now occupies the site, and the only thing to interest the antiquary in the present *Castle of Caerhays* (*J. C. Williams, Esq.*) is a stone sculptured with the royal arms (*temp.* Hen. VIII.), which is fixed to the wall of the entrance hall. Of the valuable cabinet of minerals here, a great part has been dispersed in various county museums.

The parish *Church*, which contains a very good specimen of a Saxon doorway in excellent preservation, is hung with the rusty helmets, swords, and gauntlets of the old family of *Trevanion*, including a sword said to have been wielded by Sir *Hugh Trevanion* in the battle of *Bosworth Field*. (*John Trevanion* was one of the "four wheels of Charles's wain"—

"The four wheels of Charles's wain,  
Grenville, Godolphin, Trevanion, Slanning,  
slain."

He and Sir Nicholas Slanning fell at the siege of Bristol. "They were the life and soul of the Cornish regiment," says Clarendon; "both young, neither of them above 28; of entire friendship to each other, and to Sir Beville Grenville, whose body was not yet buried."

Gorran is 2 m. S. from Mevagissey. The church is ancient. The tower was rebuilt 1606, and the body of the building contains a monument to Richard Edgcumbe of Bodrigan, 1656.

The *Dodman*, i.e. Duadh maen, "stone point," from its being one of the most conspicuous headlands on the S. coast—is associated with a grander headland in the Cornish proverb, "When Rame Head and Dodman meet." This, says Fuller, has come to pass, for they have met in the possession of the same owner, Sir Pierce Edgcumbe, who enjoyed the one in his own right, and the other in right of his wife. It is a wild and remote point, 379 ft. above the sea.

The cliffs of *Veryan Bay*, W. of the Dodman, afford an excellent section of various Devonian rocks, associated with trap and conglomerates, as the coast-line cuts the strike of the beds, which is S.W.

On the cliffs W. of *Penare Head* (338 ft. above the sea) are *Giant Tregeagle's Quoits*, a number of huge blocks of quartz rock. (Penare Head has some serpentine rocks cropping from it.) It would be passing strange in Cornwall if the presence of such striking objects were not accounted for by a legend. Accordingly, we hear that giant Tregeagle—the melancholy monster who frequents Dozmare Pool (see Rte. 10)—hurled them to this place from the N. coast. *Veryan Church* is worth seeing, as also is the village, which is very

picturesque. Some round houses give it a striking appearance. On the shore there is a cavern called *Tregeagle's Hole*, and in the immediate vicinity of the headland an enormous mound known as

*Veryan* or *Carn Beacon* (372 ft. in circumf., and 370 ft. above the sea), which by popular accounts is the burial-place of Gerennius (Geraint), a king of Cornwall. This traditional monarch is said to have been here interred about the year 589, with his crown, and weapons, and *golden boat with silver oars*. Accordingly, in 1855, when the barrow was opened, the proceedings were watched with considerable interest. But the visions of the golden boat were not to be realised. The presumed ashes of the old king were found, enclosed within a rude stone chest, or kistvaen—but nothing more than ashes. When the search had been completed these relics were replaced, and the excavation in the barrow filled in.

The name of Gerennius is still preserved in that of the village of **Gerrans** (8 m. from Tregony, and 9 m. from Grampound Road Stat.), where an earthwork called *Dingerein* (Geraint's castle), N. of the church, and communicating with the shore by an underground passage termed the *Mermaid's Hole*, is pointed out as the remains of his palace. (This is the Gerennius or Geraint—a name which seems to belong in a special manner to the chieftains of West Wales—who is said to have received at Dingerein St. Teilo of Llandaff on his way to Brittany. St. Teilo returned in time to deliver the viaticum to Geraint, who lay dying.) It may well be doubted whether the remains found in the Veryan mound are not of much earlier date. The legend of St. Teilo asserts that the saint, mysteriously warned in Brittany of Geraint's sickness, set sail at once and brought with him a stone "sarcophagus" for the king's body. As it could not be taken into the ship, it was let down into the sea, and floated before St. Teilo, "in portum vocatum



Dingerein" (*Liber Landavensis*, p. 108). The peninsula, including Gerrans, is called *Roseland* (*Ros* = a moor, a mountain meadow, peat-land, a common—Williams' *Cornu-Brit. Lexicon*). About 1 m. from St. Gerrans on the coast is **Porthscatho**, ✱ 8½ m. from Grampound Road Stat., a primitive village frequented by artists, where small clean lodgings may be obtained.

Not far off is *Rosteague*, a picturesque Eliz. manor-house.

The road is continued down to *St. Marves*, on the W. side of Falmouth Harbour, which must be crossed by the ferry to reach Falmouth.

(For St. Antony's Head, Falmouth Harbour, the various creeks of the Fal River, and for

FALMOUTH, see Rte. 12.)

## ROUTE 15.

FALMOUTH TO THE LIZARD, BY GWEEK  
—KYNANCE COVE, MULLION COVE,  
LIZARD TOWN, AND LIGHTHOUSE.

Those who wish to see the country will do well to visit the Lizard from Falmouth, though rail from Truro to Helston is the quickest route.

The Lizard may be reached from Falmouth—

(a) By omnibus to Helston, *viâ* Penryn (stat.), (Rte. 18).

(b) Pedestrian route — crossing Helford River at the ferry to Manaccan — *the shortest way*, though the ferry is not always to be depended upon (Rte. 16).

(c) By direct road (18 m.), avoiding Helston, as follows (the distances are given approximately):—

### FALMOUTH.

Drive 8 m. Gweek.

„ 2½ m. Treloarwarren.

„ (1½ m. l. St. Mawgan.)

„ 4½ m. Curry Cross Lane.

Walk (1½ m. Mullion—Mullion Cove.)

Drive 3½ m.

Walk (1½ m. Kynance Cove.  
On by cliffs to Lizard,  
1½ m.)

Drive 2 m. **Lizard Town.**

„ 2½ m. Cadgwith.

This direct road from Falmouth is at first hilly and varied, passing a little to the W. of Budoch (avoiding Penryn), leaving on rt. the granite quarries of Mabe and Constantine, whence came the stone for Waterloo Bridge (see Rte. 12), and traversing miles of wild common, golden in spring with the flower of the gorse.

It descends upon the head of the Helford Creek, at the village of

**Gweek** ✱ (8 m.) mentioned in Kingsley's novel *Hereward the Wake*; here the horses may bait at the small public-house near the bridge.

Crossing the River Hel by the bridge, the road ascends through the fine woods of **Treloarwarren** (Rev. Sir Vyell F. Vyvyan, Bart.) (N.B.—Ask at lodge beyond bridge for leave to pass through the drive.) The house lies to the S. of the village of St. Mawgan, to the l. of our road. It is a castellated building of the same date as many others in the county (*circa* 1620–40), and contains pictures by *Vandyke* and *Kneller*. Vandyke's portrait of Charles I. was presented to the Vyvyans by Charles II. as a mark of gratitude for their services during the Civil war, when Sir R. Vyvyan, Master of the Mint, set up a coining press here with the royal dies, and issued money to pay the King's forces in the W. The late Sir Richard Vyvyan (d. 1879) was the champion of the Tory party who moved the rejection of the first Reform Bill in the House of Commons, 1831. A chapel is attached to the mansion.

At Halligey, 10 min. walk from the house, are subterranean *Galleries*, the origin and use of which are not clearly known, though it appears probable that these Fogoù were store-houses and refuges, as they are mostly found close to or within a British camp (see Rte. 20, under Trewoofe). Their sides and roof are formed of large stones.

1. is **St. Mawgan in Meneage**, 4 m. S.E. of Helston. (The whole district S. of Helston is called Manege, or Meneage, a name probably connected with *Maenawg* = stony.) From the downs in the neighbourhood of Mawgan a fine view may be obtained over the adjacent districts. At Mawgan is an old stone cross, inscribed "Cnegumi fil. Genaius."

*Mawgan Church* (Dec. chancel and transept, the rest later) was originally cruciform, the N. transept having been removed for the N. aisle. The most noteworthy feature is a *hagioscope* of the same character as those at Landewednack and St. Cury, but superior, and differing in detail, having a slender octagonal pillar. In the S. transept are 2 effigies of the Carminowes (*temp.* Edw. I. ?), representing a Crusader and his wife, which were brought either from a Carminowe chapel in this parish, or from the Greyfriars at Bodmin. (The family of Carminowe claimed descent from King Arthur, and was probably at one time the most important in the county. All Boconnoc, Lanhydroc, and Glynn in the eastern division, and Tregothnan and Loe Pool in the west, belonged to them.) In the N. aisle is a monument to Sir Richard Vyvyan (1696), and the sword which he loyally wielded in the Rebellion.

The Perp. tower, battlemented and pinnacled, and much enriched with shields, is the finest in this part of the country. (Observe the 2 buttresses of the S. transept, an unusual feature.)

The road soon enters the **Lizard District**, joining that from Helston, on the dreary Goonhilly Downs.

#### GENERAL VIEW OF THE LIZARD.

The peninsula of the Lizard (a Cornish word, of doubtful meaning, either = a jutting headland or a gate ; Welsh, *Llidiart* = Corn *Lezou*), in shape an irregular triangle, is a nearly uniform and monotonous tableland, treeless, and in great part moorland. Its old name was Meneage (stony). It is raised some 300 ft. above the sea, and all the interest about it is confined to its rocky fringe of coast and its cliffs and coves of slate and serpentine.

The district is remarkable for containing a large area of **Serpentine**, an igneous and intrusive rock akin to felspar porphyry, of beautiful aspect, which has derived its name from the supposed resemblance of its streaks and colours to those of a serpent's skin, and which constitutes, with *diallage*, half the district under consideration. Serpentine contains a large share of magnesia (it is a silicate of magnesia), and for this reason the soil upon it is poor and ungrateful, but is characterised by the growth of the *Erica vagans* (Cornish heath), the rarest and most beautiful of the English heaths, which (like the Cornish moneywort, *Sibthorpia europæa*) is only found here and in a small district on the W. coast of Portugal. About 6 m. from Helston we enter the area of serpentine, and behold this rock protruding through the turf in sharp ridges. It constitutes the basis of *Goonhilly Down*, a bare waste (*goon*, a down ; *haller*, to hunt) once famous for a breed of small horses. The boundary of the serpentine is very clearly defined by the growth of the *Erica vagans*.<sup>1</sup>

**Roads and Paths.**—Good carriage-roads traverse the centre of the plateau from Helston and Gweek to Lizard Town. The S. extremity, with Mullion and Kynance Coves on

<sup>1</sup> The Lizard district has been pleasantly described by the Rev. C. A. Johns, in a little work entitled *A Week at the Lizard*.



the W. shore, and Cadgwith on the E., are the spots best worth visiting; and as they lie 1 or 2 m. off the high road, and are to be reached only by cross roads or rough paths, the pedestrian has great advantage in exploring this district, as he can keep to the coastguard paths, which run, with occasional interruption, close to the edge of the cliffs, and are often marked by splashes of whitewash on the dykes or detached stones. This route, however, is circuitous, and involves many ups and downs wherever a gully or streamlet descends to the sea.

$4\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Cury Cross Lanes** ✱ (rt. road leading to (1 m.) **Cury** (church and cross, see Rte. 16), and (2 m.) **Gunwalloe** (do.)).

l. lies **Bonythorn** (5 m.), an old family seat, and rt. is **Bochym** (J. S. Davey, Esq.), charmingly situated, where are preserved some stone implements found on the estate.

200 yds. beyond Cury Cross Lanes a road diverges rt. to

$1\frac{3}{4}$  m. **Mullion**,<sup>1</sup> ✱ a healthy, compact village, 1 m. from the sea. The old inn may be mentioned on account of its late worthy landlady, Mary Mundy, whose visitors have left testimonials in her favour in the shape of Latin and English epigrams—*e.g.*:

"Munditiâ floret sic vetus illa domus!"

**Mullion Church** (restd.), ded. to St. Melanus, or Malo, a Breton saint (617), has a tower partly granite, partly serpentine, built 1500. Over the W. door is a curious carving of the Crucifixion, with the figure of the Father upholding the Son; below are the Virgin and St. John. Observe some remains of old glass in the E. window, a well preserved *stoup*, and, most interesting of all, some of the finest *carved bench-ends* in W. Cornwall. Specially well rendered is a series of 10, representing the arms of the Passion. Of the rood-screen 2 figures still remain, one of which

<sup>1</sup> See the useful book on *Mullion*, by the late Rev. G. Harvey, formerly vicar of the parish.

is that of St. Clare (whose name occurs in the neighbourhood), holding a *monstrance*.

1 m. from the village, on the cliffs, is **Polurrian**, ✱ interesting to geologists for its conglomerate. Sea bathing on the beach below.

Rather farther S. is

**Mullion Cove**, or *Porthmellin*, one of the most romantic of those retired inlets which abound on this coast, shut in by cliffs of serpentine, sheltering a mill and 1 or 2 coastguard houses, but unapproachable by ships, which reach it only to suffer wreck on its reefs and precipices. These should be visited at low-water, as the shore is adorned by picturesque rocks, and an arch or chink in the cliff, a little way to the l., is accessible from the shore only when the tide is out, and will admit the adventurous explorer to one of the finest serpentine caverns in the district.

**Mullion Island** (1 m. in circumf.) is worth a visit, for the cliffs look their best from it across the "*gap*." It is interesting in itself, and the landing quite safe. The new harbour is constructed by Lang & Sons, Liskeard, at the expense of Lord Robartes.]

Returning to the high road from Helston, and pursuing it, we pass some distance on the l. [**St. Ruan Major** (2 m. St. Ruan Minor, see Rte. 16), with an interesting church. The tower (date 1400), is "black and white" (serpentine and granite). The chancel is the oldest portion, and there are both Dec. and Perp. windows, but the peculiar features are 2 narrow openings at the junction of nave and chancel side arcades, immediately adjoining the screen piers. This arrangement is found in 1 or 2 other W. Cornish churches, but nowhere else so narrow. Observe the remains of the rood-screen and 2 carved desk-ends.]

2 m. short of Lizard Town, another rough track (only passable for carriages for  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) across the moor leads rt., in about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., to

[**Kynance Cove** (*Ky-nans* = Dog's

brook), the most picturesque and original scene in the Lizard promontory. It is useless to visit Kynance except at low-water (*i.e.* in the afternoon at the quarters of the moon, in the mornings at new and full moon). It may easily be explored by ladies, but strangers are warned to pay strict attention to the state of the *tide*, for by lingering too long, beguiled by the varied attractions of the place, they run the risk of having their retreat cut off by the water rising.

A steep path through a notch or chine in the cliffs, here composed of dark serpentine, leads down to the shore, at a spot cumbered with huge broken fragments, the remains of a cave which has fallen in. Scrambling over these, round a corner of rock generally washed by the tide, you enter a land-locked amphitheatre or oval recess, deserted by the waves at low-water from 2 to 4 hrs. every tide, and leaving a broad expanse of white sand, shut out from the sea by a group of lofty isolated rocks, rising in fantastic shapes of towers, pinnacles, and obelisks. The biggest of these is called *Asparagus Island*, because that plant used to grow wild upon it. On the land side this arena is walled in by lofty overhanging cliffs, at whose base are several wave-worn caverns, to which fanciful names have been given—the Kitchen, Parlour, Drawing-room, and so on.

The circle is closed behind by the *Gull* rock and the *Lion*.

The peculiarity of all these rock masses is that they are of serpentine, dark almost to blackness, but varied with stains of red, green, and white steatites, glistening in the sun from the polish produced by the friction of the stones carried by the waves. The geologist may observe among the rocks here a brown diallage, jade, compact felspar or saussurite, asbestos, and a vein of granite descending the cliff in the manner of a dike.

The most prominent object in the cove is a narrow pinnacled rock, rising in the midst like a huge

obelisk, called the Steeple. Between it and

**Asparagus Island** is a deep chasm, which at certain states of the tide exhibits a curious phenomenon. A narrow fissure, fancifully denominated the **Devil's Bellows**, pierces the island, and runs from the sea to the cove. From this at intervals a jet of water is violently projected, like the spout from a whale's blow-hole, its passage through the crack being indicated by a rumbling noise like thunder. "This singular effect is produced by the air accompanying the waves as they are dashed into the aperture, and confined by the perpetual entrance of the sea behind, becoming highly compressed, until forced together with a column of water through the opposite opening." When the water has thus been blown through the bellows the traveller may communicate with the presiding spirit of the place by holding his letter open before an orifice known as the **Devil's Post-office**. But he must not expect that it will be courteously received. The invisible letter-carrier—the indraught current of air—will rudely tear it from his hand, and, unless he be prompt and active in his movements, an answer will be thrown in his teeth by the returning jet, and he will hardly escape without a ducking. Travellers possessed of activity will find it an easy matter to climb to the top of Asparagus Island, from which, on the seaward side, they may have the pleasure of looking down the **Devil's Throat**, or Hell's Mouth, a rocky chasm filled with froth and foam, and at intervals sending forth a dismal sound as the waves burst into its cavernous recesses.

Those who come hither direct from Helston or Gweek should make an effort to reach the summit of the **Rill**, a cliff N. of the cove commanding the best general view of it, and should also walk from Kynance to Lizard Town ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.) and the light-houses ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther) by the cliffs.]



The high road from Helston terminates at

**Lizard Town** \* ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Helston and 18 m. from Falmouth), a village of 3 or 4 streets of small houses about a mile distant from the sea, and rather more from the point of rock after which it is named.

Travellers not pressed for time should pass the night here, and explore the curiosities of the neighbourhood.

The best bathing-place is at Househole Cove.

The **Walks** along the cliffs are very pleasant, and not fatiguing for the moderate walker. (A peculiarity which will be observed is that the paths often run along the top of the [stone] hedges.) The best walks:

- (a) *Kynance Cove*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.; (b) *Lizard Point by Polpear*, 2 m.; (c) *Cadgwith from the Lizard Point*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.; (d) *Cadgwith to Lizard Town by Landewednack*, 1 m.

(a) *Kynance Cove* (described above), if not visited on the way to the Lizard, may be reached by a pleasant walk of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. along the cliff-tops.

(b) Round the headland of the Lizard, a romantic walk of 2 or 3 hrs. in fine weather, following a path at first alongside or on the top of the hedge (here a broad stone dyke) to **Polpear** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m.), a small sandy cove, one of the few on this iron-bound coast where fishing boats can put in, therefore appropriately chosen as the station of the *Lifeboat*.

Here the cliffs are worn into numerous caverns, but there is one about 100 yds. W. of *Polpear Cove* which deserves particular notice, as, being situated at an angle of the coast, and having 2 entrances, 1 on each side of the point, 2 different rock-framed views are commanded from the interior. It can be reached from the shore only when the tide is out. From *Polpear* the traveller will as-

cend the rocks, passing the studio of the localised artist, Mr. Hart, to the lighthouses on the

2 m. **Lizard Point**, the *Ocrinum* of Ptolemy, and the most southerly promontory of England, and generally the first land made by ships upon entering the Channel. The 2 large and substantially built *Lighthouses*, the bases of which are 186 ft. above the sea, were erected in 1792, by Thomas Fonnereau, under the direction of the Trinity House, and were worked by coal fires up to the year 1813. The electric light used is visible at 20 m. distance. A covered way connects the 2 towers for the convenience of the watchmen. These beacons display 2 lights, to distinguish the Lizard from Scilly, known to mariners by 1, and from Guernsey, which exhibits 3. Notwithstanding, however, the brilliant rays thrown for miles over the sea, ships, embayed in thick weather between the Lizard and Tol Pedn Penwith, are frequently lost in the vicinity of this headland, and the cliffs are of such a character that it is almost impossible to render from them the slightest assistance. As an additional protection, a *Fog Organ* has been erected under the cliffs, and in foggy weather, moved by a steam-engine, bellows forth in loud and hoarse warnings. These are at times so unpleasantly loud as to disturb the slumbers of the residents at Lizard Town.

A dangerous reef of rocks, called the **Stags**, projecting under water from the headland, is the cause of the great danger in doubling the Lizard. The fields near the point are based upon hornblende and talcomicaceous slate, and the traveller who has journeyed hither by the road from Helston will be struck by the contrast between the fertility of this patch and the barrenness which has accompanied him over the serpentine. A single acre of this land is rented by the year for 4*l.*, and, sown with barley, has produced the extraordinary crop of 90 bushels, the

average produce in England being  $35\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

A more beautiful and interesting walk than that along the coast from Polpear to Lizard Cove can hardly be imagined, affording as it does an uninterrupted succession of sea views over gigantic cliffs, rocky headlands, quiet coves, bays, islets, and promontories.

On an opposite height stands the **Telegraph Stat.**, an extensive and well-managed establishment, whence the arrival of every ship, as it nears the coast, is signalled along the wires to London and all parts of England. Near this the telegraph-cable of the Silver Bank Co. from Bilbao reaches the shore.

The point below the lighthouses is prolonged at low-water to a columnar rock called **The Bumble**, which at other times is insulated. On the E. the land slopes to a bay, and in this direction, near the edge of the cliff, is the

**Lion's Den**, a circular chasm which was formed Feb. 1847, and explains the origin of similar cavities, such as the Frying-pan at Cadgwith. It seems tolerably evident that the washing of the waves below must have excavated a cave in the softer part of the rock, which, being continued, in the course of time caused a landslip from above, depriving the cave of its roof and leaving behind a crater, which is now entered by the sea through an archway at high-water, and in rough weather bears a fanciful resemblance to a huge boiling caldron.

(c) From the Lizard the pedestrian may walk by the cliffs to **Cadgwith**. ✱ The road from the village of *Lizard Town* is uninteresting.

Beyond the Lion's Den he will find the romantic cove and bay of **Househole**, which is the best place in the neighbourhood for a bathe, and terminated by *Penolver*, the grandest headland to the E. of the Lizard; and then a recess in cliffs which are surmounted by slopes of

turf, forming the *Amphitheatre of Belidden*. E. of Belidden is the *Chair*, a rock most conveniently placed for the foot-weary pedestrian, as it commands a beautiful view of the coast towards the Lizard. Beyond the Chair are the *Beast*, or *Bass Point*, and the *Hot Point*, where the coast sweeps to the northward, displaying that fine bay which terminates at the Black Head, and opening to view the distant points of the Dodman and Rame Head. After passing a cove called *Kilkobben*, the traveller will reach *Perranvose* or **Parnvose** or *Lizard Cove*, the harbour of the parish.

Those who are fond of exploring the lonely caverns of a rocky shore should take boat at Parnvose, and thus pursue their journey to Cadgwith, passing the **Raven's Hugo** and **Dolor Hugo**, a grand and solemn cavern, with a gorgeous portal of serpentine; in all states of the tide it is filled with the sea, which, entering it with hoarse murmurs, disappears in its gloomy recesses. The **Balk of Landewednack** is a remarkable cliff, and is pierced with quarries of serpentine suited for polishing.

(d) By a steep road up the narrow valley from Cadgwith the traveller may return to Lizard Town (1 m.), passing its parish church of

**Landewednack**, where the last Cornish sermon, according to Borlase, was preached in 1678. The name is evidently connected in origin with that of Landeveneck Abbey in Brittany. It is the most southerly church in England, and very prettily situated, with its churchyard and parsonage well sheltered by choice trees, fir, cypress, and tamarisk. The chancel (restd.) and transept are Dec. The S. porch has a groined stone roof (unusual for Cornwall). The inner doorway is Norm., with a zig-zag moulding, enclosing beneath it a Perp. arch. The peculiar hagioscope or squint of St. Mawgan and



St. Cury, with a leper's window (?), occurs also here. The font is Norm. The pulpit (modern) is of serpentine; and there are tombstones of polished serpentine in the churchyard, which contains the graves of a number of persons who died of the plague in 1645. Between the church and Lizard Town is an old granite *Cross*.

A circuitous carriage-road leads from Lizard Town by **St. Ruan Minor** ✧ (see *ante*; St. Ruan Major 2 m. inland), where it may be prudent to alight and descend on foot the very steep hill, to

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Cadgwith** ✧ (*i.e.* scedgewith = privet), a pretty fishing-village, in a deep notch opening to the sea between high cliffs; some of which to the N. produce the serpentine specimens best adapted for the lathe and polish.

The chief object of coming hither is to see a natural crater in the rock, called the *Frying-pan*, to reach which the visitor must ascend the hill to rt., as high and steep as that he has just descended. Making his way through a farmyard, he will reach the edge of the basin called the *Devil's Frying-pan*, the area of which is nearly 2 acres, and the sides 200 ft. deep. At the top of the flood the sea enters it through a natural arch which opens to the shore, where an apparent passage of hornblende slate into serpentine may be seen. The probable origin of such hollows bordering on the sea, like the Bullars of Buchan in Aberdeenshire, has been explained above. The roof of the cave having fallen in, except the entrance archway, has left behind a deep hollow in the cliff. On the whole, it appears more curious than beautiful. Near Cadgwith is the village of *Grade*.

The pathway along the cliffs from Cadgwith to Falmouth for pedestrians is described in Rte. 17.

## ROUTE 16.

### HELSTON TO THE LIZARD.

*Coast Path for Pedestrians (see Map).*

#### APPROXIMATE DISTANCES.

	<b>Helston</b>
6 m.	<b>Gunwalloe Church</b>
	2 m. <b>St. Cury</b>
2 m.	<b>Mullion Cove</b>
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. <b>Mullion</b>
5 m.	<b>Kynance Cove</b>
$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Old Lizard Head</b>
$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Lizard Town</b>

Commencing a survey of the coast at the western termination of that long shingly beach which extends from Porthleven to the fishing-village of *Gunwalloe*, the traveller will pass midway Loe Bar, then the precipitous **Halzaphron** (*i.e.* Western Sea) *Cliffs*, and reach

6 m. **Church of Gunwalloe** (restd.), a lonely and picturesque 15th cent. structure, of no great architectural interest, continually sprinkled with the spray of the sea, and having a detached belfry built into solid rock against a steep ascent 14 ft. W. of the church; the rock forms a portion of the W., N., and S. walls. Observe the *Cross* built into the wall of the church and the remains of a very early Font. Many shipwrecks have occurred here; and the church is said to have been an offering from a survivor, who vowed he would build it where the sounds of prayer and praise should blend with the voice of the waves from which he had escaped. The church is ded. to St. Winwaloe, who lived here as a hermit, and died 529, Abbot of Landeveneck in Brittany.



# HELSTONE AND THE LIZARD





A horizontal number line is shown with tick marks at intervals of  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The labels above the tick marks are  $0$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $1$ ,  $2$ ,  $3$ , and  $4$ .

enmarle Street.

[2 m. inland from Gunwalloe is the **Church of St. Cury** or **St. Corantyne**, who was, says tradition, consecrated missionary-bishop for Cornwall by St. Martin, and, after converting all the district, died 401. In Breage Ch. is a fresco of St. Cury (see Rte. 15). The fine S. doorway is Norm. (about 1100), though the church itself is mainly late Dec. Observe the ornamentation on the splay of the arch of the E. window in the Bochym or S. aisle—15th cent. work. A remarkable *hagioscope* is formed at the junction of the chancel and transept “by a large chamfer of the angle, supported by a detached shaft and arches to small responds of similar character.” There are similar *hagioscopes* at Landewednack and St. Mawgan in Manege (see Rte. 15), and instances occur in Pembrokeshire churches. The tower is entirely of granite, which is not obtainable in the neighbourhood. Either this church or that of Menheniot in East Cornwall (see Rte. 7) (both ded. to St. Corantyne) was the first in which the Liturgy was read in English. In the churchyard is a monolithic cross of the unusual height of 9 ft.]

From Gunwalloe we reach

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Poljew**, a sandy cove, where the coast assumes a character of grandeur. A short distance from Poljew is

1 m. **Polurrian Cove** ✧ (see Rte. 15), known to geologists for its conglomerate, which, containing fragments of *grauwacke* limestone, appears to support the *hornblende* slate. The descent to it commands a striking view of **Mullion Island**, about 1 m. in circumf., and bearing a resemblance to the figure of a huge animal crouching in the sea. The passage between this island and the mainland is called *the Gap*. The cliffs to the l. are crowned by the *Cathedral*, a pinnaled group of rocks, to which the stranger should climb for a prospect over the Mount's Bay. He can then descend to that romantic recess

1 m. **Mullion Cove** (see Rte. 15).

[*Cornwall.*]

[1 m. inland is **Pradanack C.o s**, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. up the valley from the cove

The village of **Mullion**, with its venerable **Perp. Church**, described in Rte. 15.]

Proceeding again along the brow of the cliffs (the path is no longer than the road to Lizard, 7 m.), the traveller will observe below him the *Mullion Gull Rock* detached from the shore; and then visit in succession the grand promontory of *Pradanack Head* and *Vellan Point*, from which the cliffs sink to a sheltered recess called

3 m. **Gue-graze**, but better known by the name of the *Soap Rock*. This is situated in the ravine leading down to the cove, and consists of serpentine traversed by large veins of *steatite*, a dull white substance, which, being unctuous to the touch, has originated the name of *Soap Rock*. *Steatite* is pure *magnesia*, and is the “*French chalk*” used by tailors and bootmakers. It was formerly employed in the potteries of *Flight of Worcester*, and largely quarried at this spot.

Just S. of Gue-graze is a sheer precipice of 250 ft., pierced at the base by a cavern called **Pigeon's Hugo** (pron. *ougo*; in the Land's End district pron. *fūgo* and *fūgan*; Welsh, *Ogof*, a cave). It is accessible only from the water, and during the finest weather. *The Horse*, a narrow ridge slanting to the sea, is the next feature of interest; and then the bold headland of \***the Rill**, commanding a superb prospect over the Mount's Bay and the best general view of the clustered rocks of Kynance Cove. On its summit is the *Apron-string*, a heap of stones which the country-people aver were brought to this spot by the Devil. He came hither, they say, with an apron full of stones to build a bridge across the Channel for the convenience of smugglers, and was hurrying with his load to the edge of the cliff, when his apron-string broke, the stones were thrown



to the ground, and in despair he abandoned his enterprise.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the Rill is the far celebrated

**Kynance Cove** (see Rte. 15), about 5 m. from Mullion Cove.

Proceeding again on our route along the coast, we ascend at once to the *Tor Balk*, or *Tar Box*, an excellent point of view for Kynance Cove; and then cross a hollow to the *Yellow Carn*, a precipice 200 ft. high, separated by the sea from an insulated rock called *Innis Vean*—i.e. little island. Beyond it we soon reach a remarkable spot known as *Holestrow*, where the face of the cliff has fallen in ruins. To Holestrow succeeds *Caerthillian* (Lizard Town is now about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. inland), a ravine traversed by a stream which flows through it to the sea, and of interest as the point where the *mica-slate* of the Lizard rises from beneath the serpentine, and further remarkable for its botanical rarities, such as *Lotus hispidus*, *Trifolium Bocconi*, *T. Mollinerii*, and *T. strictum*; the three species of trefoil, according to Mr. Johns, being peculiar to this part of Cornwall and of England. From Caerthillian a walk of some 20 min. by the cliffs will bring the wanderer to the

**Old Lizard Head** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Kynance Cove), where he will rest awhile to admire the view; and then proceed to the sandy cove and fishing-village of *Polpear* (Rte. 15).

## ROUTE 17.

### THE LIZARD—CADGWITH TO FALMOUTH.

*Pedestrian Route by Helford Ferry* (18 m. direct, or 25 m. by cliff between Cadgwith, St. Anthony, and Manaccan).

Cliff Path.	Direct.	Places.
	1 m.	Lizard Town
		Cadgwith
7 m.	5 m.	Coverack Cove
4 m.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	St. Keverne
6 m.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Manaccan
		$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. St. Anthony in Menage
	1 m.	Helford Ferry
	6 m.	Falmouth

The usual course is to return from Cadgwith direct to Helston; but those who are desirous of completing a survey of the Lizard district will find references below to localities which deserve attention (see *Map*).

First, the romantic **Valley of Poltesco**, about 2 m. E., is well worth exploring by all who are fond of wild and rocky scenery. **Calleon Cove** is its termination on the shore. **Kenack Cove**, farther E., is a pretty cove with a sandy beach; and the *Black Head*, a bare and gloomy promontory, but remarkable for the beauty of its serpentine. This rock beyond Cadgwith assumes a dark green colour, and constitutes the coast round the Black Head to

**Coverack Cove** ✧ (about 5 m. from Cadgwith, or by coastguard track 7 m.), to the geologist a very interesting spot, since the great mass of serpentine is here succeeded by a beautiful rock, which continues along the shore as far as the *Manacles*, and predominates in the interior through the greater part of the parish of St. Keverne. It appears to have compact felspar for its base, in which are embedded crystals both of diallage and hornblende. At Coverack, between the pier and the rivulet, veins

of the latter mineral may be seen traversing the serpentine; and here also you may obtain specimens of striated felspar of a violet colour, and, below high-water mark, pieces of diallage metalloide 6 or 8 in. in length. This cove was the scene of the shipwreck of the *Dispatch*, in Jan. 1809, when Major-Gen. Cavendish, and 60 other officers and soldiers, returning from Corunna, perished; they have a monument in the neighbouring **Church of St. Keverne** (about 1 m. N.E.) The village is exceedingly picturesque, and in its vicinity is "a little mill, the smallest you ever saw, kept jogging by a tiny rill."—*C.A.J.*

On the high ground of *Crousa* (Cross) or *Crowz Down*, N.W., are the large masses of diallage rock called the *Brothers of Grugith* (i.e. "of the heath").

About 2 m. N.E. of Crousa Down lies the church-town of **St. Keverne**.✧ (The finest route from Coverack Cove is by the rough coastguard track, 4 m. St. Keverne is about 1 m. inland.) The country-people have a saying that *no metal will run within the sound of St. Keverne's bells*, and account for it by a legend that their patron saint, St. Keverne = Kieran = Pieran = St. Piran, having been treated with disrespect by the inhab., denounced a curse upon the parish. However, a belt of land situated between the church and Coverack Cove possesses such extraordinary fertility that it has been called *the Garden of Cornwall*. Its richness is attributed to the decomposition of hornblende, diallage, and felspar.

The **Church**, which was in the 13th cent. collegiate (a dependence of Beaulieu Abbey, Hants), is the largest in the W. of Cornwall, having the unusual feature of a spire to the tower, and is mainly Perp. (though parts of the N. aisle are E. E.) The 2 "aisles are connected with the nave on either side by an arcade of 8 acutely pointed arches, which give great height to the church, and

the piers have more elaborate mouldings than are generally found in Cornish churches." A number of original bench-ends remain, adorned with carvings, of which many represent the arms of the Passion. The oak from which they are made is traditionally said to have been grown on Crousa Down, now a wilderness of rocks.

Leaving St. Keverne church-town, and going (about 1 m.) down to the coast, the geologist will find schistose greenstone, cut by veins of diallage, on the shore at **Porthoustock**; a bed of serpentine, which has the appearance of having been thrust up violently among the hornblende slates between *Dranna Point* and *Porthalla*, N. of St. Keverne; and a pudding-stone, or conglomerate, composed of rounded fragments of slate, in which veins of quartz are visible, near the *Dennis Creek*, S. of St. Anthony. In the sea off St. Keverne lie those dangerous rocks called the

**Manacles**, rocks well known and dreaded by all coasters. The name is a corruption of "Maen eglos," i.e. church stone. Here, May 1855, the emigrant-ship *John* and 191 lives were lost. Those interested in the coast scenery may like to proceed by the coastguard track to Gillan (4 m.), and there cross the Durra by boat to St. Anthony (see below), whence a further walk (2 m.) leads to Manaccan.

From St. Keverne church-town the most direct route is by Roscreege Beacon to

**Manaccan Church** (4 m. from St. Keverne), beautifully placed on the Durra Creek, is E. E. (chancel and transept), the chancel roof is perhaps original. That the N. aisle was a later addition to a cruciform church is shown by the curious way in which the chancel roof on that side is supported by 6 corbels, extending beyond the arches which are in line with the wider nave. Observe in S. transept an E. E. piscina, and the traces of the hagnoscope passage noticed in so many of the Lizard



churches. The S. doorway is E. Norm., and one of the best examples in Cornwall. Out of the S. wall of the nave grows a large fig-tree (10 in. in diam.) The *Rev. R. Polwhele*, author of a history of the county, was for several years rector of this and the adjoining parish of St. Anthony.

In the vicinity of Manaccan (*i.e.* "the Monks"),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W., titanium was discovered in the stream of Tregonwell Mill.

**Tremayne** (Rev. Sir V. F. Vyvyan), an old house in the parish of St. Martin, once belonged to Capt. Wallis, who discovered Otaheite, and was born near Camelford. From Tremayne ("dwelling near *the stone*," *i.e.* some remarkable stone) the family of Tremayne of Heligan took their name. The family bear the canting arms of three hands (*tres manus*).

[2 m. W. of Manaccan

The **Church of St. Anthony in Meneage** (*i.e.* stony district) stands on the shore of a neck of land between the Helford River and the Durra, an exceedingly pretty spot, at the base of a promontory called *Dinas*, and at high-water is but little above the surface of the sea. According to a legend, some persons of rank sailing from Normandy to England, overtaken by a storm, made a vow to St. Anthony to build him a church if he would guide the ship into a place of safety. The saint conducted the vessel into Gillan Harbour, and they erected the church here. The small size of this parish favours the idea that it was severed from Manaccan on some occasion of this kind. The chancel may be E. E., but the rest is E. Perp.; the font, which is ornamented with angels bearing shields, is as old as the chancel. The stairs to the rood turret are entered from outside. *Great* and *Little Dinas* are 2 ancient entrenchments commanding the entrance of the river, and were occupied as military posts during the Civil war. The latter, taken by

Fairfax in 1646, is now a rabbit-warren.]

The **Helford River**, about 1 m. wide at the mouth, branches into picturesque creeks, which penetrate the country in various directions. It is said by Carew to have been in former days much frequented by pirates, "whose guilty breasts," he adds, "with an eye in their backs, look warily how they may go out again." On its shore, by Manaccan, is *Bosahan House* (T. Grylls, Esq.)

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Manaccan is **Helford**, a hamlet prettily embowered in trees, and the **Ferry** across the Hel River or creek, here nearly a mile broad, which leaves a wide expanse of soft mud bare at low tide. Hence a good road runs in

$6\frac{1}{2}$  m. to FALMOUTH (Rte. 12). There is also a cross field-path leading to the Coastguard stat. and Swanpool, along the cliff to Falmouth.

## ROUTE 18.

FALMOUTH TO PENZANCE, BY HELSTON, MARAZION, AND MOUNT'S BAY.

Road.	Places.
	<b>Falmouth</b>
Rail.	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Penryn</b>
Drive.	
	<b>St. Wendron</b>
<b>14 m.</b>	<b>Helston</b>
	<b>3 m. Porthleven</b>
	—coast walk to
	<b>Marazion, 10 m.</b>
<b>3 m.</b>	<b>St. Breage</b>
<b>1 m.</b>	<b>St. Germoe</b>
<b>6 m.</b>	<b>Marazion</b>
Rail.	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>Penzance</b>

Railway to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.) Penryn stat.★  
(See Rte. 12.)

Thence drive. The road passes in the vicinity of the *Mabe Granite Quarries*, and the country for some distance round is covered with surface-granite and roughened by carns. One of these is likened to the head of

a man, surmounted by an old-fashioned wig, and a spring of water gushes from the summit of another.

3 m. N. of Helston is **St. Wendron**, where the church is mainly Dec. with good E. window. There are *Brasses* for Warin Penhallinyk, prebendary of Glaseney, 1535, and for a civilian, name unknown, *circa* 1580. 2 m. W. is *Sithny*, where the church has a handsome Perp. tower, ornamented with figures of the Evangelists. Observe a *Cross Brass* for Roger Trelbythyanyk (date gone), and a modern *Brass* for Canon Rogers of Penrose, 1856. At the entrance to the vestry is a very early cross; also the mortised head of a four-holed cross in the churchyard. The curious custom of inscribing on tombstones a single surname may be seen here, at Helston, Perranaworthal, Redruth, &c.

14½ m. **HELSTON.**✱ The train (G. W. Rly.) may be taken from here *viâ* Gwinnear Road Junct. (Rte. 13).

Helston (pop. 4090) is pleasantly situated on a hill, and above a pretty valley opening to the seashore 3 m. off. The legend runs that the Archangel Michael caught Satan bearing Hell's gate, and beat him so unmercifully that he dropped it. Hell-stone is still shown to tourists. In *Domesday* it is called *Henlistone*. It was a coinage-town under Edw. I., and on the site of the present *Bowling-green* rose a castle (in ruins in Edw. II.'s time), of which all traces are now swept away. For more than 500 years it returned 2 members to Parliament; it is now entirely disfranchised, and absorbed in the Truro division of the county. The *Church* was rebuilt 1763. Very little copper is now raised in this district, the richest mines being worked out and deserted.

The celebration of *Furry Day* had once all but died out, but has been revived with great spirit. The "Furry Day" of 1893 was celebrated on a grand scale. It was a festival peculiar to Helston, which from

time immemorial had been held on the 8th of May, and has been traced by antiquaries to so remote a source as the Roman *Floralia*. Polwhele, however, derives the name from the Cornish word *feur*, a *fair* or *holiday*, and suggests that it may have been instituted in honour of a victory obtained over the Saxons. This is doubtful, though the custom is probably of Celtic derivation. The morning was ushered in by the merry-pealing bells, and at about 9 o'clock the people assembled to demand their prescriptive holiday. The following is the old programme: "After this they collect contributions to defray the expense of the revels, and then proceed into the fields. About noon they return, carrying flowers and branches, and from this time until dusk dance hand-in-hand through the streets, and *in and out of the houses*, the doors of which are kept open on purpose to allow the string of dancers to pass through, preceded by a fiddler playing an ancient air called the *Furry tune*, now exchanged for a volunteer band." The *Furry tune* may be regarded as a county air, and is heard at all seasons in Penzance and other Cornish towns, and even, it is said, in Wales and Brittany. It will be found, with the words, in Chappell's *National English Airs*.

There is nothing worth particular notice in Helston, but in general it is the starting-point for an excursion to the *Lizard* (Rte. 15), and the neighbourhood can boast some pretty scenery.

A favourite *walk* is to the *Loc Pool*—i.e. "Lake Pool"—(½ m. to the head of the lake, 2 m. to the bar at the lower end), the largest sheet of water in the county. A stream called the *Cober* (from *cobra*, an old word signifying serpentine or sinuous), rising near *Carmenellis* (alt. 822 ft.), and flowing by Helston, meanders thence toward the sea. This stream, being obstructed at the shore by a bar of small pebbles, has spread



over the lower part of the valley and formed a lake about 7 m. in circumference. During the summer the water gradually filters through the barrier; but in wet seasons it cannot pass through the bar with a rapidity equal to its influx. A permanent adit has now been constructed to carry off the superfluous waters, but previously the lake frequently rose 10 ft., and stopped the mills on the tributary streams. When this occurred the corporation, according to an ancient custom, presented the lord of the manor with a leathern purse, containing three-halfpence, and solicited permission to open the bar. A small trench being cut in the sand, the pent-up waters rapidly enlarged it, and ultimately swept the entire obstruction into the sea. But in a few days the bar, thus removed for a time, was usually thrown up again as before. The lake, prettily embosomed in trees, abounds in trout, and the fly-fishing is excellent; permission to whip part of the water may be obtained by writing to the owner of Penrose (see below). On its shingly banks the botanist may find *Corrigiola littoralis*, or *strapwort*, a rare plant.

The woods of *Penrose* (Capt. F. P. C. Rogers, R.A.), once belonging to the Penrose family, are the principal ornament of the Loe Valley, and afford a delightful walk from the bar to Helston. At one spot the park wall returns a remarkable echo. On the opposite side of the lake is *Nansloe House* (H. Rogers, Esq.), held on the tenure of providing a boat and nets for the Duke of Cornwall whenever he may choose to fish in the Loe Pool.

In 1807 the *Anson*, a 40-gun ship, its commander (Capt. Lydeard), and 60 of the crew, were lost on the Loe Bar.

1½ m. W., by the coast, is Porthleven (see below).

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*Helston to Marazion and St. Michael's Mount, by direct road.*

There is little of interest on the

high road itself beyond Breage and Germoe. It will be necessary, therefore, for the tourist who wishes to see the coast or objects of interest on the N. side of the road to leave it from time to time.

2 m. from Helston a road leads 1. in 1 m. to

**Porthleven** ☆ (pop. 2000), the southernmost port of England, situated in the centre of the Mount's Bay, 1½ m. W. of the Loe Bar. This is a pretty little town, which has made great progress within the last few years, and has some pretensions to be a watering-place. The water-supply and drainage have been attended to, and the *Church* restored. The *Bickford Smith Institute* (open to visitors) has a good reading-room. The *harbour* has been constructed at a great expense, and, from its position on a wild, dangerous coast, would be of extreme value if more easy of access. In tempestuous weather, however, when most required, it is scarcely possible to enter it, since the mouth is narrow, and the sea sets into it with extreme violence.

The geologist will find much to interest him in the rugged shore of this neighbourhood, especially some fine sections of trap dikes cutting the slate.

[From Porthleven a walk of about 10 m. leads to Marazion by

**Trewavas Head**, W. (Trewavas, *i.e.* "dwelling of the mole," "shaped like a mole-hill"), granite, extending from Tregonning and Godolphin Hills, abuts upon the sea in magnificent cliffs. On this imposing headland are the remains of a forsaken copper-mine, formerly worked under the sea; a columnar pile of granite called the *Bishop Rock*; and a *raised beach*, associated with rocks worn smooth by the waves, though now far above their reach.

Continuing the coast-path, we pass Praa Sands, Pengersick Castle, Bessie's Cove, Cuddan Point, and Perranuthnoe (all described below in the main route), and reach Marazion, 10 m.]

3 m. from Helston is **St. Breage** (pron. Brague), said to have been founded by St. Breaca, an Irish saint.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of it is the tin-mine of *Wheal Vor* (i.e. *great work*), at one time considered the richest tin-mine in the county.

The *Church* (restd. 1890) is throughout of the 15th cent., and has no architectural feature calling for particular notice; though the tower arch is one of the finest in the district. It has always been interesting, however, as containing the remains of Margaret Godolphin, wife of the first Earl of Godolphin, whose saintly life is made memorable by John Evelyn. During the restoration in 1890 her coffin was found buried only a few inches beneath the surface, together with some very handsome marble slabs. These, no doubt, formed part of her tomb, which has been restored, and an exact copy of the coffin-plate let into the front. At the same time were found some old mural paintings representing the figures (12 ft. high) of St. Christopher and of our Lord; surrounded by emblems of different trades, e.g. reaping-hook, scythe, shears, axe, shuttle, cart, bell, &c., all connected with our Lord's body by jets of blood. Other figures represent St. Mylor, St. Corantyne or Cury, St. Michael slaying the dragon, St. Germoe, and 3 other saints whose names have not been deciphered. The most noteworthy objects in the new work are the screen, stretching 55 ft. across the chancel, and the reredos.

In the Lady chapel are three helmets, with the dolphin as a crest, worn formerly by the knights of Godolphin who are buried below.

The church possesses the largest bell in Cornwall: a vicar who much disliked ringing had all the bells melted down into one, which it takes 3 men to ring. An inscription on it runs: "Complures populo suppetit una Deo." Outside the church is the head of the old churchyard cross, which is probably contemporaneous

with the original church, of which we find a mention as early as 1290.

In this neighbourhood, on N., an insulated mass of granite, separated by a channel of slate from the granitic district of Wendron and Crowan, constitutes the striking eminences of [Tregonning (or Tregonan) Hill (596 ft.) and *Godolphin Hill*, which rise from bases desolated by the miner. Tregonan is crowned by the earthworks of a hill-castle—the inner vallum, 15 ft. high, was faced externally with rude rubble masonry. Part of this hill is worked for china-clay, which is shipped at St. Michael's Mount and Porthleven. These quarries were the first to be opened in this country, and they supplied the clay with which the earliest Plymouth hard-paste ware was made by Mr. W. Cookworthy. The N. side of the hill has been brought under the plough. Perhaps the best etymology of "Godolphin" is "white eagle."

**Godolphin Hill** (495 ft.), farther to the N., is the site of the *Great Work Tin-mine*, and shelters from westerly gales the old mansion of *Godolphin*, situated below it on the eastern side, a quadrangular building of granite, studded with windows, and fronted by a handsome portico. It formerly belonged to the family of Godolphin, which became extinct in 1785, and is now the property of the Duke of Leeds and occupied as a farmhouse. It is a venerable object, grey with age, but is closely beset by mining works. The curious mode of claiming a reserved rent for the lords of the manor of Lamburne, mentioned by Hals and Davies Gilbert, is still observed here on Candlemas Day. The most eminent of the Godolphin family was the minister of Queen Anne, connected by marriage with the great Duke of Marlborough.]

5 m. rt. is the village of **St. Germoe** (pop. 497), founded, according to tradition, by Germoch, a king of Ireland, who is said to have landed at Hayle in the year 460, with St. Breage.

The *Church* (restd.), originally cruciform, is Dec. with peculiar and



interesting features, but a Perp. N. aisle has taken the place of one transept. Notice the peculiar window between transept and porch, and the *Font*, perhaps one of the oldest in Cornwall. The pretty gable cross and grotesque corbels on the porch are unlike anything else in the district, and the tower also varies in detail from the usual type. But most curious is, on the N. side of the churchyard, a singular structure popularly known as **St. Germoe's Chair**, and said to have been built by the Millitons of Pengersick, though its style suggests a period 200 years before their time. It has what appears a stone seat, 1 ft. 4 in. high, running the whole length of a recess, which is ornamented with pointed arches, pillars, the rude sculpture of a human head, and, at the door, a bas-relief of an ass. It may have been a shrine, or erected for the convenience of churchyard ceremonies; but Leland mentions "St. Germoe's Chair in the Chirch-yard."

About 1 m. from St. Germoe a road leads in 1 m. to Pengersick Castle, standing in a bottom near the coast.

[**Pengersick Castle**, consisting of 2 towers (*temp.* Hen. VIII.), once united to a castellated edifice. The larger is in 3 storeys, in the other a winding flight of stairs leading to the summit. The walls of the lower storey, which are loopholed, were lined with carved frames inscribed with several quaint pieces of poetry and by various paintings now quite illegible.

On one of the panels, under a rude representation of water dropping from a rock, with the title "Perseverance," was the following paraphrase of Oord's well-known lines:—

"What thing is harder than the rock?  
What softer is than water cleere?  
Yet wyll the same with often droppe  
The hard rock percee, as doth a spere:  
Even so, nothing so hard to attayne,  
But may be hadd with labour and payne."

Another picture, representing a blind man carrying a lame man on his back, was illustrated thus:

"The one nedith the other ys helpe.  
The lame, wyche lacketh for to goo,  
Is borne upon the blinde ys back,  
So mutually, between them twoo,  
The one supplieth the other's lack;  
The blinde to laime doth lend ys might,  
The laime to blinde doth yeld his sight."

Pengersick, or *Pen-giveras-ike*, signifies the *head ward of the cove*. According to tradition, it was built in the reign of Hen. VIII. by a merchant who, it is said, acquired so large a fortune at sea, that, when he loaded an ass with his gold, the weight of it broke the poor animal's back.

It is celebrated in Cornish legends, and the old Celtic myths have been locally attached to a real Lord Pengersic who lived in the 16th cent., and whose story is interesting to students of folklore. It has many foreign variants. A magician marries a fairy who charms the mermaids in the cove by her music, and is carried off by "a dark stranger."

*Praa Sands*, at the foot of Pengersick Castle and about a mile in length, are wild and beautiful, but often present a distressing scene of shipwreck when the S.W. gale drives vessels upon them.

At *Sidney Cove*, below the castle, is a mine on which has been bestowed the good historic name of *Sidney Godolphin*. Farther W., between Pengersick and Cuddan Point, is

**Prussia Cove**, named from a smuggler (Carter), who here mounted in the cliff a formidable battery; but, to disguise his real occupation, acted as landlord at an adjoining public-house called the King of Prussia. At length Carter came to blows with the authorities, and fired into the *Fairy* sloop-of-war, which thereupon destroyed the battery. At that time (1780) the smuggler was regarded almost in the light of a merchant; and such was the latitude allowed him by law, that no goods could be seized above high-water mark.

Immediately W. of this bay is **Bessie's Cove**, a short  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Cuddan Point, a rocky recess, and home of fishermen—a very romantic spot. A fisherman's cottage stands

above the precipice, and below are caverns, over which hang branches of the tamarisk. The largest cave has been filled up, since it threatened to undermine the cottage.

Close by is *Bessie's Well*.

Just off the coast lies Innis, "Little" or *Claret Island*, rising from the sea like a miniature St. Michael's Mount.

400 yds. beyond Pengersick lane end, in a field called **Tremenkeverne**, l. of the road, were several large blocks of an iron gritstone known by the same name, and connected with a curious legend concerning St. Just of the Land's End, and St. Keverne of the Lizard. St. Keverne, having shown St. Just hospitality, had reason to suspect the honesty of his guest, and hastened after him. Passing over Crousa Down he pocketed 3 large stones, each weighing about a quarter of a ton, and overtook his saintly brother near Breage; high words ensued, and St. Keverne so plied his pocket-ammunition that St. Just took to his heels, disburdening himself as he ran of the missing articles. St. Keverne left his cumbersome weapons on the ground, where they remained till removed to make room for agricultural improvements. It is curious that the sienitic rock, of which the boulders were composed, is foreign to this district, whilst blocks of it are scattered over Crousa Down in the greatest abundance. Possibly these boulders were ice-borne from the N. during the glacial epoch.

At **Cuddan** (*i.e.* dark, gloomy) **Point** the geologist will find trappean rocks associated with argillaceous slate in a manner that would lead the observer to assign them a contemporaneous origin. The dark headland bears some resemblance to the promontory of the Start.

**Acton Castle** is a modern house on the cliffs W. of Cuddan Point. The locality is wild and unsheltered, and commands a prospect of extraordinary beauty.]

It is here necessary to return to the high-road.

[rt. a lane leads to **Goldsithney**, a village (on the Camborne and Marazion road) distinguished for its annual fair on Aug. 5, and for a beautiful view of the Mount and Mount's Bay, which first greet the traveller from the Goldsithney hills.]

[l. another lane leads to **St. Perranuthnoe** (*i.e.* Perran the elevated or "highest"), on the coast between Cuddan Point and Marazion. The *Church* is mainly Perp. (the chancel rebuilt 1861), and has some curious sculptured heads as the terminations of the hood mould of the S. door. Observe the square granite font of early date, and a carved figure of St. Peter from Goldsithney. Near it is a rocky recess in which a Cornish legend lands an ancestor of the Trevellyans, who, according to the story, was swept into the sea with the fabled Lyonesse and its 140 churches, and was borne to this cove by the marvellous swimming of his horse.]

After passing the road leading to Perranuthnoe,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Marazion, there is a very fine view from the high ground with *Wheal Halamanning* on the rt., where a road branches off for Truro and Redruth. From this point all the hills of the Land's End lie in view, and the eye ranges from Mousehole and Paul Ch. to Knill's Monument at St. Ives. In the far W. rises Chapel Carn Brea, and N. the sandy towans glitter in the sun. Between this point and the turnpike we obtain one of the best views of St. Michael's Mount in connection with the distant coast and Penzance. On the shore are the *Mount's Bay Mine*, and a rich tract of land on which the "Market Jew" turnips are grown.

**Marazion** (see Rte. 19).

**Marazion Stat.**, from which *St. Michael's Mount* is to be visited (for both places, see Rte. 19); and 3 m. farther,

**Penzance Terminus** (see Rte. 13).



## ROUTE 19.

PENZANCE TO THE LIZARD, BY MARAZION AND ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

Rly.	Places.
	<b>Penzance</b>
3½ m.	<b>Marazion</b>
	1½ m. <b>St. Michael's Mount</b>
Drive.	
10 m.	<b>Helston</b>
10½ m.	<b>Lizard Town</b>

*Penzance to St. Michael's Mount : 3 m. by road, 2 m. by str.; or by train to Marazion Road Stat., which is 1¼ m. from the Mount.*

N.B.—St. Michael's Mount being an island 8 hrs. out of the 24, the visitor starting from Penzance about 3 hrs. before low-water will be able to cross to it on foot by the rough stone causeway, ½ m. long, connecting it with the shore, without having recourse to boats. At neap tides or in rough weather the causeway sometimes remains under water 2 or 3 days together.

The road to St. Michael's Mount leaves Penzance by its suburb *Chyan-dour*—Chy-an-dour, i.e. "house by the water." It crosses *Chyandour Brook*, which descends from *Ding-Dong Mine* (see Rte. 13). It then starts fairly for Marazion, the view of the bay and its fabled Mount being hid by the sea-wall and rly. embankment, by the side of which it runs, skirting on l. the Eastern Green and some low marshy land now drained in part. This consists mainly of a bed of peat from 3 to 8 ft. thick, covering a bed of sea-sand 12 ft. deep, and below that a so-called "submarine forest"—oaks and hazel prostrate and lying in all directions. A similar "forest" extends W. of Penzance for some distance. The road passes along the shore to Marazion stat., thence 1 m. farther on to

Marazion, ✧ or *Market Jew*, a

name still applied to it by the country-people, a town in ancient times supported by the pilgrims who resorted to the shrine of St. Michael. Marazion (pop. 1342) is generally said to have been named by the Jews, who had here their market for tin (Marah = bitter, and Zion = Jerusalem), though the learned researches of Prof. Max Müller have failed to discover any connection whatever between the Jews and this place. "Marghas." "maras" (Cornish), is a *market*; *ion* and *iou* are both plural terminations; so that "marghasion" and "marghas-iou" both signify the "markets," and afford satisfactory etymologies for both "Marazion" and "Market Jew." That Marazion was a very ancient smelting-place for tin is proved by the discovery, in 1849, of the fragments of a bronze furnace within a rude building of unhewn stones near the western boundary of the town. The town was pillaged by the French in the reign of Hen. VIII., and again by the Cornish rebels in that of Edw. VI.; and owing to the suppression of the priory, and the growing importance of Penzance, it never recovered its former prosperity.

The town has been well drained and has a good water-supply from Treasow in Ludgvan parish. The *Town Hall* and *St. Thomas' Hall* are new buildings, which have done something to modernise the old narrow and tortuous street. The church is new and handsome. In the old one, now rebuilt, the mayor's pew is said to have had a window in the back of it. Hence the Cornish proverb, "Like the Mayor of Market Jew sitting in his own light."

The mayor and corporation of the town have been suppressed owing to the decrease of the population. The mayoral ornaments, preserved in the Town Hall, are ancient and interesting.

Marazion is now ecclesiastically separated from the old parish church of *St. Hilary*, 1 m. E., destroyed by fire (1853) except the spire. This one

of the 4 spires of Cornwall was early Dec., and very handsome; it is rebuilt upon the old lines. The churchyard is one of the most interesting in England, for it contains in one form or another remains of every date from Constantine to Victoria. The Constantine stone, date about A.D. 313, contains an inscription in honour of the great emperor, and was probably set up by the district military tribune or prefect of the time. There is also a stone upon which "Noti-Noti" is all that can be deciphered. It is supposed to be connected with the royal Cornish house of the Dianoti. Near the church is a Cornu-British cross, and a Latin cross by the gateway. The geologist will find between Marazion and the Greeb Point, at low-water, the back of a *fault* well displayed. A causeway 400 yds. long, but flooded 8 hrs. out of the 12 by the tide, runs from the beach to

**St. Michael's Mount**, skirting on the rt. an insulated mass of green-stone, resting on clay-slate, called the *Chapel Rock*, and once crowned with a chapel (at which the pilgrims halted before climbing the Mount), a few stones of which only now remain; but Leland mentions it. At the base of the Mount lies a small fishing-village, with a pop. of about 84, furnished with a harbour capable of admitting vessels of 500 tons. It was visited in 1846 by the Queen and Prince Albert, an event commemorated by a metal tablet in the wall of the E. pier, and by a brass footprint marking the spot on which her Majesty placed her foot on landing. From the sea, the hill rises abruptly to a height of 230 ft., its sea-margin being about 1 m. The body of the hill is of granite, but its N. base of slate, and from this circumstance, as exhibiting various phenomena at the junction of these formations, this rock of St. Michael has excited some geological controversy. A section on the N.W. side of the rock shows 2 other irregular patches of granite

bedded in the slate, with veins of quartz traversing both slate and granite.

The visitor, after passing the village, will go through a gateway attached to a modern "lodge," built in 1877, and will then wend his way to the summit by a rocky path, winding and stony, the same by which the pilgrims of old plodded their way to the chapel. About half-way up the hill is a tank called the *Giant's Well*.

An open flight of steps leads to the principal entrance, in front of which are 2 small batteries of iron guns and a third of brass, these latter taken from a French vessel during the revolutionary wars with that country.

The view hence is very fine.

The buildings originally were not only a fortress, but conventual, of the reformed Cistercians, and of a sub-order called Gilbertines.

The *Church* contained the *shrine* of the *Archangel*, and was a much-frequented resort of pilgrims from all parts of Europe.

The oldest portion remaining appears to be the chapel, with its central tower of the 14th cent.; other portions and insertions are of later date.

Mr. St. Aubyn, who purchased the Mount from Mr. Basset, first fitted it as a private residence, and lived here.

Sir John St. Aubyn, the 4th bart., rebuilt and converted the ruins of the nuns' quarters into 2 drawing-rooms, with a passage of communication on the S. side of the chapel from the other portions of the building.

Sir John, the 5th bart., in 1804 made further alterations in the church and erected the stalls, &c., and in 1826 constructed the terrace surrounding the drawing-rooms, thus connecting the N. and S. courts. This Sir John also added the ornamental work to the roof-timbers of the Chevy Chase or dining-room;



previously the timbers were very plain, and the roof or ceiling unplastered. The present owner (Lord St. Levan, the eldest son of the late Sir Edward St. Aubyn) has carried out very extensive additions, consisting of a large block of buildings on the E. side of the old works, the rooms of which are all below the level of the S. court, consisting of a new drawing-room, a billiard-room, a number of bedrooms of various sizes, and a granite staircase leading down from the S. court to a new E. entrance. A new kitchen and other offices were at the same time constructed under the N. court, the solid granite rock being excavated to make room for the same. Bedrooms have also been arranged in the S. range of buildings, formerly the monks' dormitory.

The owner allows the buildings to be viewed in the absence of his family.

The principal rooms are the chapel and the dining-room, the refectory of the monks, and now called the *Chevy Chase*, because surrounded by a cornice representing hunting scenes. At the upper end of the room are the Royal Arms, dated 1660, at the lower end the Arms of the first St. Aubyn who owned the Mount.

The Chevy Chase contains some old furniture, and numerous trophies from the Soudan war, collected by Major the Hon. John St. Aubyn.

The dwelling-rooms are remarkable for the views they command, and for the quiet, only disturbed by the murmuring of the sea or the noise of the howling wind, and contain, besides family portraits, a very pretty picture by *Opie* of his first wife's sister, Miss Burns, another of Dolly Pen-treath, and, also by *Opie*, one of Mrs. Bell, said to be one of his best pictures.

From a double flight of steps, surmounted by an old sculptured Cross, you enter the *Chapel* through a fine Dec. door. The windows are Perp. The tower is central and of the same date. Its summit is 270 ft. above

the sands. The stalls were put up in 1804. The chandelier represents St. Michael, surmounted by the Virgin and Child. During the repairs a low Gothic door was discovered in the S. wall, closed by masonry, and had been concealed by a platform; but, on being opened, revealed a flight of steps leading to a vault in which were found the bones of a large man, but no traces of a coffin—a mysterious circumstance which gave rise to many conjectures as to the fate of the individual who had been immured. From the chapel a newelled staircase leads to the top of the tower, which should be ascended for the sake of the prospect, and also for a view of the stone lantern on its S.W. angle. The lantern is popularly called *St. Michael's Chair*, since it will just allow of 1 person sitting down in it, but this, a common feat, is not devoid of risk, as the lantern projects, and it requires a dexterous movement of the body to return to the tower. Ladies, however, not unfrequently find courage for the adventure, as there is a conceit that the husband or wife who first obtains a seat in this chair will thereby gain the ascendancy in domestic affairs. It was undoubtedly a stone lantern or beacon by which the fishermen were guided to their port in the winter. The grooves for the glass and holes for the bars remain distinct. The will of Sir John Arundell (1433) gives 13s. 4d. to the light of St. Michael in the Mount. A similar lighthouse existed on the top of the chapel of St. Nicholas at Ilfracombe.

### History.

The old Cornish name of the Mount, according to Carew, was *Caraclowse in Cowse*, "carreg cleug in coes," usually interpreted the *Grey Rock in the Wood*; and seems to favour the tradition that the Mount was once clothed with trees and situated some distance from the sea. William of Worcester asserts it positively, and gives the Mount the English name

of the "Hoar rock in the wood." Prof. Max Müller (*Chips*, vol. iii.) shows that Worcester confounds the traditions of the Norman Mount St. Michael with the early history of the Cornish, and considers that the English name arose in the monastery from a confusion between the 2 places. The Cornish name does not, he suggests, mean the "Hoar rock in the wood," but the "Old rock of the tomb"; and the terms "Mons Tumba in Cornubia," "St. Michael in Tumbâ," are used to describe the Cornish mount, after it became connected with the mount in Normandy—frequently called "Tumba." Thus the supposed authority for the surrounding forest vanishes altogether. If the Mount was ever surrounded by wood it must have been in days when the submerged forest of Mount's Bay was flourishing, and this takes us back to the age of the Mammoth and Mastodon.

At a very early time this romantic eminence was consecrated to religion. Old legends assert that the archangel St. Michael appeared to some hermits upon one of its crags; and tradition, pointing to a large rock on the western side, as the spot where this vision was seen, has given it the appellation of *St. Michael's Chair*, a name erroneously transferred to the lantern on the tower. Milton in his *Lycidas* has alluded to this apparition in the following lines:—

"Or whether thou, to our moist vows deny'd,  
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old,  
Where the great vision of the guarded Mount  
Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold;  
Look homeward, angel, now, and melt with  
ruth:  
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth."

We have notices of the Mount having been a hallowed spot long before Edward the Confessor granted it to St. Michael in Normandy, and there is a legend that in the 5th cent. St. Keyne, a damsel of royal birth, came here on a pilgrimage to the shrine of its tutelary saint. At the Conquest, Edward's monastery fell to the share of Robert, Earl of Mortain, who bore the standard of St. Michael

in the Norman host, and who confirmed the grant which had already been made by the Confessor, bestowing St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall on the great Benedictine House of St. Michael "in periculo maris" on the opposite coast of Normandy. The Cornish St. Michael's was at first a mere cell; but afterwards obtained a distinct corporate character, and had a convent, a seal, and a perpetual prior. The rock and buildings are on a small scale compared to those of St. Michael's in Normandy; but it is probable that the resemblance of the 2 rocks suggested the grant of Edward the Confessor.

Both Mounts were fortresses as well as religious houses; both contained garrisons as well as convents; and it is remarkable that the same tradition of extensive lands and forests submerged by the sea is current of both (but see *ante*). Under the authority of Parliament this priory was transferred by Hen. V. to the new monastery of Sion, to which it belonged until the Dissolution. After that period the families of Arundell of Lanherne, Milliton, Harris, Cecil, and Basset successively became its proprietors, and about the year 1660 it was sold to the St. Aubyns. It is now the residence of the head of that family, Lord St. Levan.

The military annals of the Mount commence with King Richard's captivity, when Henry de Pomeroy gained possession of the place, and held it in the interest of John. Upon the return of the king, however, the garrison surrendered, and, according to the tradition, Pomeroy, in despair, caused himself to be bled to death. In the reign of Edw. IV. the Earl of Oxford and some companions, having fled from the field of Barnet, approached the Mount under disguise of pilgrims, and, thus effecting an entrance, prepared to defend themselves to the last extremity. They repulsed several attacks by the sheriff of the county, Sir John Arundell, who was slain on the sands and buried in the Mount Church, and they resisted



so manfully as to obtain a pardon. In the reign of Hen. VII. Lady Catherine Gordon, the wife of Perkin Warbeck, here found a temporary asylum, from which she was taken by Lord Daubeney, and delivered to the king. Again, during the rising of the Western counties in 1549 (*temp.* Edw. VI.), the Mount attracted the notice of the country, when its governor, Humphrey Arundell of Lanherne, having joined the rebels, it was taken by a party for the king, but retaken by the insurgents, who, passing the sands at low-water, stormed the base of the hill, and then the summit, by carrying trusses of hay before them to deaden the shot. They were, however, eventually driven out, and their leader paid the penalty of his treason on the scaffold. The last event of a military nature which occurred at the Mount was its reduction by the Parliamentary troops under Col. Hammond, the remains of whose entrenchments may be seen in the parish of Ludgvan (Rte. 13). Upon this occasion the garrison made a stout defence under the command of Sir Francis Basset, and upon capitulation obtained permission to retire to the Isles of Scilly.

For the antiquary the Mount of St. Michael possesses additional interest as having been considered the *Iktis* of Diod. Siculus, to which the Greek merchants traded for tin. This, however, is at least doubtful; and if the island can be identified at all, Wight (*Vectis*) seems to have the best claim. But it is probable that the "*Ictis*" of Diodorus represents more than one insulated "emporium" for tin. (See *Introd.* for some remarks on this subject, and on the supposed intercourse of the Phœnicians with Cornwall.)

The route from Mount's Bay to (10 m.) Helston is Rte. 18 reversed.

On to the Lizard ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  m.) from Helston is described Rte. 15.

## ROUTE 20.

PENZANCE TO ST. BURYAN, THE LOGAN ROCK, AND THE LAND'S END.

Drive.	Places.
	<b>Penzance</b>
$5\frac{1}{2}$ m.	<b>St. Buryan</b>
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Treen
Walk.	
$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	<b>Logan Rock</b>
Drive.	
$3\frac{3}{4}$ m.	<b>Land's End</b>

The most direct road (10 m.) to the Land's End is *viâ* Crowsanwra and Sennen. This is perhaps best for those going by private carriage, as Scilly is more likely to be visible in the morning than in the glare of the afternoon sun, and the return journey could then be made *viâ* St. Buryan; but the public conveyances take the reverse route.<sup>1</sup>

To the Land's End *viâ* St. Buryan and the Logan Rock (13 m., including the walk to Logan Rock). First part hilly.

The road turns away rt. from Mount's Bay at the fishing-village of Newlyn (see Rte. 13), passing the Gothic church and tin-smelting works. It leaves on rt. Castle Horneck; at the top of the hill rt. the direct road to St. Just turns off. Among the trees on rt. stands (1 m.) *Trereife* (pron. Treeve), (C. D. N. Le Grice, Esq.) The house is partly covered with a yew-tree which has been trained against the wall (see Rte. 13). Observe the 4 avenues at the junction of the 4 roads.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  m. The picturesque Buryas Bridge over a little trout-stream which

<sup>1</sup> Mr. J. D. Sedding's essay on this district, *Nature and Art in Old Cornwall*, is well worth the traveller's notice.

risers near Mean Scryffys, and flows into the bay at Newlyn. An avenue of elms leads to the pretty valley of *Nancecothan*. Beyond, rt., is *Trewidden* (T. B. Bolitho, Esq.), with an old cross opposite the lodge.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. The village of **Driff** (or Drift), where a road diverges rt. to Sancreed (see Rte. 21), and another l. to Paul Cove and Lamorna. We pass the quaintly named Catch'all Inn, and at

$3\frac{1}{2}$  m., **Lower Hendra**, we leave the direct road to the Land's End, by Sennen (by which we shall return), and tending S. we pass rt. a turning by which the Nine Maidens and Boscawen Circle might be reached, to

$5\frac{1}{2}$  m. **St. Buryan**, ✱ now consisting of a *Church* and a few houses, but once a place of note, and the seat of a college of Augustinian canons, said to have been founded by Athelstan, after his conquest of Scilly, on the site of the oratory of St. Buriana, "a holy woman of Ireland," who, according to Leland, was believed to have been a king's daughter, and to have landed with the other Irish saints at St. Ives. In the Exchequer *Domesday Book* it is stated that "Canonici S. Berriene tenent Eglosberrie quæ fuit libera tempore regis Edwardi." "Eglosberrie" is the Cornish equivalent for the Church of St. Buryan. Edward, in 1302 A.D., granted to the dean and canons of St. Buryan a market on Sat., and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Martin. There are still 4 stalls in the chancel—1 for the dean, 1 for the prebendary of Respennel, 1 for the prebendary of Trithing, and 1 for the holder of the prebenda Parra. In 1850 an Act of Parliament was passed for the division of the deanery of St. Buryan into 3 rectories, and abolishing the old royal peculiar.

The present *Church* (rest'd. 1875), probably the third which has stood here, is of rather large size (date 15th cent., Hen. VII.), with a nave of 5 bays, N. and S. aisles, and a *Chancel* which, on account of the collegiate

character of the church, is longer than is customary in Cornwall. On the N. side of the chancel is an early Norm. arch and respond. When the building was repaired in 1814 a fine carved rood-screen was destroyed, the loss of which is much to be deplored. A few of the fragments have been pieced together. The carving is fine bold work, of grotesque figures and demons among foliage, grapes, &c. In 1875, also, various changes were made which have not added to the architectural interest. "The old collegiate arrangement of the 'return stalls' has been destroyed, the old carved black oak benches in the nave removed, the roofs freshly tunneled in plaster tied with iron rods, and the window jambs scarified." Notice the old priest's door in the S. wall. The *font*, perhaps E. E., is of Ludgvan granite, a fine-grained stone of a kind no longer found in the neighbourhood. In the tower is the 13th cent. tombstone of Clarice de Bolleit, with a floriated cross and French inscription, found under the churchyard turf in 1665. The fine *tower* is 90 ft. high, and commands an extensive *view* land and seawards. Observe the height above the parapet of the staircase turret. This probably, as also in the case of Paul and Gwinear towers, served, like St. Michael's Chair, as a beacon. Near the porch is a cross raised on 5 steps, of unusual design, but probably not earlier than the 13th or 14th cent. There is a second *Cross* at the roadside. (Small models of these may be obtained in Penzance.)

*Pendrea*, in this parish, was the birthplace of *William Noy*, Attorney-General to Charles I., born 1577. (See *Carnanton*.)

1 m. S.E. of the church, on the estate of Borliven, at a spot still called the Sentry, or *Sanctuary*, are the remains of an ancient chapel, destroyed by Shruballs, an iconoclastic Cromwellian.

[From St. Buryan, Penzance can be reached by Lamorna and Mousehole



(8½ m.), visiting on the way an interesting group of objects—the Fogou, near Trewoofe, the Pipers, and the Merry Maidens at Rosmoddress.

At the head of Lamorna valley, on an estate called *Trewoofe* or *Troove*, is a triple entrenchment, in which is a subterranean passage called the **Fogou** (Cornish, a cavern), 36 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, and 6 ft. high, formed of 2 parallel walls of unhewn and uncemented stones, and roofed with stone slabs covered with thick turf, with a branch passage at the side. Its very narrow entrance is now nearly hidden under the gorse-bushes. Its age, use, and origin are equally uncertain. Similar caves exist in Cornwall (4 at least), in Scotland (near Aberdeen, and at Blairgowrie, where one has been turned up 100 yds. in length), and in Ireland, where they are almost always connected with “raths” or forts, sometimes within, sometimes outside, the walls. In all these caves there are many chambers communicating one with another. They were either places for concealment in disturbed times, or storehouses. In this cave of Trewoofe a party of Cavaliers is said to have been successfully hidden by Mr. Levelis of Trewoofe, after the overthrow of the Royal cause in 1646. The ornamented doorway of the manor-house (*temp.* Hen. VIII.) only remains. Notice, above, the canting arms of the family of Le Veale (softened to Levelis), a chevron between 3 calves' heads.

¼ m. S.W. of Trewoofe is the hamlet of **Bolleit** or *Boleigh* (accent on the last syllable), the *Place of Slaughter*, or the *House of Blood*, traditionally the scene of the final overthrow of the Britons by Athelstan in the year 936. The **Pipers**, rt. of the road, are 2 rude stone pillars of granite, erect, about 320 ft. apart, 13½ ft. and 15½ ft. high, and which perhaps mark the burial-place of those slain in this fight. They have received their present appellation from their vicinity to the stone circle called the Merry

Maidens, but are also known as the *Giant's Grave*, a name which is certainly more appropriate, “for these monoliths, together with another (*Goon Rith* = the ‘Red Downs’), 10 ft. high, 350 yds. to the W. of the circle, and 5 barrows in the vicinity, imply a necropolis.” This is the only instance of any traditional history attaching to cromlechs and barrows in Cornwall. Beyond Boleigh is the hamlet of

**Newtown**, on high ground, with a delightful view over the country, which is rendered beautiful by the wild valleys and the many crofts of furze, heather, and grey stones. A turn in the road brings us to a wayside *cross* and a solitary cottage. Immediately opposite, by the side of a gate, is a *holed stone*, 6 ft. high, with a hole 6 in. in diam.; and on the opposite side of the road was another stone of the same character, rather smaller. A third is said to be in the neighbourhood. These holed stones are found in Ireland and Scotland, but not in Wales, and were *supposed* (by Borlase) to have been used by the Druids to fasten their victims to, preparatory to sacrifice.

In a field l. of the road, on the estate of Rosmoddress, is the circle of stones known as the

**Dawns Mên**, the *Stone Dance* or *Dancing Stones*, and popularly as the *Merry Maidens*, from a legend that these stones were once young women, who were thus transformed for dancing on the Sabbath. This remarkable monument consists of a very perfect circle of 19 granite stones of no great size, all of which are now upright, and is supposed to have originated the name of the farm on which it is situated (Rosmoddress — *i.e.* Rhôs modris — the moor of the circle). At the E. side there is a gap, where there may have been another stone.

1 m. W. of Lamorna (Rte. 13, Excursion *f*) is the headland of **Carn Boscawen**, remarkable for some rocks so placed as to form an arch-

way, through which a person can pass. Their arrangement has been attributed by Borlase to the Druids, but is probably natural. *Boskenna* (Paynter family) is near this headland, and is as wild and secluded a place of residence as can well be imagined.]

Leaving St. Buryan, the road to Land's End leads through uninteresting country till a steep descent is reached, when an equally steep ascent brings us into the village of

8 m. **Trereen** or **Treryn** ✱ (Tre-ryn = town of the promontory or cape), a village  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. distant from the Logan, which is reached by a cross field-path, along the tops of the stone hedges.

*Treryn Castle*, or **Treryn Dinas**, is a magnificent headland of granite, which by itself would amply repay an excursion from Penzance, but besides possesses great interest as being the site of one of the finest examples of a *cliff castle*, and of the celebrated

**Logan Stone** (*logging* = rocking), a block of granite weighing upwards of 60 tons (65·8 tons, Macculloch), but so nicely balanced that it may be made to oscillate on its point of support. In 1824 Lieut. Goldsmith (a nephew of the poet), in command of a revenue cruiser—perhaps incited to the feat by the confident assertion of Borlase that “it is morally impossible that any lever, or indeed any force, however applied in a mechanical way, can remove the Logan Rock from its present situation”—overturned it with the assistance of his boat's crew. The Admiralty ordered him to replace it, and at the request of Mr. Davies Gilbert sent machinery, with which, before the end of the year, the task was accomplished. It may be noted that there are 2 Logan Stones, the smaller one lower down and easily reached. The climb to the larger stone is not easy, nor altogether safe, for persons unac-  
[*Cornwall.*]

customed to active exercise. The rock basins in the granite are remarkable, and are said to have been used by the Druids in their religious ceremonies.

**Castle Treryn.** The headland of Treryn seems to have been a sanctuary or fortress of the ancient inhab. of the country; it is isolated by a triple entrenchment of earth and stones, forming a line of defence of which the vallum is about 15 ft. high. Hence the title of *castle*. Many of the Cornish headlands are cut off from the mainland by a sort of scarp and breast-work. The “Black Head” in St. Austell parish is a good example, but this is the best of all. Others are to be traced on Ramehead, the Dodman, Cuddan Point, and Tintagel. These “cliff castles” have been assigned to Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Irish; and it seems quite impossible to determine by whom they were originally constructed. But it appears certainly far less probable that they should be the work, as is often suggested, of *invading* foes, who would often have had nowhere near either to land or to shelter their ships, than “the last strongholds of the natives themselves, driven seaward before a stronger race advancing on them from the East.”—*Blight*. Similar remains exist on the W. coast of Scotland and of Ireland, and are frequent on the coast of Wales, especially in the neighbourhood of St. David's.

Passing through this ancient rampart, we gain the promontory by a very steep descent leading to a narrow isthmus, and scale it by a well-worn path. The best point of view is from the E. group of rocks, whence the Logan Stone is first seen, and the *Castle-peak*, the summit of the pile, is reached by climbing up the natural crannies and steps in the rock and squeezing through a narrow fissure—a somewhat difficult scramble. The granite, shaggy with *byssus* (old man's beard), is weathered into rhomboidal masses, and, assuming in places a porphyritic character, is



marked by vivid colours. On either side the eye gazes down over the edge of abrupt precipices upon the sea 200 or 300 ft. below.

Many hours may be pleasantly passed here. Along the steeply shelving shore are numerous fine carns, and so clear is the water that the sands below it may be seen moving as the waves roll past. Cormorants cluster on the outlying rocks, and little companies of mullet and bass wander from cove to cove, while fragments of some recent wreck may be seen drifting past with the current. On the E. side are the recess called *Gampen Seez* and the pretty little *Penberth Cove*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.; and on the W. a beautiful bay which sweeps round to the valley of Porthcurnow and the headland of Pedn Maen an Môr. Perhaps the most striking view of Treryn Dinas is from a short distance out to sea, and those who do not mind a stiff climb will find it worth while to descend the rough track to Pedn Vounder or *Treryn Cove*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W., for the sake of the striking effect the headland presents from there.

In the early spring the blue flowers of the *Scilla verna* are found on the turf about the cliffs.

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*The Logan to the Land's End.—  
Carriage-Road.*

A very dull carriage-road leads ( $\frac{3}{4}$  m.) direct to

$11\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Land's End.** ✱ In fine weather a couple of hours may be pleasantly spent wandering along the cliffs here.

Land's End, the *Farthest Land*—is the *Penwithstart*—i.e. the start (Sax.) or "end" of Penwith (=Celt. chief headland), as the hundred is still called; the *Bolerium* of the ancients, and the most westerly point of England.

It is wholly composed of granite, toned by the spray of the sea and the mists driven past it from the Atlantic to a warm red, stained with grey and

russet and gold, but gleaming in the more sheltered parts with bright yellow as the sunlight breaks over them. Its extreme point, a long low promontory of granite, bristling with spines, descends into the sea like the snout of an alligator. It is pierced by a natural tunnel, and is not above 60 ft. in height; but the cliffs rise on either hand to a much greater elevation, and below them, in gloomy recesses, lie huge rocks, rounded like pebbles and eternally buffeted, and the mouths of caverns in which the voice of the sea is never hushed. "The rocks with their perpendicular stratification tell of volcanic upheaval; their seams and fissures being emphasised and beautified by the action of the weather. The huge boulders and great cubical rocks piled up fantastically all around are coated with grey lichen with a beard 3 in. long, spotted here and there with yellow lichen that eats like rust into the surface of the rock. Black dank moss has taken possession of the thin layer of soil, while the main sweep of the cliff-side is decorated with thrift."—*J. D. S.* The view includes, beyond the mingled tints of emeralds, amethysts, and sapphires of the near waters, an expanse of ocean which merges across the waste in the grey horizon, and when the winds are abroad presents a spectacle of grandeur which is truly sublime. At these times balls of foam of the size of cricket-balls are often driven inland for miles.

The line of coast, as seen from this promontory, terminates N. with *Cape Cornwall* (alt. 230 ft.), and between that point and the Land's End is indented by *Whitesand Bay*, which affords a shelter to vessels when the winds are adverse in the Channel. It is said that this bay was the landing-place of Athelstan after his conquest of Scilly, of King Stephen in 1135, of King John when he returned from Ireland, and of Perkin Warbeck in his final attempt upon the crown in 1497. Some rare microscopic shells are to be found upon its sands, and on its western

side, near Sennen Cove, a patch of slate enters the granite. Under the point of the Land's End is the *Pele* (a spire) *Rock*; out at sea N.N.W. the *Shark's Fin*; to the S. the *Armed Knight*, cased in solid stone; and on the profile of Carn Kei *Dr. Johnson's Head*, a very whimsical resemblance, even to the wig.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. from the shore the **Longships Lighthouse** rises from a cluster of rocks. It was erected in 1793 by a Mr. Smith, whose enterprise was rewarded by a toll levied on shipping for a limited number of years. It is now under the jurisdiction of the Trinity House. The tower is built of granite, and the circumf. at the base is 68 ft., the height from the rock to the vane of the lantern 52 ft., and from the sea to the foot of the building 71 ft., and yet the lantern has been frequently shivered by the waves. The patch of slate which runs out from Sennen Cove constitutes the rock upon which the lighthouse stands, the rest of the cluster consisting of granite.

In clear weather the **Islands of Scilly**, about 9 leagues distant, may be distinguished upon the western horizon. Their appearance under a setting sun is eminently beautiful, but they are more frequently visible in the light of a clear morning. There is a tradition that these islands were once connected with the mainland by a tract of country called the *Lyonnesse*—that "sweet land of *Lyonnesse*," where, according to the poet, fell the heroic King Arthur, when

"All day long the noise of battle roll'd  
Among the mountains by the winter sea."

Spenser has given us a glimpse of this legendary region, which he places on the confines of Fairyland; but the chroniclers enter into particulars, and tell us how it contained 140 parish churches, and was swept away by a sudden inundation. At the present day the sea which flows between Scilly and the mainland is

known by the denomination of *Lethowsow*, or the *Lioness*; the *race* between the Longships and the Land's End being distinguished by the name of *Gibben*, or the *Kettle's Bottom*.

The **Wolf Lighthouse** stands upon a dangerous rock of felspar-porphry, called the *Wolf*, situated 8 m. S.W. from the shore. It is surrounded by deep water on all sides but the S.E., from which a reef extends. The rock rises in the highest part only 17 ft. above *low-water*, and stands directly in the way of ships making for the Channel—so dangerously that in 1860 the Trinity Board determined to build a *Lighthouse* on it. Exposed to a terrific sea, the difficulties and dangers of erecting such a structure on it were as great as ever beset the work of an engineer. The foundation was begun in March 1862; but only 83 hrs. work could be done in that year, although every opportunity was eagerly seized. The building was continued till 1869, when the last stone of the tower was laid. It was designed by James Walker, engineer of the board, and superintended by Mr. Douglas, and cost 62,726*l*. The tower is 116 ft. 4 in. high; the diam. at the base is 41 ft. 8 in. It is built of granite, each stone being dovetailed horizontally and vertically, and secured by strong bolts of yellow metal. The strength and solidity are more apparent than in the Eddystone or the Bishop Rock lighthouses; but these far exceed the Wolf in grace of outline. The light exhibits alternate flashes of red and white at half-minute intervals. Landing on the rock is not easy. The tides round it are very strong, and "set" about it in a circle, giving little chance to the strongest swimmer.

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It is an interesting but rough walk along the shore N. to Cape Cornwall and Botallack Mine, which is about 5 m. distant (see Rte. 21).



There are several striking points on this part of the coast.

*Pedn Mên Dhu*, the *Head of Black Rock*. The *Shark's Fin* lies between this headland and the Longships, and the *Irish Lady* (so called because an Irish lady drowned here is said to haunt the spot still) rises from the waves at the foot of the cliffs. A very perfect specimen of a *cliff-castle* may be found between the Land's End and *Pedn Mên Dhu*. It is called *Maen Castle*.

**Sennen Cove** and its little village, boasting a pilchard-fishery and fish-cellars. Here the traveller has entered *Whitesand Bay*. Observe the junction of the granite and slate.

*Carn Olva*, the *Carn at the Head of the Breach*: the breach being called

*Vellan Dreath*, the *Mill in the Sand*. The origin of the name of this sandy hollow was ascertained a few years ago, when the remains of a *tin stream-work*, together with the skeleton and horns of a deer, and an oak with its branches and leaves, were discovered about 30 ft. beneath the surface. The shore scene here is of singular beauty.

*Carn Towan*, the *Carn in the Sand*.

*Carn Barges*, the *Kite's Carn*.

*Carn Crease*, the *Middle Carn*.

*Carn Kei*, the *Dog's Carn*.

*Aire*, the *Inner Point*, as being inside Cape Cornwall. This headland is the northern boundary of *Whitesand Bay*.

*Carn Venton*, the *Carn near the Well*.

*Carn Kreigle*, the *Carn from whence to call or cry*; probably so named as a station of the *huers* in the pilchard-fishery.

*Carn Mellyn*, the *Yellow Carn*.

*Polpry*, the *Clay Pit*.

*Carn Leskez*, the *Carn of Light*; which was so called, says Borlase, from the Druid fires which were kindled on it—a guess which need not be insisted on. The true word is probably *leskedd*—broad and slanting.

*Carn Wethan*, the *Carn of Trees*;

and here, remarks the same author, “an oak-tree is still (1769) to be seen growing among the clefts of the rocks.”

*Carn* or *Carreg Glos*, the *Grey or Hoary Rock*—an appropriate name, on account of the quantity of moss and lichens with which the headland is covered.

*Cape Cornwall* (see Rte. 21). About 1 m. beyond it is *Botallaek*, one of the most celebrated of the Cornish mines.

### *Logan Rock to Land's End by the Sea-cliff (7 m.)*

Unquestionably the finest cliff-scenery in W. Cornwall lies between the Logan Rock and the Land's End; the 2 finest points are *\*Tol Pedn Penwith* and *Pardenick Point*. The only way to see it thoroughly is to walk along the top of the cliff. An effort should be made to effect this. The distance is about 7 m., and from 2 to 4 hrs. may be spent *en route*, according to the pace walked and the time spent looking at the scenery. It is a rough walk of ups and downs. They who are not good walkers, or have not time to spare, should be driven in their carriage as near *Pardenick Point* as they can. No carriage can approach within 1 m. of *Tol Pedn Penwith*; and if that is not too far for the pedestrian, it can be taken on the way from Logan. The Penzance drivers know where to put one down at the nearest point.

The following are the names of the most remarkable points and objects the pedestrian will see on his walk along the cliff.

Starting from the Logan, we reach *Pedn Vounder* (a lane), or *Treryn Cove*, a narrow cove. Experienced climbers will descend the track down the cliff. At this point the pedestrian should turn and look back, as from it the finest view of *Treryn Castle* is to be obtained. The Logan Rock is seen on the second ridge of rocks inland.

*Porth Selli*, the *Cove of Eels* (i.e. Conger-eels).

**Porth Kernow** (now spelt *Porth-curnow*), the "Port of Cornwall," or perhaps more properly "Port of the horn," i.e. horn-shaped. The rocks are magnificent, and the sands formed entirely of curious shells. As many as 150 varieties have been found; but the abundance of certain species depends in a measure on the direction of the wind, which, to be favourable, should blow from the shore.

Porth-curnow beach extends for some miles out to sea, and is thus especially well suited for landing telegraph-cables. The first, to Lisbon, was laid 1870; another, to Vigo, in 1873; a third, to Gibraltar, in 1887; while a post-office telegraph-cable from the Scilly Islands is also beached here. The Eastern Telegraph Co. have erected a large pile of buildings for the necessary offices, and also a line of villas for the staff, while in 1883 a large room was built by public subscription for S. school, &c. The staff consists of about 50 men and youths, the latter training for the company's foreign stats. Thus within the last  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent. a dreary chine has been converted into a pretty valley. The Eastern Telegraph Station will well repay a visit.

*Pedn Maen an Môr*, the stone headland in the sea. At its foot is

*Manach Point*, the *Monk's Point*, a pile of granite.

**St. Levan**, a remote and lonely place. Strictly speaking, there is no village at the spot called St. Levan church-town; but there are several distinct hamlets, of which Treen and Porthgwarra are the largest. A number of houses have been built in the neighbourhood during the last 25 yrs.

The interesting little *Church* is late Perp. (the transept may be rude E.E.), and would be worth a visit if only for its situation in a wild dell, so abrupt that the church, all but the topmost pinnacles, disappears from sight almost immediately on the E. or W. It is so small a structure

that the arches of the arcade are only 6 ft. 8 in. clear span. Traces of colouring still remain on walls and screen. The old seats and screens are almost covered with enriched work of fine quality. "Four out of five bays of the chancel-screen remain; almost the whole of the surface is strewn with carving; we note that the carver has finished the tracery points and crockets with beast heads; the very beads of the moulding, which a craftsman nowadays is content to let a machine do; are twisted and enriched; the styles have griffins, snakes, and cordage intertwined with the foliage—Celtic to the core, as all Cornish work is, with its serpent device. The panels are adorned with shields, monograms, and instruments of the Passion; the square panels near the ground have birds beasts, and portraits of men and women."—*Sedding*. On the bench-ends are jesters in cap and bells (Ps. liii. 2), a shepherd, crook in hand, and a pilgrim monk with scallop-shell, &c. The *font* is peculiar, of chalice shape, with shallow tracery panels, and the pulpit with inlays of Catholic imagery is worth notice, as an instance of adherence to traditional designs as late as 1752. In the porch is a curious square *stoup*. In the churchyard is a fine old cross, and lych-stones at the entrances. At the E. entrance is embedded in the wall on one side a small cross, and on the other a crucifix. In the parish are 3 other crosses—one in the field near the church; another on the field-path leading to Sawah; the third in the hamlet of Trebehor.

Near the edge of the cliff, and on the rt. bank of the stream, is the ruin of the ancient *baptistery* or well of St. Levan, who, according to the legend, supported himself by fishing. He caught only one fish a day. But once, when his sister and her child came to visit him, after catching a chad, which he thought not dainty enough to entertain them, he threw it again into the sea. The same fish was caught 3 times; and at last the



saint accepted it, cooked, and placed it before his guests, when the child was choked by the first mouthful, and St. Levan saw in the accident a punishment for his dissatisfaction with the fish which Providence had sent him. The chad is still called here "chack-cheeld" = choke-child.

*Carn Vessacks*, the *Outside Rock*, so called from a rock lying off the point.

*Pol Ledan*, the *Broad Pool*.

*Carn Scathe* (*Scatha* = a ferry-boat), i.e. a protecting carn for boats, is the E. point of the cove.

*Porthgwarra* (port of refuge), a romantic fishing-station, at the mouth of a wide valley, where a roadway to the shore is formed by tunnels driven through a tongue of granite. It is famous for lobsters, which are caught on the Rundlestone. Lodgings can be had in some of the cottages.

*Polostoc*, the *Headland in the form of a cap* (the fisherman's cap). It is one of the grandest rocks on Tol Pedn. The granite has the appearance of sable drapery hanging in folds.

\**Tol Pedn Penwith*, the *Holed Headland in Penwith*. This grandest promontory in the Land's End forms the W. boundary of Mount's Bay, and derives its name from the

**Funnel Rock**, a deep well-like chasm, the bottom of which, opening to the sea, may be visited at low-water. A person accustomed to cliffs may find his way down over the granite, which, by its roughness, affords a secure footing, and at any state of the tide he may descend to the level of the sea. He will then gain a magnificent view of the columns of weather-beaten stone, which rudely resemble Gothic spires. An old legend says that all the West-country witches used to assemble here before starting for Brittany. *Carn Mellyn*, the *Yellow Carn*, in a golden coat of lichen, rises directly before him; beyond it is *Carn Browse*, the *Great Carn*, and island rocks at its foot, and in the distance the Longships. 1 m. off the promontory a dark speck and a ring of

foam mark the *Rundlestone* or *Runnel Stone*, a point of granite 4 yds. long by 2 in breadth, rising from the deep sea. 2 beacons on the headland indicate its position. But it is the cause of repeated and fatal disasters. In 1854, during a fog, a French brig and 2 English schooners were wrecked upon it one after the other. In 1855 the Trinity House erected upon it, at considerable expense, an iron beacon and mast, surmounted by a ball; but in a severe winter's gale of 1856 the whole fabric was washed away. Tol Pedn is well known to geologists as affording fine examples of granite veins in granite; and it likewise contains a quantity of black schorl, which is distributed in patches, and generally occurs in crystals in a matrix of quartz.

*Por Loe* (Lake Port), a small rocky recess, where an Indianman was wrecked some years ago.

*Carn Barra* (a loaf), *Carn* resembling loaves, but in which other freaks of form may be discerned.

*Zawn Kellis* or *Gellis*, the *Hidden Cavern*.

*Mill Bay* or *Nan-jozel* (the cove under the cliff), a wild romantic scene. By the shore are the ruins of the mill.

*Carn Pendower*, carn at the head of the water, i.e. of the streams which flow into Mill Bay.

*Zawn Pyg* ("pyg" is "one of many"; it is connected with *bichan* = small). The cave is known also by a prettier name—*Song of the Sea*. It is a dark tunnel, or chink, in a point of Pendower, through which the light streams and the waves roll with fine effect. Taking the cave for the eye, and the tongue of rock for the beak, the resemblance to a bird's head is obvious. A path—but a rugged one—leads along the steep side of the bay, passing some excavations where miners have broken ground in search of tin, but with no great success. On the W. is a picturesque crane at the edge of the cliff for raising sand from the beach.

his is effected by an ingenious contrivance.

*Carn Voel*, the "Mounds" of Rocks, crowned by piles of rock; and below them is a beautiful slope of turf, commanding the coast eastward as far as Tol Pedn. The W. side is precipitous, slanting sheer to Zawn Reeth.

*Zawn Reeth*, the *Sand Cave*. It is a wild and magnificent archway, noble in its dimensions, and well worth a visit; and the descent to it by the chine is quite practicable, though not very easy.

*Mozrang Pool*, the *Maid's Pool*; adapted for bathing.

*Pardenick*, or *Pradanack* (collection or "herd" of rocks). This is a headland of remarkable grandeur and beauty. It particularly excited the admiration of Turner, who sketched what the traveller will see by a downward glance from the summit. The most striking group of rocks is called *Chair Ladder*. The cliff-scenery between Pardenick and Tol Pedn Penwith is the finest in Cornwall, and probably in Great Britain. To the W. is the Land's End Inn on Carn Kei.

Under Pardenick are

*The Pludn*, the *Pool*, a deep place, and

*Enys Dodnan*, the *Island* of "position" or "feature." It is perforated by an archway.

*Carn Greeb*, the *crested rock*. Several rocks called *Guela* or *Guelaz* (*easily seen or distinguished*) lie off this headland. They are sometimes called *High Seen*. The most striking of the group is the "*Armed Knight*,"

"huge and in a rock (of granite) arm'd,"

a pyramidal mass divided in such a manner by joints as to resemble a knight in armour.

*Carn Creis* (Middle Carn).

*South Carn* and *Dollar Rock*.

The latter has derived its name from some dollars having been dredged up in its vicinity.

The Land's End.

*Land's End to Penzance by Sennen and Crows-an-wra.—Carriage-Road.*

This road back to Penzance is shorter than that by which we came, being only 10 m. Leaving the Land's End, we reach (1 m.)

**St. Sennen Church-town** ✧ (387 ft. above the sea). The *Inn* was for a long time the first and last inn in England, till the proprietor built another, called the "*Land's End or Point Hotel*," on the Land's End itself.

*St. Sennen Church* is a small weather-beaten building, pitched low in the roof to resist gales. The date of ded. on font is 1441, which would be the time when the S. aisle was added to the 13th cent. cruciform church. The pillars, square, with 4 half-round shafts, are unusual. In the N. transept is a headless figure of a female saint with traces of colouring.

Close by is *Table Mean*, a flat rock, where, legend says, 7 kings once dined. When 7 kings dine here again the Judgment-day will come.

A Trinity Board stat. and also the telegraph-stat. above mentioned at Porth-curnow are not far off. Ascending slowly, we leave the sea behind us, and reach (3 m.)

The Quakers' burial-ground, a walled enclosure, now disused.

4½ m. *Crows-an-wra* (the cross by the wayside), and a road to St. Just; rt. to St. Buryan; l. are the hills of Bartonnea and Chapel Carn Brea. The latter is more accessible from this road than from Sancreed. The road now emerges on to an open common, where granite, gorse, and sky make up a world closely circumscribed by low hills, in the midst of which, near a solitary cottage, you must climb "the stone hedge" if you wish to see the **Nine Maidens**, a small stone circle on the farm of **Boscawen-Un**. The original number of stones is uncertain. It is 81 ft. in diam., and there are now 19 stones, about 3 ft. high and at unequal distances apart, 3 of which are prostrate. There



is a tall monolith, 8 ft. 6 in. high, and 3 ft. 3 in. out of the perp. in the middle of the circle. This central monolith is a feature not found in any other Cornish circle, though instances occur in Sweden. At a short distance are cairns, which have been examined. A Welsh triad ranks Boscawen in Damnonium among the three Gorsedds (places of judgment of poetry) in Britain; and this Boscawen has been pointed out as the place meant. Boscawen signifies "the dwelling by the elder-trees." Some think the circle sepulchral.

The road now passes on the l. a large upright stone, and soon after begins to descend the hill *Tregonebris*, remarkable for its musical name, and soon joins in with the direct road by the village of Driff to Penzance.

The visitor who prefers to hire his own carriage may, with advantage, reverse the above rte., viz. proceed direct to the Land's End by the Sennen road, and return by way of Treen and St. Buryan. From this latter place it is possible to include in the day's drive a visit to Lamorna Cove and St. Paul (see Rte. 13). It involves a detour of 3 m. after leaving St. Buryan, instead of returning by the direct road to Penzance (6 m.) through Driff.

## ROUTE 21.

PENZANCE TO ST. JUST, CAPE CORNWALL, AND BOTALLACK MINE, BY SANCREED.

Drive. Places.

**Penzance**

4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Sancreed

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. St. Just

Walk.

1 m. Cape Cornwall

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Botallack Mine

3 m. Pendeen

Drive.

8 m. Penzance

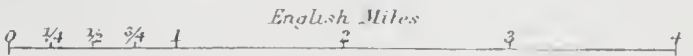
The direct road to St. Just by Newbridge, taken by the omnibus, is about 7 m. There is little of interest on this road. The road by Sancreed is longer and more hilly, but possesses more interest, passing as it does through Sancreed church-town, and near *Caer Bran*. The return by Botallack Mine and Pendeen will involve a round of over 21 m., of which between 5 and 6 m. will be on foot.

For the first 3 m. from Penzance we follow the Land's End road as far as the village of **Driff** (Rte. 20), where our road turns away to the rt., and in about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. reaches

**Sancreed**, a picturesque little *Church* (late 15th cent., of no architectural interest) surrounded by trees. In the vestry are some panels of the old rood-screen, curious, though not very early. Observe a *Cross* on the churchyard-wall near the gate; and a still finer one 7 ft. high in the churchyard itself, having on it, among other emblems, the lily of the Virgin, a rare emblem on these crosses. The ded. of this church is uncertain (perhaps Sancreed is equivalent to St. Faith). The road ascends soon after leaving the village, passing between Sancreed Beacon on rt., and

[1 m. W. of the village, on l., **Caer Bran**. The summit of this hill is crowned with the remains of an old









castle, *Caer Bran Castle*, or *Round*, similar to that at Chîn (see Rte. 13, Excursion g). The castle is now little more than a heap of ruins, though its circular form may be distinctly traced.

At **Cairn Uny**, near by, is a curious subterranean gallery, walled on the sides, and covered with flat slabs of granite; it was found on exploration to be 35 ft. long, and filled with earth. When cleared out, it proved to lead to a circular domed chamber, 12 ft. in diam., which had not been filled in, but from which regularly constructed stone drains led to the exit. The miner who originally discovered this cave believed this to be an arrangement for ventilation, similar to that always employed by miners. This is one of the remarkable caves of which the galleries at Trelovarren (Rte. 15) and the "Fogou" at Trewoofe (Rte. 20) are the most perfect examples, but this is the only instance of one with a circular chamber in Cornwall, though one is known in Scotland. Between this hill and Chapel Carn Brea are the ruins of a Baptistery ded. to St. Euinus, near a well, to the waters of which are attributed many wonderful qualities, and known by the name of *Chapel Uny*. St. Uny seems to have been an important saint in this country, and both Lelant and Redruth Churches are ded. to him.

The hill of *Bartonnea* (usually translated *the hill of fires*, but query?) (alt. 689 ft.), the highest eminence in the vicinity of the Land's End. The hill across the hollow to the S.W. is

**Chapel Carn Brea.** This, perhaps, is more easily ascended from the Land's End road. One of these hills, however, should be climbed for the sake of the prospect, which from the small girth of this part of the peninsula includes a wonderful expanse of water. The chapel which crowned the hill of Carn Brea has disappeared entirely. The mining field of St.

Just, and the rough hill of *Carn Kenidzhek* (alt. 640 ft.) to the N., present a dreary scene. From Chapel Carn Brea, Mount's Bay (E.) assumes the appearance of a lake, in which St. Michael's Mount is an island. On a clear day Scilly (W.) is perhaps better seen from these heights than from the Land's End itself.]

Returning to the road, from which we have strayed, we pass on rt. *Bostrea*, a farm of about 500 acres, converted by Col. Scobell of Nancealverne from a howling wilderness into smiling pastures. Descending the hill, we have a glorious expanse of sea before us.

rt. is the deserted *Balleswidden Mine*, once one of the largest tin-mines in Cornwall.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther we reach

8 m. **St. Just Church-town** ✧ (*in Penwith*), pron. *Yoost* (pop. of parish, 3838). The *Church* (chancel rebuilt 1834, restd. later) has a fine tower, ded. to St. Justus, the companion of Augustine, but it is more probably the name of some unknown Celtic saint latinised. In an old map of the parish the name is spelt *Eweste*. It is a 15th cent. building on the foundation of an earlier one (1336), of which portions still remain in the S. wall of the chancel, with a piscina and sedile. In the *chancel* is a small stone found near St. Helen's Chapel, Cape Cornwall, "rudely cut out into the form of a cross, on the face of which is carved the Chi-Rho monogram," and (in the N. wall) a rude stone pillar, discovered in the walls in 1834, incised on the top with a labarum of ancient and unusual form, consisting of the P with a cross-stroke, and on the edge an inscription in debased Latin characters, *SILUS., HC. JACT.* These may be of the 5th cent. Notice also the stem of a cross with runes and serpents in the N. chancel aisle (see Mr. R. Allen's *Early Christian Symbolism*). The sculptured capitals of the piers and the E.



windows of the aisles should be noticed. On the N. wall of the N. aisle are some remains of mural paintings, amongst which is a representation of St. George and the Dragon. Notice on the outside of the window E. of the porch 2 monograms "J" and "M," together with, respectively, 5 and 7 gem-like carvings, intended to represent the 5 wounds of Jesus and the 7 dolours of Mary. The old parish cross, which originally stood outside the churchyard gate, has, after many vicissitudes, been placed in a newly consecrated church at Boscawen.

In the village near the Commercial Inn are the remains of an Amphitheatre or Round—"plane an quary," a "playing-place," 126 ft. in diam., originally with 6 tiers of stone steps, and till lately the scene of wrestling matches on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays. There are now no remains of the steps, and the amphitheatre itself is much filled up. It was here that "miracle plays" were performed in Cornish (see *Introd.*) "The bare granite plain of St. Just, in view of Cape Cornwall, and of the transparent sea which beats against that magnificent headland, would be a fit theatre for the exhibition of what in those days of simplicity would appear a serious representation of the general history of the Creation, the Fall, and the Redemption of man, however it might be marred occasionally by passages of lighter or even of ludicrous character. The mighty gathering of people from many miles round, hardly showing like a crowd in that extended region, where nothing ever grows to limit the view on any side, with their booths or tents, absolutely necessary when so many people had to remain 3 days on the spot, would give a character to the assembly probably more like what we hear of the so-called religious revivals in America, than of anything witnessed in more sober Europe."—Norris's *Ancient Cornish Drama*, ii. p. 466. The great surviving relic of such performances—the miracle-play at

Ammergau—should also be remembered.

[N.E. of St. Just is *Carn Kenidzhék*, a hill with a remarkable pile of rocks on it. Kenidzhék means "howling wind," a word which vividly describes the whistling of the winter blasts among the rocks. The stone *Trumulus* explored by Mr. E. Borlase is one of the most curious in Cornwall. It appears to resemble the Picts' houses of the N. of Scotland. Directly S. of it is a stone circle called the *Merry Maidens*, about 72 ft. in diam., consisting at present of 15 stones—10 erect and 5 fallen.]

9 m. Cape Cornwall is about 1 m. W. of St. Just. A footpath leads to it. The junction of the granite and slate here may be seen very well (see *Gurnard's Head*, Rté. 13), especially on the beach to the N.E. in Porthleven Cove, below Boswedden Mine. On the isthmus connecting the cape with the land the ruins of an ancient chapel called St. Helen's Oratory are still to be seen in a field called Parc-an-chapel. From the top of the cape there is a fine view to the southward of the cliffs as far as the Land's End. At the very point is the old engine-house, now disused, once belonging to *Little Bounds*, a submarine mine. In part of these works, significantly called *Saveall's Lode*, the avarice of the miner has actually opened a communication with the sea, and the breach, which is covered every tide, is protected by a platform caulked like the deck of a ship. The noise of the waves is distinctly heard in every part of the mine.

The *Brisons*, or the *Sisters*, 2 dangerous rocks between 60 and 70 ft. in height, are situated about a mile off this headland. A reef nearer the shore is called the *Bridges*. *Carrickgloose Head* (the Hoar Rock), immediately S. of Cape Cornwall, should be visited, as it commands a most interesting view of the coast. In *Pornanvon Cove*, just S. of it, is

a fine example of a *raised beach*, 15 ft. above high-water mark.

**Botallack Mine**, about 15 m. from St. Ives, and 2 from St. Just, lies  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. of Cape Cornwall. It is an interesting walk for those who are not afraid of a scramble through the busy scene of *Boswedden Mine*, and up the steep ascent of *Kenidzhok Castle*. Here some remains of an old fortification may still be traced; and at the Bunny Cliffs, a little S. of Botallack, some "*old men's workings*," as what are supposed to be the surface-works of the ancient miners are generally called.

On the next headland is the *Botallack Mine* (tin and copper). Admission to the interior of the mine is to be gained only by an order obtained at the company's office in Penzance. The external view of the mine and of its singular position would alone repay the traveller. The scene there unfolded exhibits one of the most singular combinations of the power of art and the sublimity of nature that can be imagined. Gloomy precipices of slate, which have successfully defied the ocean itself, are here broken up by the operations of the miner, and are hung with all his complicated machinery. The *Crown Engine*, well known for the wild exposure of its position, was lowered down a cliff of 200 ft. to the ledge it now occupies, for the purpose of enabling the miner to penetrate beneath the bed of the Atlantic. The first level of this mine is 70 fath. from "grass," and extends upwards of 400 ft. under the sea; and the traveller who should venture to descend into its dreary recesses may be gratified by hearing the booming of the waves and the grating of the stones as they are rolled to and fro over his head. The *lode*, consisting of the grey and yellow sulphuret of copper, *crops out* in the *Crown Rocks* below the engine. The cliffs are composed of hornblende alternating with clay-slate, and contain a store of curious minerals. There is now

a large "diagonal shaft" or inclined plane called *Boscawen shaft*, which runs from just above the water's edge in an oblique direction out under the sea. By this means the mine is now worked at a cheaper rate, and is much better ventilated. *Boscawen shaft* was commenced in May 1858, owing to a discovery 2 years before of a vein of copper corresponding with the deposit which was then being worked on. The similarity of the strata led the agents to suppose that they were on the head of another rich bunch of copper. Having satisfied themselves of this by probing the ground, the shaft forthwith was commenced, and from 20 to 50 men were employed in rising and sinking from the different levels to communicate with the shaft, from that time to the 22nd of March, 1862, on which day the first tram-waggon laden with copper ore was drawn to the surface. The rails are so laid that little or no motion is felt in ascending or descending in the waggon, which is capable of holding 6 or 8 men with comfort, and nearly a ton of ore. The length of the shaft is over 400 fath., or nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile; and, although it has not been driven through much solid ground, its cost has been estimated at 10*l.* per fath., or 4000*l.* Apart from the difficulties of sinking the shaft were the removing of the 24-in. cylinder engine, and building the house for its reception. Those who witnessed the lowering of the machine over the face of the rugged cliff, 150 ft. high, left with an impression that it could never again be removed; but in 1863 many who thus thought saw the huge boiler and beams drawn to the very top of the cliff, and then again re-lowered to a new resting-place. *Botallack Mine* was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July 1865.

1 m. The *Levant Mine*, another of the submarine mines, is still in operation and giving employment to 520 people. It has now attained the depth of 302 fath., and its lower



levels extend  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. under the sea. Mineral is abundant, but the increasing distance from the surface adds largely to the cost of raising it. A large sum of money has been expended in the erection of a drying house where the miners may change their clothes. It is well worth a visit. From here to Penzance by the road is nearly 8 m.

2 m. **Pendeen Cove.** The objects of curiosity here are the granite veins penetrating the slate at the junctions of the 2 formations, as we have seen at Cape Cornwall and the Gurnard's Head; and in a garden at the village of *Pendeen* a cave or excavation called *Pendeen Vau*, consisting of 3 passages, the 2 end ones branching off from the outermost. The sides incline inwards as each course of stone overlaps that beneath, and the cave is closed at the top with flat stones. The outer passage only can be explored at present. The others are closed by fallen stones. Such caves may have been places of concealment during the British period, but by whom they were first constructed is quite uncertain.

The old house of *Pendeen* (the birthplace of *Dr. Borlase*, the antiquary) is worth a visit as a good specimen of a quaint old Cornish residence. It is now used as a farmhouse; the family (in whose possession, however, it still is) having moved inland to *Castle Horneck*.

At *Pendeen* ✱ village there is a modern church (ded. to St. John Bapt.), built by the Rev. R. Aitken, the famous Cornish revivalist preacher, on the model of the cathedral of Iona, being cruciform, with a kind of double chancel. It contains memorials to the builder and a fine reredos. Most of the windows have small medallions of old pictured glass. The subject of the E. window is Ruth and Naomi. The Rev. Robert Aitken acted as his own architect and clerk of the works, and the church cost 2500*l.*, which sum

would have been greatly exceeded but that the stone from the granite-quarries of Pendeen Carn was a free gift, and the miners also cut and carted it gratis. Mr. Aitken, the first incumbent (1845) of the new parish of Pendeen, in like manner built the schools and the vicarage.

The traveller had better order his carriage to meet him here, and return to Penzance by the Morvah and Penzance road or by the direct Pendeen and Penzance road, a distance of about 8 m. Ascending the hill, we pass on rt. *Carn Kenidzhek* (described above), with its curious pile of rocks. The plain below is the "*Gump*" (Corn., a level track). Just beyond the summit we enter the direct St. Just and Penzance road, about 4 m. from Penzance. Descending the hill, 200 yds. rt. is a rude stone circle (called Tregeseal Circle, or the Nine Maidens) on the moor; and a furlong N.E. of the circle are 2 caves called "Giants' Graves," which may reward examination. At the bottom of the hill we pass the village of *Newbridge*. [A road here branches off to the rt.; and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond the junction is the village of *Truen*, on the hill above which is a "*round*" or circular enclosure, about 125 ft. diam. Near its centre a circular pavement of broad unhewn granite slabs, with small stones in the interstices, and about 10 ft. in diam., was discovered in 1845.] Between Newbridge and Penzance there is little of interest, with the exception of fine views of Mount's Bay.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. *Treenethack Cross* on rt.; the clump of trees on l. is *Lesingey Round*, an old fortification. Below us on rt. is *Trereife* (C. D. N. Le Grice, Esq.)

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. The Land's End road is joined.

*Penzance* (Rte. 13).

## ROUTE 22.

PENZANCE TO ST. IVES BY CASTEL-  
AN-DINAS—ZENNOR.

Road.	Places.
	<b>Penzance</b>
1½ m.	<b>Gulval</b>
4½ m.	<b>Castel-an-Dinas</b>
9 m.	<b>Halsetown</b>
11 m.	<b>St. Ives</b>

There are 3 ways of going to St. Ives. (a) By train to *St. Ives*, far the quickest. A branch rly. from the main line, at *St. Erth Junct. Stat.*, leads in 5 m. = 25 min. to St. Ives.

The rly. is carried through the gap in the extreme promontory of Cornwall, intersected by estuaries, and so level in surface as to leave only an inconsiderable watershed between the waters of St. Ives and those of Mount's Bay.

(b) By the direct road through Lelant (10 m.), following very much the line of the rly.

(c) The old road by the side of Castel-an-Dinas, though rough and hilly, is the most beautiful, and amply repays the traveller for any inconvenience arising from the badness of the road. It leaves Penzance by its eastern end, passes through Chyandour, and turns immediately to the l. at the back of *Ponsandine* (W. Bolitho, Esq.), and *Pendrea* (W. E. P. Bolitho, Esq.)

Turning off from the Zennor road, we enter the village of **Gulval** (see also Rte. 13). The church (restd. 1857 and 1892) is ½ m. to the E.,

and is remarkable for the inclination (N.) of its chancel. This inclination, a feature commonly found in Norwegian churches, is said to be an attempt to typify the position of our Lord upon the cross. Immediately after death the head would fall over on to the rt. (N.) shoulder. In the churchyard is a *Cross* of the usual Cornish type. An ancient granite menhir, discovered in the chancel wall in 1885, now stands outside the porch. From Gulval village commences a long climb of 2 m. over the shoulder of Castel-an-Dinas.

The entrance on the l., soon after leaving Gulval, is *Kenegie*, formerly the seat of a younger branch of the Harris family of Hayne, near Lifton, in Devon (many of whose monuments are in Gulval Ch.) The views of Mount's Bay during the whole of the ascent are most beautiful.

The carriage should be left at the nearest point to the top of Castel-an-Dinas. Here is a footpath on l., leading up to it across 3 or 4 fields, about 10 min. climb. On the way up is passed a curious tomb (1823) of a Ludgvan farmer, who quarrelled with the rector and refused to be buried in the churchyard. On reaching the top we are 735 ft. above the sea, in a position intermediate between the 2 Channels, and commanding a superb panorama. On a clear day, to the eastward, between Trink and Tre-croben Hills, the lighthouse on Trevose Head can be seen. The round hill on the cliff short of Trevose is St. Agnes Beacon. Beneath us, still to the E., is the great mining field of Redruth and Camborne, with its numerous white houses dotted about it. Above it is Carn Brea, with the Dunstanville pillar on it.

To the S. is the expanse of Mount's Bay from Mousehole to the Lizard, with Penzance and the Mount almost at our feet.

To the W. St. Buryan Ch. tower rises conspicuously, and the high hills of Sancreed Beacon and Chapel



Carn Brea, which overlooks the Land's End; and in this direction the Scilly Isles are visible when the atmosphere is exceptionally clear; while to the N., over Towednack, a small patch of the Bristol Channel can be seen between the hills.

The summit of Castel-an-Dinas is crowned with a circular fortification, similar to the one at Chywoon, but not so perfect; in the centre there is a modern watch-tower or "folly" of stones probably taken from the old castle, which consisted originally of 2 very thick concentric stone walls, about 30 ft. apart. About 40 ft. beyond these walls was an external vallum of earth and stones, and without, again, is another strong wall toward the W., reaching nearly all round the castle. In Borlase's time there were many circular enclosures within the central area, each about 7 yds. diam., formed by walls only 2 or 3 ft. high.

[1 m. from Castel-an-Dinas is *Chysoyster* (see Rte. 13), whence ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.) the road from Penzance to Zennor may be joined.]

Returning to the carriage, we soon descend to Nancledrea, a small village in the valley, thence to Chypons. 1 m. l., as we ascend the hill, is the

[**Church of Towednack.** This church is late, with the exception of an E. E. chancel arch—a rare feature in Cornish churches—which is very acutely pointed, and springs from corbels resembling those of the contemporary transept arch of St. Gwithian. The massive cornice and stringcourse of the low tower, "though plain, are very effective, and in harmony with the rugged desolation of the spot."—*E. Godwin*. The tower staircase is on a peculiar plan. Notice the granite block which forms one of the benches in the porch. It bears a double cross, incised, and is probably an early sepulchral monument.]

The names of the farms between Chypons and Towednack are curious: Amalebria, Amalwidden, Amalveor, Biggletubben, Skelywadden, and Cold-

harbour. Passing over the shoulder of Trink Hill, we approach

**Halsetown**, a village of detached houses, with a very pretty *Church* (built 1846). Close at hand is the Stennack, where are some prehistoric remains, generally known as the Pict's House (a unique specimen in Cornwall of Picts' Houses, so common in Scotland and the Western Islands). It requires, however, an antiquarian eye to discover anything but a stony mound. The road passes through Halsetown, and approaches St. Ives by its western entrance.

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The *Rly.* leaving St. Erth stops at **Lelant Stat.** (See Rte. 13.)

**Carbis Bay Stat.**

Close to **Carbis Bay**, one of the prettiest coves in the district, which the *rly.* has made a favourite spot for picnics and excursions. There is an increasing pop. in the little town which has grown up round the stat.

**St. Ives Stat.**☆ This very prettily situated town and rising watering-place (pop. 6094) lies nestling under low hills, on the very skirt of St. Ives Bay, and with the blue sky and ocean (the dim coast-line running up to Trevoze Head, a distance of 30 m.), the green tints of the shallows, and the sparkle of the bright yellow sandy shore, forms altogether a very pleasing picture. The traveller may gaze with yet greater interest when he learns that it has been compared, as seen from this point, with a Greek village; and it must be admitted that "the charm of blended and intermingled land and sea, the breaking waves and changing brightness of the resounding ocean, amidst picturesque cliffs richly tinged with aerial hues," which have been said to characterise Grecian scenery, here lend their aid to complete the resemblance. A descent into the street, narrow and tortuous, reveals new charms to the lover of the quaint and picturesque. Each year visitors come in increasing numbers, and a

colony of artists celebrate the beauties of this old-world place in all the picture-galleries in the kingdom. The modern part of St. Ives spreads over the higher ground above the stat., Tregenna Castle Hotel being as much as  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. off to the S. The town is the headquarters of the pilchard-fishery (*Introd.* p. [43]). Mackerel, also, and herrings are taken in great numbers, and the fishing-quarter is pervaded with the aroma of the fish-cellars.

**St. Ives Bay** is fringed with a beach of golden sand, reaching nearly 5 m. from the *Island* or Battery Point (a promontory which shelters it from the S.W. winds), round by St. Gwithian and Phillack Towans to Godrevy Point and Lighthouse, at the extreme E. St. Agnes Beacon, Carn Brea, and, in the misty distance, Trevoise Head, are seen from St. Ives across the bay.

**History.**—Tradition assigns its foundation to St. Ia, the daughter of an Irish chieftain, and companion of St. Piran in his missionary expedition to Cornwall about 450. According to the legend, St. Ia landed at Pendinas, now the Island. After building a church, she incurred the enmity of King Tewdar of Riviere by Phillack, and was martyred at Conorton, now Connordown.

St. Ives, by the Reform Bill of 1832, lost 1 of its 2 members, and by the last Reform Bill was merged in the St. Ives division with Penzance and St. Just. It was incorporated 1639, mainly through the exertions of Francis Basset of Tehidy, who, as M.P. for the borough, presented to the town "a loving-cup," surmounted by the figure of a man in armour resting on the shield of the Bassets. It is of silver gilt, and bears the following inscription:

"If any discord 'twixt my friends arise  
Within the borough of beloved St. Ives,  
It is desired that this my cup of love  
To everie one a peacemaker may prove;  
Then I am blest to have given a legacie  
So like my harte unto posteritie.

FRANCIS BASSET, 1640."

St. Ives was the birthplace (1713) of *Jonathan Toup*, the editor of *Longinus*.

The *Church* (an interesting early Perp. edifice, *temp.* Hen. V., VI.) stands close to the beach, and is sprinkled by the sea during gales of wind. It is built of granite, and contains a curious 13th cent. font, and, according to tradition, the bones of St. Ia. The waggon-roof is very handsome, elaborately carved, and has figures of angels at the springing of the braces; there are also some good carved bench-ends well worthy of study as good specimens of Cornish craftsmanship—notice the angel holding an open Office-book on the chancel-stall. A portion of the screen remains which was presented by Ralph Clies, the master-smith, at the building of the church, and bears the supposed portraits of himself and his wife, and the implements of his trade. In the Sise chancel are a very handsome old brass and curious tombstone. There is a *Cross* in the churchyard carved with reliefs of the Virgin and Child and of the Crucifixion.

The *Pier* was constructed in 1767 by Smeaton, the architect of the Eddystone lighthouse; and a *break-water* was commenced 1816, but abandoned after an outlay of 5000*l.* In 1862 a wooden breakwater was erected, which now survives as a ruin, and in 1890 Smeaton's pier was strengthened and extended so as to provide better accommodation for the fishing-fleet which in the season makes the water bright with life and motion. The harbours of Hayle, Portreath, and St. Agnes are within the jurisdiction of this port.

There are several old mines in the vicinity of St. Ives. The *St. Ives Consols*, situated close to the town, was one of the largest tin concerns in the county, and remarkable for a lode of extraordinary size, which is known as the Carbona, and has been worked full 60 ft. in length, breadth, and height.

The neighbourhood bristles with



rugged rock-strewn hills, of which *Rosewall*, S.W., has a logan stone on its eastern summit.

An eminence to the S., 545 ft. above the sea, is crowned by a granite *Pyramid*, erected 1782 by one Knill, an eccentric bencher of Gray's Inn, who had intended it as a mausoleum for his remains, but left his body to the anatomists of London. Knill left also directions that, every 5 years, a matron and 10 maidens dressed in white should walk in procession, with music, from the market-house to this pyramid, around which they should dance, singing the 100th Psalm. He bequeathed, for the purpose of perpetuating this custom, some lands, which are vested in the officiating minister, the mayor, and the collector of the port of St. Ives.

The W. Cornwall *Golf Links* at Lelant are within easy reach by rail or road from St. Ives.

In the neighbourhood may be found *Statice Dodartii* and *Orobanchë barbata*, and the Red, White, and Blue Columbine.

#### EXCURSIONS.

- (a) *St. Michael's Mount*; (b) *Zennor Quoit and Gurnard's Head*; (c) *Newquay*; (d) *The Lizard*; (e) *The Land's End*.

(a) To *St. Michael's Mount* (see Rte. 19) by rail to Marazion Road Stat.

(b) To *Zennor Quoit and Gurnard's Head* (see Rte. 13). Drive.

The road leaves St. Ives by its W. side, and immediately commences a long steep ascent; the views from which, seawards and E., are exceedingly beautiful in clear weather. On reaching St. Ives Consols (the road goes through the middle of the mine), a road turns l. to Towednack and Halsetown. Our road still ascends: On l., *Trev-algan Hill* (Trev-alcan = place of tin), a fine rough hill covered with granite boulders. Ever and anon the ground will rumble curiously

beneath the horses' feet; it is almost all hollow, and riddled with old mine workings, shored up with wood, which never rots, being impregnated with Mundic water. Though some of this wood has been down below for many centuries, it is only occasionally the soil falls in. A fine view backwards, from the highest point of the road, before it descends again, should be noticed. The road now winds along, having rough granite hills and furzy crofts on the l., a great expanse of sea  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the rt.; the cliffs of no great height, but an ugly neighbourhood for a ship in a storm. On our l. is the *Eagle's Nest*, a modern house, but a striking object from its extraordinary position, perched on the top of a hill amid a pile of rocks. It lies off the direct track, on the road leading up to Towednack.

The hill over *Zennor* ✱ is covered with remarkable horizontally divided masses of granite in many places, reminding one of the Cheesewring. Here is \**Zennor Quoit* (5 m.), the finest cromlech in the district. It lies on an elevated plain, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of *Zennor Ch.*, and consists of a double "kistvaen" (stone chest), with a covering slab which measures 18 ft. in length,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth, and 15 in. in average thickness. One end of this stone rests on the ground, as it has slipped off the E. and W. upright stones which originally supported it. The cromlech belongs to the same class as *Arthur's Quoit* in Gower, South Wales, which had 10 or 11 supporters. In *Borlase's* time the cairn, 14 yds. in diam., under which the whole structure was buried, almost reached the edge of the quoit or horizontal slab when resting on its supporters. It seems probable that this cromlech is the largest in the British Islands.

The road passes within 200 yds. of *Zennor Church* (rest'd. 1889 with great care and success). It contains a font of the late Dec. period, and some remains of carved bench-ends,

on one of which is the figure of a mermaid—a queer emblem in a church, but justified on the curious ground that the mermaid, having 2 natures, is on that account a type of our Lord. On the farther side of the church (towards the sea) is a small logan stone, 19 ft. long, 3 thick, called the "Giant's Rock." "It rocks admirably if anyone stands upon it on the corner nearest the church." At *Pennance*, in this parish, is a remarkable barrow, resembling the "giants' graves" in Scilly.

A road rt. leads from Zennor to (about 2 m.) the **Gurnard's Head** (see Rte. 13, Excursion g).

From the top of the hill to the l. the Gurnard's Head can be seen, and there is a view of both Channels.

[The road joins the direct road from Penzance to the Gurnard's Head, under Mulfra Quoit (Rte. 13).

From Zennor to Penzance is about 7 m.]

(c) Walks to Newquay by the coast, visiting St. Gothian (or Gwithian) and Perranzabuloe. Pedestrians are recommended to take a boat across the bay to St. Gwithian (Rte. 13). The different portions of coast traversed will be found described under Portreath, St. Agnes, and Newquay.

(d) The Lizard and (e) Land's End districts can also be visited conveniently from St. Ives by those who prefer to make that place their headquarters rather than Falmouth or Penzance.

## ROUTE 23.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS; PENZANCE TO ST. MARY'S, HUGH TOWN, TRESCO.

The islands are  $34\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Land's End.

The steamer, on quitting Mount's Bay, passes sufficiently near to the coast to afford views of the grand granite cliffs extending from the Logan Rock to Land's End, and sights the lighthouses which warn ships from this most dangerous shore, the Wolf Rock, the Longships, &c. (see Rte. 20).

Threading the navigation of St. Mary's and Crow Sounds, intricate from their reefs and currents, it lands its passengers on the pier at Hugh Town.

Of the 30 or 40 islands forming the Scilly Group, only 5 at most are worthy the attention of strangers. St. Mary's (containing the capital, Hugh Town), Tresco or Trescaw (on which are the residence and beautiful garden of T. A. Dorrien-Smith, Esq.), St. Martin, Bryher (near Tresco), and St. Agnes (lighthouse with a revolving light).

In visiting these islands, care should be taken to employ only experienced boatmen (at least 2) and to secure good boats. The rocks, the winds, and the currents are sufficiently capricious and dangerous to require strangers to be cautious.

The Islands of Scilly are about 34 m. from the Land's End. The inducements to visit them are their remote and wild position, the beauty and grandeur of the rock scenery, and some antiquities. The group consists of about 40 islands bearing herbage, but only 5 have any human habitations on them, the others,



with a number of islets of rock, being tenanted by gulls and rabbits.

*List of the Principal Islands.*

	Acres.
St. Mary's . . . about	1600
Tresco . . . . .	700
St. Martin's . . . . .	550
St. Agnes . . . . .	350
Bryher . . . . .	300
Samson . . . . .	80
St. Helen's . . . . .	40
Annette . . . . .	40
Tean . . . . .	35
Great Ganniley . . . . .	35
Arthur . . . . .	30
Great and Little Gannionick . . . . .	10
Northwithial . . . . .	8
Gweal . . . . .	8
Little Ganniley . . . . .	5

**History.**

The Scilly Islands have been claimed as the true "Cassiterides" or "Tin Islands" of the Greeks; an appropriation which is at least doubtful, since no tin is at present found in them. The "Cassiterides" of Herodotus and Strabo probably embraced the whole tin-producing region of Western Britain. Ausonius is the first writer who describes them as the *Sillinæ Insulæ*. In this appellation we are of course to recognise the present "Scilly," said to be derived from *Silya*, the Cornish for *conger*, or from *Sullêh*, a British word signifying *the rocks consecrated to the sun*. The latter derivation will be probably adopted by the traveller who has beheld these islands from the Land's End by sunset, when they appear like dark spots on the disc of the setting luminary; but the real etymology is most probably to be found in a Cornish word signifying "divided," *i.e.* separated from the mainland. Tavistock Abbey had possessions in the Scilly Isles in the reign of the Confessor.

In the great Civil war the Scilly Islands long held out for the king. In 1645, after the defeat of the Royal

cause in the West, they sheltered Prince Charles; but a hostile fleet having formed a cordon round the islands, the prince fled to Jersey when the first opportunity occurred. The most memorable event of which these isles have been the scene was their fortification in 1649 by Sir John Grenville, the Royalist who took so active a part in the restoration of Charles II. He converted these lonely rocks into a stronghold for privateers, and with these he swept the neighbouring seas, and so crippled the trade of the Channel that the Parliament at length fitted out a powerful fleet under Blake and Sir George Ayscue, and to this Grenville was forced to surrender June 1651.

The Scilly Islands are now included in the Duchy of Cornwall. In the reign of Eliz. they appear to have been divided among a number of proprietors, from whom they were bought up by the Crown; and from that period to 1830 they were rented by the family of Godolphin. The islands then came into the possession of the late Mr. Augustus Smith as lessee or lord proprietor. He for many years exercised a benevolent despotism and transformed the inhabitants from a poor and somewhat indolent race into a community in which there is said to be no want and no one really badly off. An undue increase of population beyond the capacity of the soil to provide for is avoided by an enforced emigration to the mainland or abroad. At present, the third in succession (his relative, T. A. Dorrien-Smith, Esq.) is the lessee or lord proprietor of these lonely isles. The inhabitants, who are principally sailors, fishermen, and pilots, are a long-lived race when spared by the boisterous sea which surrounds them; but the frequency with which this element demanded a victim, previously to recent improvements in their pilot and fishing craft, is denoted by a saying, that *for one who dies a natural death nine are drowned*. The Scillonians, however,

make excellent sailors; and seem to have a power of "getting on in the world" in whatever calling they embrace.

The chief produce of Scilly is early vegetables, new potatoes, &c., and within the last few years spring flowers (*e.g.* wallflower, narcissus, &c.), which have given rise to a very flourishing trade, many tons being weekly despatched to the markets of London and Bristol. The value of property in the islands is increasing, but their population is decreasing. In 1851 it was 2627, but in 1891 it was only 1876; the number of inhabited houses had declined from 456 to 325, and all the people have been removed from Samson, thus reducing the number of inhabited islets from 6 to 5.

The isles of Scilly are wholly composed of granite, outlyers of that series of granitic highlands which extends through Cornwall to Dartmoor. They are traditionally said to have been once united to the mainland. The striking feature of the Scilly Islands is their luxuriant *vegetation*, and the extreme mildness of the climate and rarity of frosts, encouraging the growth of many plants unusual, at least in the open air, elsewhere in Great Britain. The mean temperature of the summer is 58° Fahr., of the winter 45°, and in consequence not only myrtles, geraniums, verbenas, New Zealand flax, and such like grow to the size of trees; but aloes, cactus, and prickly pear occur in the open air nearly as strong in growth as on the shores of the Mediterranean. The chief botanical feature is the fern tribe,<sup>1</sup> and in particular *Asplenium marinum*, or sea-spleenwort, which grows to an uncommon length in the damp caverns of the coast.

The botanist, as he rambles round

the islands, may also notice the *Archill* (*Rocella tinctoria*), a lichen which yields a valuable red dye, and grows abundantly in Scilly.

**St. Mary's** (pop. 1190; circumf. about 9 m.) is the principal island, and **Hugh Town** ✧ its capital. Hugh Town is built on a sandy isthmus which connects a peninsula with St. Mary's. This peninsula is crowned by *Star Castle*, at an elevation of 110 ft. above the sea, and was probably the origin of the name of the town, as Borlase tells us that *heugh* signifies a high piece of land projecting into the water. The town has a *Pier*, reconstructed in 1835–8, and enlarged in 1891, and an excellent harbour, called the *Pool*, bounded N. by *Carn Morval*, and entered between the *Cow* and the *Calf* rocks. The most prominent and interesting building on the island is *Star Castle*, a fort erected in the reign of Eliz., projecting in 8 salient angles. Over the entrance is the date 1593, and the letters E. R. (Star Castle was erected by Francis Godolphin, whom Eliz. knighted in 1580, and made Lord Lieut. of Cornwall. The Scilly Islands formed an important stat. in those days of war with Spain; and the queen specially encouraged Godolphin in his plans for their better protection.) In the vicinity of the castle is *the Garrison*, with its batteries, park, and delightful *Promenade*.

At the E. end of the main street stands the *New Church*, built in 1835, chiefly at the expense of the late lord proprietor. A fragment of the *Old Church* (in which are some curious monuments of the time of the Puritans—particularly one of the governor of the island during the Commonwealth) is situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the town. It was restored in 1891, and is still used for services. Here lie the bodies of many unfortunate mariners shipwrecked on these most dangerous coasts; among them many of the crew

<sup>1</sup> The flora as well as the topography of these islands are fully described in Mr. North's *Week in the Isles of Scilly*, published by Rowe of Penzance, and Longman of London, in 1850.



and passengers of the German str. *Schiller*, lost on the Letarrier Reef, May 1875, when 311 persons were drowned. In the New Church are memorials of those who perished with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Oct. 22, 1707. This was a melancholy disaster. A fleet, on its return from the siege of Toulon, came unexpectedly upon Scilly, in thick and tempestuous weather. The admiral's ship, the *Association*, struck the *Gilstone Rock*, and went to pieces in a few minutes. The *Eagle* and *Romney*, line-of-battle ships, shared a similar fate, and only 1 man was saved out of these 3 ships. He was thrown upon a reef called the *Hell-weather*, where he was obliged to remain for some days before he could be rescued. The fireships *Phoenix* and *Firebrand* ran ashore; the *Royal Anne* passed the *Trenemer Rock* so closely that it carried away her quarter gallery; and the *St. George* had even a narrower escape. She and the *Association* struck the *Gilstone* together, but the waves which stove in the one floated the other into deep water. 2000 officers and men perished on this occasion.

In a walk round St. Mary's (keeping the sea on your rt.), you should wend your way to *Peninnis Head*, a magnificent group of rocks, and by far the finest headland in the islands. Here you will particularly notice, on the higher ground, the *Kettle and Pans*, the largest *rock-basins* in the W. of England; the *Monk's Cowl*, a mass of granite above an amphitheatre 100 ft. high; the *Tooth Rock*, or *Elephant's Tusk*, S. of the Kettle and Pans, with a *rock-basin* on its vertical side, a puzzle to those antiquaries who maintain that such cavities were made by the Druids, and once held holy water; *Pitt's Parlour*, a small recess under the *Tooth Rock*; and beneath the *Parlour* a deep cleft, into which the sea is perpetually plunging.—*Piper's Hole*, a small cavern, containing a spring of fresh water, which the

islanders absurdly represent as passing under sea to Piper's Hole in Tresco.—The *Pulpit Rock*, a fine example of decomposition in the horizontal joints, to the top of which you should climb. Below, in the sea, is a lonely rock called *Carriekstarne*; and on the high ground the *Tower*, used as a station in the trigonometrical survey, and 140 ft. above the level of mean water.—*Carn Lea*, the W. point of *Old Town Bay*, decorated with pillars of granite. At *Old Town* are some fragments of an ancient castle, and in the neighbourhood some remains of the *Old Church*.—The *Giant's Castle*, a *carn* anciently fortified as a cliff-castle. Here there are numerous rock-basins, and on the W. side of the promontory, near the edge of the cliff, a *logan stone*, 45 tons in weight, so exactly poised that a child can move it. N., several barrows on the neighbouring hill.—*Porth Hellick* (i.e. cove of willows), the bay in which the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel was washed ashore (a patch of shingle, which encroaches on the grassy shore, is shown as his first burial-place). Here it was hidden by the islanders, who had stripped and plundered it. A large emerald ring, known to have been worn by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, was found in the hands of some fishermen, who made prompt confession, and pointed out the resting-place of the body. (See Lord Stanhope's *Queen Anne*, p. 312.) His body was afterwards taken to Plymouth, where it was embalmed, and was then conveyed to Westminster Abbey.

S. of Porth Hellick Bay, on Sal-lakee Hill, are 2 ancient *Crosses*, now part of a stone hedge; and E., on the high ground, the *Giant's Chair*, from which, says Borlase, drawing on his imagination as usual, the arch-Druid was accustomed to watch the rising sun; and the *Sun Rock*, N. of which ( $\frac{1}{4}$  m.) are 3 large rock-basins in a cavity where a tool could by no possibility have been used. In this vicinity are several long barrows, known as the

*Giants' Graves*, one of which Borlase opened but found in it neither bones nor urns.—*Deep Point*, the easternmost point of the island. *Pellew's Redoubt*, named after Lord Exmouth, who, when Capt. Pellew, commanded at the Scilly Islands.—On this part of the island is the *Telegraph*, commanding a panoramic view, the top being 204 ft. above the sea.

**Tresco** or **Trescaw**, about 2 m. distant from Hugh Town (pop. 372), second only to St. Mary's in point of size, is the first island in dignity, being the residence of the lord proprietor (J. A. Dorrien-Smith, Esq.) Proprietor's mansion occupies the site of the ancient *Abbey of Tresco*, which was founded as early as the 10th cent., and was annexed to Tavistock Abbey in the reign of Hen. I. In front of the house is a delightful terrace, and above it a hill which commands a panoramic view of the islands. The stranger should visit the gardens, which are shown on application to the gardener, whose lodge is on the l. hand, more than a mile from the landing-place. These gardens, which are beautifully laid out, strikingly illustrate the genial and equable nature of the climate, and contain, in addition to their rich store of plants, some remains of the old *Abbey Church*, consisting of walls of granite and arches of a red arenaceous stone supposed to have been brought from Normandy, the whole mantled with geraniums. Here, too, are the *Abbey ponds*, covering 50 acres. These gardens are well worth a visit. The rocks are covered with large plants of the Cape Fig marigold, and Mesembryanthemums of various colours. There are hedges of Geraniums above 6 ft. high, and amongst plants rare to find out of doors are the Camphor laurel, different species of Eurybia, Acacia lophantha, Bambusa, &c., and a Palm grove gives a curiously foreign appearance to the view. The Eucalyptus, or blue-gum tree of Australia, attains a large size, but suffers from

the winds, while the Norfolk Island Pine not only grows but flourishes. Some large Aloes and Cacti by the ruins of the abbey make a very striking feature; some 24-lb. round shot are also piled up here: they were discovered in removing the rubbish while clearing the ruins. At the end of one of the walks is placed the cresset or old fire-basket by which the light at St. Agnes was exhibited. Ostriches (*Emus Rhea Americana*) are kept in the grounds, and their eggs are used by the inhabitants and visitors of the abbey. The golden oriole has been known to build its nest in these gardens. There is a curious collection of birds, many of them very rare specimens, which have been shot at different times.

The road from the abbey to the village—which is, in part, called *Dolphin*, probably a corruption of Godolphin, after the name of the family who so long rented these islands—commands a beautiful view of Shipman Head, and, on a stormy day, of the huge billows leaping over its rocks. This headland is well seen, too, from *Charles's Castle*, a ruin on the W. side of the island, 155 ft. above the sea, and immediately over *Oliver Cromwell's Castle*, a circular tower with walls 12 ft. thick.

At the N.E. point of the island is *Piper's Hole*, a deep cavern, whose recesses may be explored for a distance of 600 ft.; but a torch and a boat will be required, for the cavern contains a pool of fresh water which varies in size, but is often nearly 200 ft. across.

**St. Agnes** (pop. 130) is separated from St. Mary's by St. Mary's Sound, and, at high-water spring-tides, is divided by the sea into 2 parts, that on the N.E. being termed the *Gugh*. Upon this there are several stone-covered barrows; near the centre a rock-pillar, 9 ft. in length, called the *Old Man cutting Turf*; off the N.W. point the *Kittern*, deserving notice for its picturesque form; and at the



S. extremity, between the Gugh and St. Agnes, the *Cove*, in which the islanders often capture in a single night as many as 40,000 herrings. In St. Nicholas or Priglis (Port Eglise) Bay stands the *Church*, which was erected about 1845 to supply the place of a smaller building, which is said to have been partly built with salvage-money paid to the islanders for reseuing a French ship from the rocks in 1685. Beyond Priglis Bay is the *Lighthouse*, 72 ft. high, commanding a beautiful view, and displaying a revolving light, which is seen by mariners in connection with the lights on the Seven Stones and Longships; and, lastly, S.E. of the lighthouse, on Wingletang Downs, the *Punchbowl Rock*, so called from its rock basin, which is nearly 4 ft. in diam.

**Annette** (uninhab.) is separated from St. Agnes by Smith's Sound, which contains the *Great Smith* and *Little Smith*. The leading feature of the island is *Annette Head*, its N.W. extremity. In a westerly direction the rapid tides surge and eddy among innumerable rocks, which are objects picturesque and pleasing to tourists when the summer breezes blow, but as terrible when beheld white with foam and cataracts of raging water from the deck of some luckless vessel driving towards the land. They are the "dogs" of Scilly, and as fierce as those which howled around the monster of the Italian seas. S. of the island is the reef of the *Hellweathers*; S.W. of this reef, *Meledgan*, and beyond Meledgan *Gorregan*; W. of Gorregan, *Rosevean* and *Rosevear*; and S.W. of these the *Gilstone*, on which Sir Cloudesley Shovel was wrecked. N.W. of Rosevear *Great* and *Little Crebawethan*, memorable for the loss of the *Douro* with all hands, in Jan. 1843; and between Crebawethan and Rosevear, *Jacky's Rock*, the scene of the destruction of the *Thames* str. in 1841, when

only 4 persons were saved out of 65. N. of Crebawethan are the *Gunner*, *Nundceps*, and *Crim Rocks*, treacherous ledges, which have suddenly closed the career of many a gallant seaman; and W. of all,

The *Bishop Rock* (7 m. from H. Town), 153 ft. long by 53 wide, at low-water, consisting of very hard pink granite, rising out of 20 fath. water, and steep all round. It is crowned, since 1858, by a magnificent granite *Lighthouse*, a triumph of the engineering skill and perseverance of Mr. James Walker (engineer of the Trinity Board), who had previously attempted to build one of cast-iron columns, sunk in the rock, stayed to each other by rods of wrought iron. It had been nearly completed in 1850, when it totally disappeared in a terrible gale on the night of Feb. 5. It was the work of 2 years to lay the foundation-stone of this structure. Rising from the flat rock, it was constantly exposed to the ceaseless roll of the Atlantic, so that, strong as it was, it became unsafe, and the present structure was rebuilt and finished in 1888 by Sir James Douglas. It is 145 ft. high, and is probably the most exposed lighthouse in the world. It furnishes the guiding light into the British and Bristol Channels. Such is the force of the waves that in the winter of 1859-60 the fog-bell at the top, weighing 3 cwt., was swept away and dashed to pieces by a storm wave.

**Samson** (now uninhab.) In his passage across the Road the voyager will observe the *Nut Rock*, the mark for the principal anchorage. On the W. side of Samson are several rugged islets, and, in particular, *Scilly*, which gives its name to the whole archipelago. *Samson*, so called from the Cornish saint Samson, who became Archbp. of Dol, consists of 2 hills, resembling in form the back of a camel. In this island Mr. A. Smith, in Sept. 1862, opened a large barrow (58 yds. in circumf.), which

yielded the only perfect *kistvaen* known to exist in Cornwall. A circle of stones formed the outer circumf., within which a mound of earth and small stones was raised. About 20 ft. of the mound being removed, the excavators came first to a covering of small, and next of larger stones. "The large upright stones forming the vault were at last reached, and found to be covered by a block of stone about 5 ft. 6 in. in diam. The massive monolith being removed, disclosed an oblong stone chest, having on the floor a little heap of bones, piled together in one corner. The bones were taken out, and found to be fragments of the upper and lower jaw-bones of a man about 60, and remains of teeth, some of them in the sockets. The bones had been all subject to the action of fire. The bottom of the sarcophagus was neatly fitted with a pavement of flat irregular-shaped stones, the joints being fitted with clay mortar. The side stones were also cemented together, and the lid was neatly fixed with the same kind of plaster, showing that it could never have been disturbed from the time of its construction. The side stones were from 7 to 9 ft. in length and 2 ft. in depth, and the 2 stones forming the ends were about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide. The only present inhabitants are deer, and black and white rabbits." The cause of this wholesale "eviction" is said to have been smuggling—not at all an unlikely one. The scene of Mr. Besant's *Armored* is laid in this island.

**Bryher** (pop. 105), a wild and rugged island, derives its name from *bré*, an old Cornish word signifying a hill. Its highest lands are on the W. side, and they add much interest to the deep romantic bays which the stormy Atlantic has excavated on that side. On the S. is *Gweal*, to which you may walk dryshod at low tides; on the N.W. a spring of fresh water on the shore; and N. the pro-

montory of *Shipman Head*, one of the finest among the islands; it is about 60 ft. high, and separated from the mainland by a deep and fearful chasm, hedged in by precipices. The N.E. side of the island forms, with Tresco, the harbour of *New Grimsby*, whose leading features are a rock in mid-channel—called *Hangman's Isle*—and *Cromwell's Castle* on the opposite shore. Before you leave Bryher you should ascend *Watch Hill*.

**Menavawr** (corrupted into "Man-of-War") is, perhaps, the most beautiful of all the islets of Scilly (especially when seen from the N.), rising in 3 distinct peaks, 139 ft. above the sea. *Round Island* also presents an imposing group of cars. It is 18 ft. higher than Menavawr, and the chosen haunt of puffins. A new lighthouse was erected on Round Island by Sir James Douglas in 1890. On the E. side of Tresco are the harbour of *Old Grimsby* and the battery of the *Old Blockhouse*; and off the S. side of the island a rock called the *Mare*, bearing some resemblance to the head and neck of a horse.

**St. Helen's** (called St. Elid's by Borlase) adjoins Tresco, and is an uncultivated island stocked with deer and goats, the only building upon it being the *Pest House*, which has seldom an occupant. You should make the circuit of this island. The rocks are fine, and on the N. side is a long and deep chasm, perpetually reverberating the dismal sound of the sea.

**Tean**, between St. Helen's and St. Martin's, is a warren of white rabbits, and is principally remarkable for the beauty of its bays. You will notice a rock called *Penbrose* to the N. of it.

**St. Martin's** (pop. 179) has several points of interest. At its S.E. extremity are the *Higher Town*, *Cruther's Bay*, and *Cruther's Hill*, some



70 ft. above the sea; and on the S. and W. coasts *St. Martin's Flats*, which should be diligently searched for shells. E., *St. Martin's Head*, 160 ft. high, is crowned by the *Day Mark*, and commands the most beautiful and extraordinary sight in these seas — the whole cluster of those numberless, fantastic, many-coloured rocks which are known as the *Eastern Islands*. The most northerly of these is *Hanjaque*, or the *Sugar-loaf* (due E. of *St. Martin's Head*), rising abruptly to a height of 83 ft. from a depth of 25 fath.; the next to the N., *Nortor*, an islet of 3 acres, distinguished by as many rocky points. *Great Ganniley* is the largest of the group, 107 ft. high, and connected

at low-water with *Little Ganniley*, and with *Great* and *Little Inisvouls*. Near them is *Ragged Island*, of a wasted form; and S.W. *Menewethan*, a noble granite pile, 47 ft. above the mean level of the sea. *Great* and *Little Arthur* are further interesting for their ancient barrows, protected by slabs of granite; and *Great* and *Little Ganniornic* of some importance for their size. From the heights of these islands, or from *St. Martin's Head*, you will observe to the N. a line of foam, which marks the dangerous reef called the *Seven Stones*; this is situated about 9 m. from Scilly ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  from *Hugh Town*), and is pointed out to mariners by a lightship.

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**Inns:** *Falmouth Hotel*, close to the stat., airy, commanding view over sea and harbour, comfortable, and well managed; *Pendennis Hotel* (belonging to the same company as Falmouth H.) in its own grounds, fine sea view; charges moderate; from 2l. 16s. per week inclusive; *Royal Hotel*, in the town; *Green Bank Hotel* (first-class), at the N. end of the town, close to the harbour; *Albion Hotel*, overlooking Harbour and Pendennis Castle; *Globe*; *King's Arms*.

Omnibus 2 or 3 times a week to the Lizard and back in one day, 12 hrs., allowing 5 hrs. stay at Lizard Town; fare, 3s. Also to Helston and Marazion.

Strs. from Plymouth to Falmouth twice a week. Excursion strs. run to Falmouth and Penzance, in summer, 4 times daily, across the harbour to St. Mawes; to Truro, up the Fal River. Steam-launches may be hired.

**Library:** *Pollard's Library* will be found useful by visitors.

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**Strs.:** Excursion strs. frequently go up the harbour. Launches may also be hired.

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**Inns:** *Fowey Hotel*: comfortable; view over harbour. Omnibus nearly a mile from the stat. *St. Catherine's House*, Private Hotel. *The Railway Hotel*, *Ship*, *King of Prussia*, are all second-class.

**Rly.:** 4 trains daily from Paddington (exc. Sundays). This rly., commenced in the first instance as a mineral line by the late Mr. Treffry, was purchased, 1878, by the G. W. Co., and used for passenger traffic. It has hitherto proved a very unproductive undertaking.

**Strs.** (see local papers for times) from Plymouth to Fowey and back, staying there 6 hrs.; fare, 1s. 6d.

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**Omnibus** to St. Austell, Mon., Wed. and Sat., 1 p.m.  
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 Inns: *Cornish, Harvey's.*  
 Coach to Tavistock on  
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 A Brake leaves Penzance  
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 Inn: *King's Arms.*  
 Omnibus to Clovelly (1s.),  
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 Quay: *Hartland Quay*  
*Hotel.*  
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 Inn: *White Hart Hotel:*  
 clean and comfortable. An  
 omnibus goes from this  
 hotel to St. Erth stat. (1½  
 m.) to meet trains which do  
 not stop at Hayle. A pro-  
 ject is on foot for a large  
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 there are many lodging-  
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 Inns: *Angel: good; Star;*  
*Richards's Temperance.*  
 Omnibus daily to Pen-  
 zance and Penryn (one  
 stat. out of Falmouth), and  
 twice on Wed. and Sat.;  
 three times on Sat., to  
 Lizard Town; to Cadgwith  
 Wed. and Sat.; to and from  
 St. Keverne twice a week.  
 Flies and Waggonettes  
 may be hired at the inns for  
 the Lizard, 10½ m. S., fully  
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 Inns: *Stanhope Arms:*  
 good; *White Hart.*  
 Rail to Bude, 9 m. The  
 easiest way to reach Bude  
 is by rail from Holsworthy  
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 Inns: *Tregarthen's* and  
*Holgate's:* both comfort-  
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 Hotel: *Land's End* or *Point Hotel*, close to the cliffs, and about 200 ft. above the sea, furnishing food and lodging (frequently full).  
 Omnibus daily to Penzance, 2 P.M.  
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 Inns: *White Hart*, in Broad Street; *King's Arms*, close to the South Gate; *Castle* (Temperance).  
 Coach to Victoria (for Boscastle), Camelford, Wadebridge (connecting on Mon., Wed. and Fri. with Newquay) daily. To Bude direct on Tu., Th. and Sat.  
 Four Trains daily to Plymouth.  
 LAUNCESTON STAT., 24  
 Rly., 1 hr. 40 min. journey from Plymouth.  
 Coach to Bude, 20 m., Tu., Th. and Sat., 1.20 P.M.  
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 Lodgings: Fair lodgings for golfers in the village.  
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 Inn: *Castle*.  
 Coach to Bude Tu., Th., Sat.; Victoria (for Boscastle), Camelford, Wadebridge, daily; connecting at Wadebridge for Newquay on Mon., Wed. and Fri.  
 LIDFORD UNCT., 2  
 Inn: *Manor Hotel*.  
 Four Trains daily to Plymouth.  
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 Inns: \* *Webb's Hotel*; *Stagg*; *London*.  
 Coach daily to Tavistock, 8.10 A.M., in summer, by Callington and Calstock;

and Gunnislake (for Morwell Rocks), returning at 3.30 P.M.

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Inns: *Hill's*: good; *Haresel Bay Hotel* on cliff: good; *Eddy's*. Several good lodging-houses. Guides to be obtained.

Omnibus daily from and to Helston, corresponding with rly. trains.

Shops: G. W. Bulley and others, "objects of serpentine."

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Inns: *Ship*; *Looe*; *Best's* *Temperance*.

Omnibus daily to Menheniot, 7 m., 8 A.M. and 11.45 A.M.

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**LOSTWITHIEL** (P.), (T.), 53, 46, 55, 56, 69, 70, 71, 73, 102

Inns: *\*Royal*; *Talbot*: an old house; good.

Ludgvan (P.), (T.), 101, 106

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**LUNDY ISLAND** (P.), 33

Lodgings: write to Mr. G. Taylor, Manor Farm.

Mail Skiff from Instow Quay (3 hrs.), Th. Fare, single, 5s.; return, 7s. 6d. Apply to Capt. Dark, Instow R.S.O., N. Devon.

Excursion Strs. run occasionally from Ilfracombe, either direct or *via* Clovelly.

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Inns: *Godolphin*: good; *Marazion Hotel*.

Lodgings good and moderate.

Mare Rock, 167

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**MAWGAN** (P.), 123, 34, 35, 122

Inn: *The Falcon*; comfortable little inn. Write beforehand for rooms, as it is full in the summer months.

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**MAWNAN SMITH** (P.), 94

Inn: *Red Lion*.

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Inns: *Temperance*; *Busk*.

Omnibus twice daily to Looe, 7 m.

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Merry Maidens, 144, 109, 154

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**MEVAGISSEY** (P.), (T.), 119, 120, 57, 58, 60, 73, 93, 114

Inns: *Ship*; *King's Arms*.

Omnibus to St. Austell each week-day, 10 A.M.; on Fri. and Sat. 1.30 P.M. also.

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Inns: *Mullion Cove Hotel*: good; *Old Inn*, *King's Arms*. Also boarding-house at Polurrian (1 m.): excellent.

— Church, 124

— Cove, 124, 123, 129, 130

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**NEWQUAY (P.)**, (T.), 34, 35, 36, 37, 56, 74, 84, 161  
 Inns: *Great Western Hotel*: comfortable, well managed, and best placed for a short stay on Polwarne Point; *Prout's* (private); *Red Lion*; *Commercial*; *Mrs. Cock's New Hotel*; *Victoria* and *Headland Hotels*: both good; *The Atlantic*, a large building, with a magnificent sea view, on the summit of the Beacon. Lodgings are readily procurable.  
 Coach to St. Columb, Wadebridge, Camelford, and Launceston, Tu., Th. and Sat. Every week-day from Wadebridge. To Truro Mon., Wed. and Fri., returning same days. To Tresmeer in summer, at 10.50 A.M. on Tu., Th. and Sat.; and from Tresmeer at 4.35 P.M. on Mon., Wed. and Fri.  
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 Coach to Hatherleigh and Chagford at 4.10 P.M. in summer, and from Hatherleigh at 9.15 A.M., and Chagford at 9 A.M.  
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**PADSTOW (P.)**, (T.), 30, 6, 16, 32, 33, 38, 66, 70, 80  
 Inns: *Commercial Hotel*; *St. Petrock Private Hotel*, 10 beds, where there is good accommodation for visitors and tourists.  
**Ferry**: There is a ferry, for foot-folk only, across the harbour, and good accommodation at the *Rock Ferry Hotel*, on the N. side of the estuary.  
**Rail** from Wadebridge recently opened.  
**Omnibus** to Wadebridge (1s. 6d.) 3 times a day. To Tresmeer every week-day in the summer, at 12.20 P.M.,

in connection with the London train.

**Strs.** ply between Padstow and Bristol, calling at Swansea and Ilfracombe.

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**PENRYN (P.)**, (T.), 88, 89, 90, 93, 95, 122  
 Inns: *King's Arms*: good; *Temperance*.  
**Omnibus** daily in summer from Penryn to Helston, on the way to the Lizard (see Rte. 18).  
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**PENZANCE** (P.), (T.), 102-114, 38, 53, 62, 101, 137, 138, 143, 151, 152, 155, 156, 157, 161

**Hotels:** The *Queen's*; good; *Mount's Bay*, next door; *Western, Union, Perrow's Temperance, Star, Railway, &c.*, in the town. (The Esplanade is most easily reached by way of the Wharves, Rossbridge, and Green St.)

Photographs and Models of Cornish Crosses on the Esplanade. Principal Stationers: *J. Pollard* and *Clarke's Library*.

Omnibuses and Brakes in summer, several daily, to the Land's End and Logan Rock, returning in the afternoon. Coach to St. Just several times a day; to Helston (2s.) and the Lizard.

Str. to Scilly Isles several times weekly. Average passage, 3½ hrs.

Rail to St. Michael's Mount in 6 min. to Marazion Road Stat., which is 1½ m. from the Mount.

Post and Telegraph Office: Market Jew St., on the rt., below the Market-place, opposite the cab-rank.

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**Inns:** *Perran Porth Hotel*: very fair; *Tywarnhayle Arms*.

Lodgings good.

Convalescent Home for Men erected by Passmore Edwards, Esq.

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**Hotels:** *Grand*, on the Hoe; *Royal* (family); *Duke of Cornwall*, *Albion*, and *Mount Pleasant* (comfortable), all close to G.W. Rly. terminus; *Chubb's*, *Farley* (Commercial).

Str. from Millbay to Salcombe on week-days, 2s.

Tramcars run to Fore Street, Devonport, from the east end of Union Street, Plymouth, 2d.

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**Inns:** *Oliver's Royal Tourist Hotel*: comfortable; *Ship*.

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**Inn:** *Porth Gaverne Hotel* (8 rooms) is a clean inn, managed by civil people; a good resting-place for pedestrians between Padstow and Tintagel.

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**Inn.**

Lodgings at very moderate charges.

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**Inn and Lodgings** small and clean; write beforehand to Postmaster.

Reading Room.

Porth Selli, 149

**PORT ISAAC** (P.), (T.), 29, 32

**Inns:** There are 2 inns (*Golden Lion*, *Dolphin*) and some good lodging-houses.

Omnibus daily from Wadebridge, 8 m.

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**Inn:** *Sleeman's Hotel*. Many lodging-houses.

Omnibus 3 times on Fri., to Redruth.

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 Inns: *White Hart Hotel*:  
 good; *Queen's Head*: com-  
 fortable; *Globe*.  
 Coach to Gorran, Mon.,  
 Wed. and Sat., 9 A.M.; to  
 Pentewan and Mevagissey,  
 at 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. on  
 week-days, and on Fri. and  
 Sat., at 7 P.M., additional.  
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**ST. COLUMB MAJOR** (P.),  
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 Inn: *Red Lion*.  
 Omnibus meets all trains  
 at St. Columb Road Stat.  
 Omnibuses to and from  
 Wadebridge. From Tres-

meeron Mon., Wed. and Fri.,  
 at 4.35 P.M., in connection  
 with the train from Lon-  
 don. To Tresmeer at 10.50  
 A.M. on Tu., Th. and Sat.,  
 in the summer.

Coach daily to Launces-  
 ton, 5 hrs.; from Wade-  
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 160, 161  
 Inns: *Tregenna Castle*, on  
 the hill, outside the town: a  
 large mansion in pretty  
 grounds, commanding fine  
 sea-views, converted into an  
 hotel; *Porthminster* (good);  
*Western Hotel*; *Queen's*:  
 charges moderate.  
 — Bay, 100, 99, 158, 159  
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**(IN PENWITH)** (P.), (T.),  
 153, 64, 65, 111, 152, 154, 155  
 Inn: *Commercial*.  
 Omnibuses to and from  
 Penzance several times a  
 day, generally leaving St.  
 Just in the morning, and  
 Penzance in the afternoon.  
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Inn: *Ship.*

**ST. KEVERNE (P.), (T.),**

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Inn: *Three Tuns.*

Omnibus to and from Helston twice a week.

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St. Marves, 63

**ST. MARY'S, 163, 64, 161, 164, 165**

Inns: *Holgate's Hotel; Tregarthen's Hotel.*

Boat: The boatmen charge half-a-crown a head for taking people from St. Mary's to Tresco and bringing them back.

— Sound, 161, 165

**ST. MAWES (P.), (T.), 92, 89, 91, 93, 122**

Inn: *Fountain.*

Lodgings good and cheap.

Ferry: Steam-ferry 3 or 4 times a day to Falmouth, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Return tic. 6d.

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**ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT,**

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Inn: *St. Aubyn Arms.*

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Inn: *Carlyon Arms.*

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Inn: *Green Dragon Hotel.*

Omnibus to Callington, at 5 A.M., 7.10 A.M., and 5.20 P.M.; also 11.20 A.M.

Wed., 7 P.M. Sat., 5 A.M.

and 7.40 A.M. Sun.

Steam-ferry to St. Budaux.

Steamer: Devonport, North Corner.

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**SCILLY ISLANDS, 161-168, 15, 142, 147, 149, 153, 158**

Inns: *St. Mary's-Holgate's Hotel; Tregarthen's Hotel.*

Tresco—*Canteen.*

Strs. daily, except Sun., in summer from Pen-

zance Pier to Hugh Town

Pier, St. Mary's, and back, during fishing-season, till the end of June; afterwards

Tu., Fri., 8.30 A.M.; Wed., Sat., 11.15 A.M. From Scilly,

Mon., Th., 10 A.M.; Tu., Fri., 4 P.M.; distance, 45 m.,

and time, 3 to 4 hrs. each way, according to the str.

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*House in England.*

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Inn: *Bedford Hotel*.

Coach daily in connection with L. & S. W. Rly. trains in 3 hrs., starting from Liskeard 8.10 A.M. From Gunnislake for Tavistock at 10.10 A.M.; and from Callington at 9.30 A.M., connecting with train due at Waterloo at 5 P.M.; returning in the afternoon. Coach (3 hrs.) to Liskeard, Callington, and Gunnislake, leaves on arrival of train about 3.30 P.M.

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TINTAGEL (P.), (T.), 12, [11], 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 28, 50, 145

Inns: *King Arthur's Castle Hotel*: first-class; *Wharncliffe Arms Hotel*: comfortable, clean; ears and post-horses. Several good Lodging-houses in the village.

A Coach runs in summer from Launceston by Tintagel to Boscastle (4 m.) and Bude. A coach leaves Tresmeer for Tintagel at 5.40 P.M., on arrival of 11 A.M. train from Waterloo, and Tintagel for Tresmeer at 7.30 A.M. each week-day, in connection with train due at Waterloo 5 P.M.

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Inn: *W. Cam.*: 6 beds.

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Inn: *Canteen*.

Boat: The boatmen charge half-a-crown a head for taking people from St. Mary's to Trese and bringing them back.

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A Coach leaves Tresmeer on week-days for Camel-ford, Wadebridge, St. Columb, Newquay, at 4.35 P.M., and for Boscastle and Tintagel at 5.40 P.M., on arrival of the London train.

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Inns: *Royal Hotel*; *Red Lion Hotel*; *Jamaica Inn* (Temperance).

Rly.: The easiest rte. to the Lizard is by train via Gwinear Road Junct. to Helston, whence conveyances run daily, meeting afternoon trains.

Omnibuses: Several run to Perranporth.

Strs. daily in summer to Falmouth.

Booksellers: *Messrs. Lake*

*& Sons*, in Princees Street,  
*Pollard's Library, Messrs.*  
*Heard & Son, Mr. Westell,*  
 and others, keep a good  
 store of books and pho-  
 tographs, and sell very  
 neat models in stone of the  
*Cornish crosses* and stone  
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 Coach to Launceston, 11.40  
 A.M. To Wadebridge and  
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WADEBRIDGE (P.), (T.),  
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Inns: \**Molesworth Arms*;  
*Commercial Hotel.*

Rly. to Bodmin Road  
 Junet. and to Padstow.

Omnibuses to Newquay  
 and Launceston 3 times  
 a week. Daily to Tresmeer  
 at 12.20 P.M., in connection  
 with the trains to London;  
 and from Tresmeer at  
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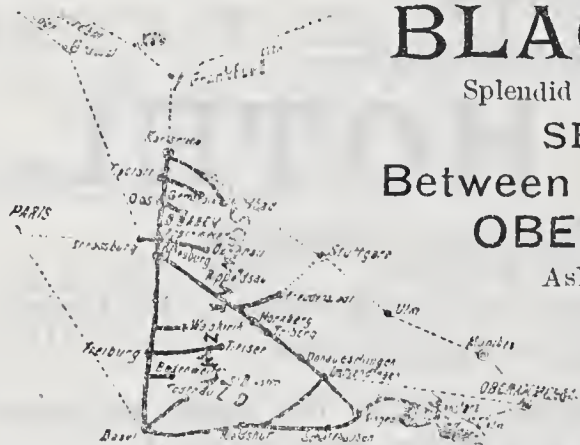
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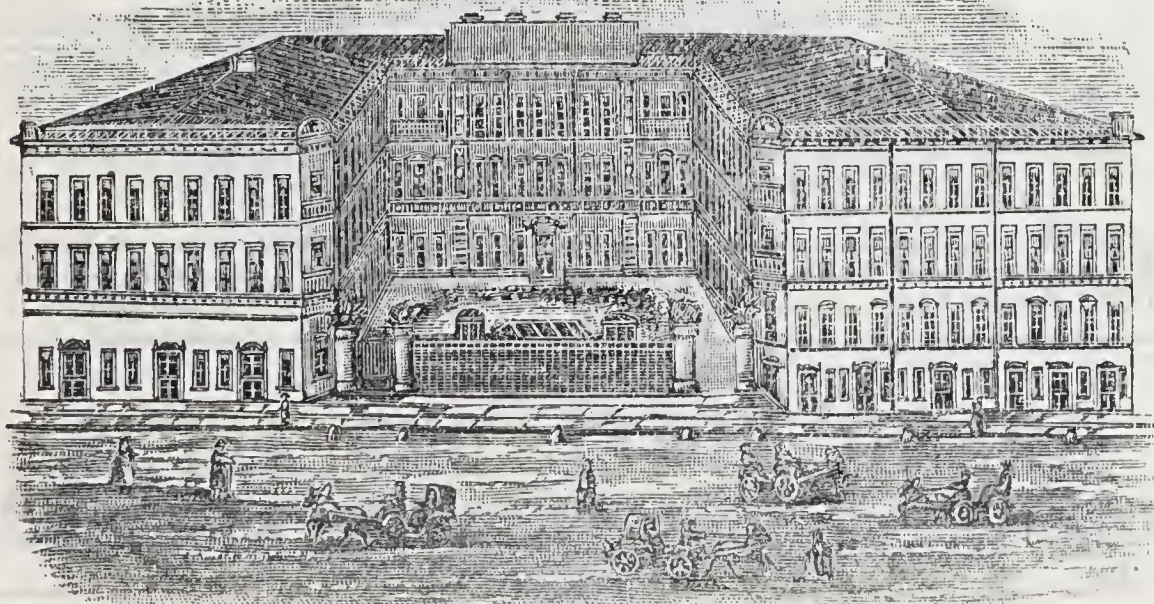
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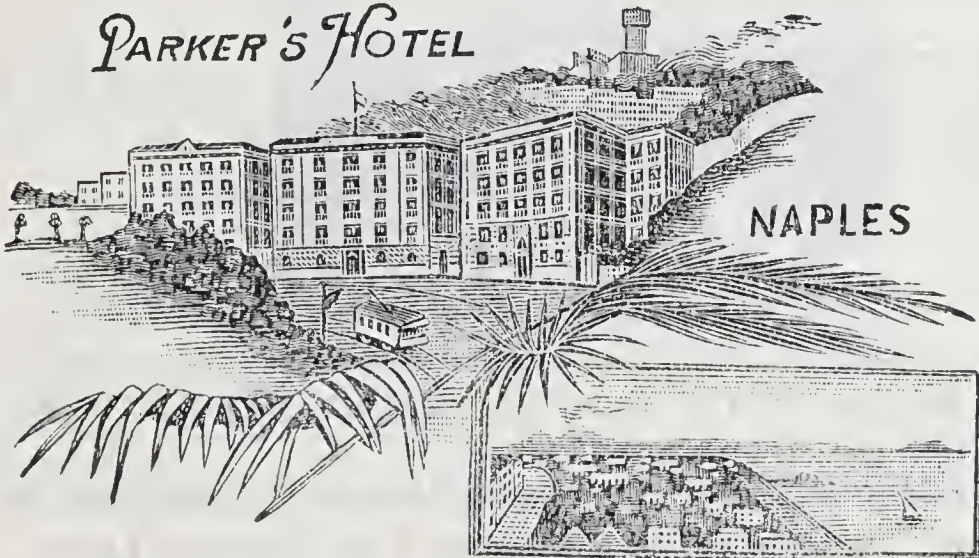
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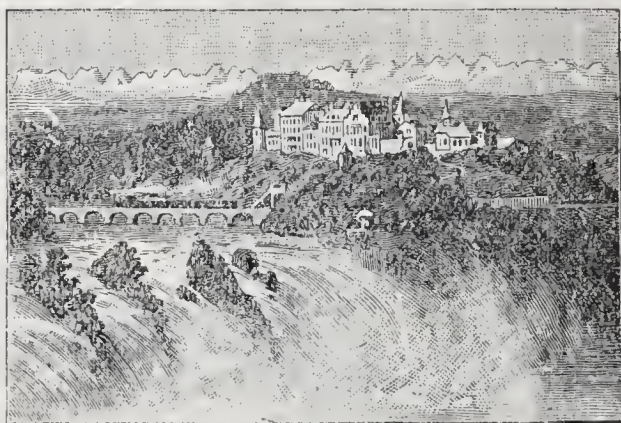
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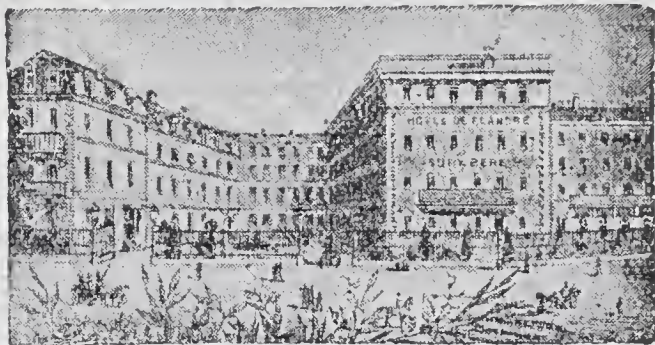
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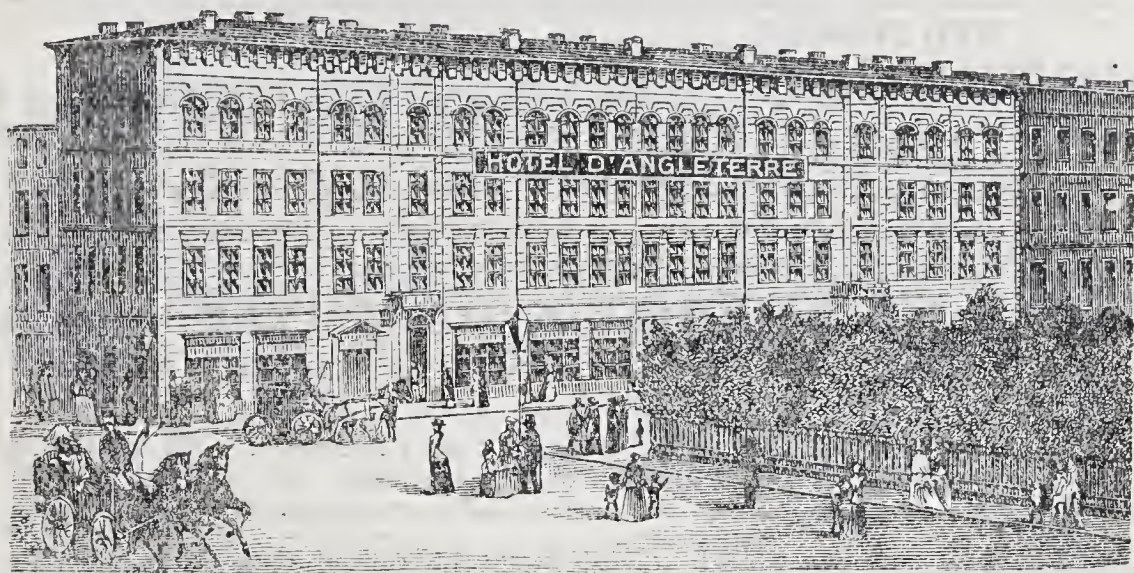
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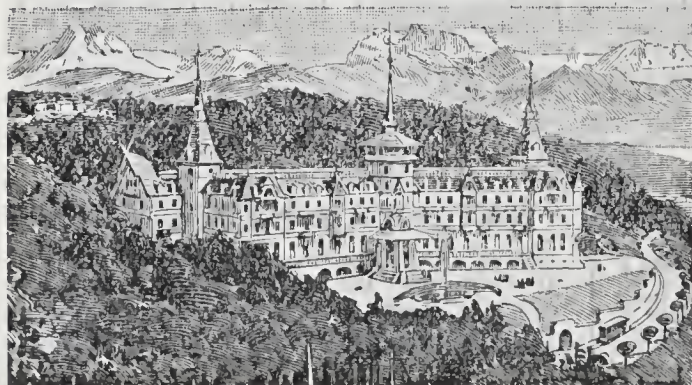
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